Academic Intelligentsia



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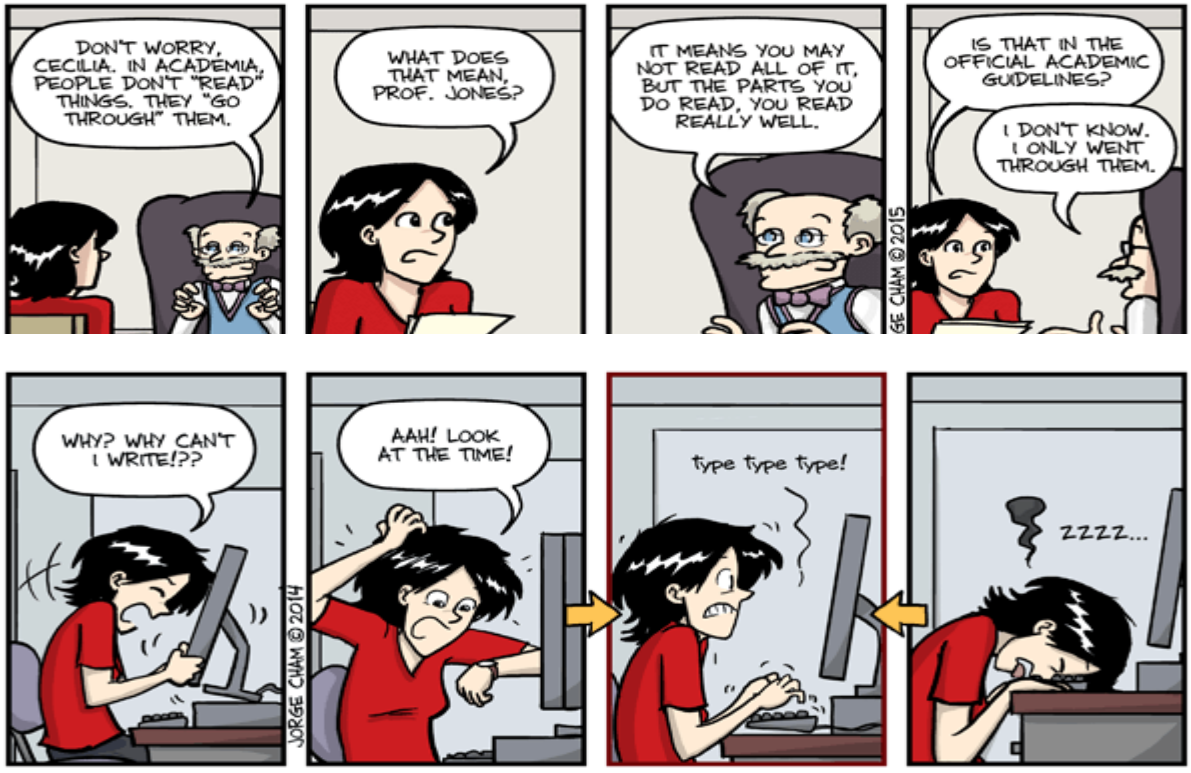
On the Eve of our Chancellor's Birthday 25 Sep 2025

INTELLIGENTSIA ACADEMY

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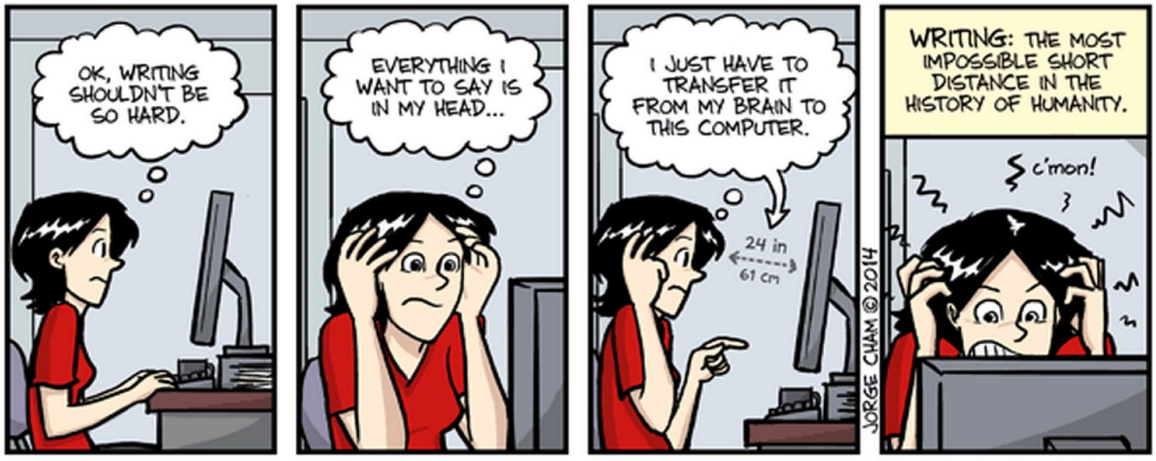
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Edited & compiled by:

Dr S Baskar
Dean - Research
Prof Dr S Ramalingam
Joint Registrar – Languages



"I don't believe I've ever seen a scientific paper defended quite as vigorously as this one!"

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FOREWORD

Dr D Viswanathan
Rector – Research & Development
Dr MGR Educational and Research Institute
Maduravoyal, Chennai – 600 095, INDIA

Academic research involves a thorough investigation into what is known about a given topic. When completing assignments, integrating information from a variety of sources helps:

- Add depth to your understanding.
- Strengthen your argument.
- Reduce bias and misconceptions.

Research assignments are designed to help a student think like a researcher and learn good research skills, such as selecting appropriate topics, identifying keywords, searching for information efficiently, and evaluating the important sources. Being able to find, evaluate, and integrate sources in a research scholar's work is an important skill that the scholar will use throughout his/her personal life and career.

Academic research is a specific type of research: a process of detailed and methodical investigation into some area of study. It involves intensive search, investigation, and critical analysis, usually in response to a specific research question or hypothesis. Academic research is typically conducted in academic settings such as universities, research institutions, and scholarly communities.

Methodologies in Academic Research

Academic research can employ two types methodologies, broadly categorized into qualitative and quantitative approaches:

Qualitative Research: This approach is often used to gain insights into underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations. It provides a deeper understanding of the problem through methods such as interviews, focus groups, and content analysis.

Quantitative Research: This method quantifies the problem by generating numerical data or data that can be transformed into usable statistics. It often involves surveys, experiments, and statistical analysis.

Types of Academic Research

There are several types of academic research depending upon the situational challenges both – theoretical and practical/industrial.

1. *Basic Research*: Also known as pure or fundamental research, this type aims to expand knowledge without a direct application in mind. It is driven by curiosity and a desire to explore unknown territories in several fields.

2. *Applied Research*: This focuses on practical problems and aims to find solutions c develop new technologies or processes. Applied research bridges the gap betwee theoretical knowledge and practical application.

3. *Exploratory Research*: This type of research investigates a problem or situatic that has not been clearly defined. It helps in understanding the underlying issue and generating hypotheses.

4. *Descriptive Research*: This involves describing characteristics or functions of particular research phenomenon. It is used to provide an accurate representatic of people, events, or conditions.

5. *Explanatory Research*: This type seeks to explain the reasons behind a particulc occurrence, often looking for cause-and-effect relationships.

The book "*Academic Intelligentsia*" – brought out on the eve of our Chancellor's birthday [25 Sept 2025] – by the Centre of Academic Research is typically a unique and innovative attempt to present the research activities of our university for the last 10 (2010 – 2019) years.

First the book provides a brief list of publications during these TEN years. All these books were published with ISBNs; interestingly, the first book of the university – with ISBN - was published in 2010. The Content provides the following TEN books with brief details – name, year, occasion, department, ISBN & authors/editors.

- *Research 360°* [2010] > {CD}
- *Issues of Excellence in Academic Research* (2010) {First book with ISBN}
- *Quality Mantra in 21st Century* (2011) {Sponsored by Quality Council of India}
- *A2Z PhD Thesis* (2012)
- *Publishing a Research Paper* (2013 & 2018)
- *Research Referencing…* (2014)
- *Researchers' Delight* (2014)
- *Etc., of Research World* (2017)
- *Publish or Perish* (2018)
- *Annotated Web-Journals* (2019)

Then, the **A**nnotated **I**nformation of each book is provided in the Content. This is the special/unique feature of the book. Here the following information have been provided for each book: Special/Salient features, dedication, Special occasion, sponsorship, several web links related to the topics, some important pages of the book, related quotes and cartoons, ethical issues, details of the related national / international conferences/symposia, biography of some important personalities, glossary, and finally web link to reach, read, print and download the book concerned.

Through the soft copy of the book, one can reach/read/utilize all the information relating to academic research. So, the book will go a long way to serve the research community in the 21st century.



List of Publications on "Academic Research" & other Allied Fields

S.No.	Book (Year), Department & ISBN	Authors/Editors
1	Annotated Web-Journals (2019) **Academic Research** [Mahatma@150 Publication] ISBN:978-93-885681-3-5	Prof Dr S Ramalingam [Consulting Editor]
2	Publish or Perish (2018) **Management Studies** [Silver Jubilee Publication] ISBN:978-81-937145-9-1	Prof Dr S Ramalingam [Consulting Editor
3	Etc.,of Research World (2017) **Academic Research** [MGR100 Publication] ISBN:978-81-937145-3-9	Dr J Arun Kumar Dr Shruti Anand Ms R Aiyshwariya Devi Prof Dr S Ramalingam [Consulting Editor]
4	Researchers' Delight (2014) **Academic Research** ISBN:978-93-846540-3-0	Prof Dr S Ramalingam Dr T Godhavari Dr Golda Dilip
5	Research Referencing... (2014) **Academic Research** ISBN:978-93-846540-2-3	Prof Dr S Ramalingam Dr A Devendran Dr P Kokila
6	Publishing a Research Paper **Management Studies** (2013) Bi-decennial Publication (2018) Silver Jubilee Publication ISBN:978-93-885680-1-2	Prof Dr S Ramalingam Ms Rachel Priya [Editors]
7	A2Z PhD Thesis (2012) **Management Studies** [NSR100 Educational Trust] ISBN: 978-81-945046-6-5	Prof Dr S Ramalingam
8	Quality Mantra in 21st Century (2011) **Management Studies** ISBN: 978-81-910827-2-2	Prof Dr S Ramalingam [Editor]
9	Issues of Excellence in Academic Research (2010) **Academic Research** First Book with ISBN ISBN:978-81-910-827-0-8	Dr P Aravindan [Editor]
10	Research 360° (2010) **Academic Research** Version: Compact Disc	Prof Dr S Ramalingam [Editor]

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Annotated Information

Page	Detailed Summary
1	**Annotated Web-Journals [2019]** ➢ Book is dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi (Man of the Millenium) in his 150 years. ➢ Contains the Quote from Albert Einstein: "A hundred times a day I remind myself that my inner and outer lives are based on the labours of other people – living and dead – and that I must exert myself in order to give in the same measures as I have received and am still receiving". ➢ Containing several annotated Web Links leading to online Journals published by globally reputed publishers and organizations PLUS web sources providing links to hundreds of thousands of Online Journals. ➢ This book would facilitate the Researchers to identify and make use of these sources in the shortest possible time and energy. Total number of online journals, excluding multiple-counted journals, is more than 100,000. ➢ Complete book is enclosed here [49 pages] ➢ Also, one can visit the Web Link: https://archive.org/details/anno-web-journals
50	**Publish or Perish [2018]** ❖ Dedicated to our Chancellor Dr AC Shanmugam, on his Birthday 25 Sep 2018. ❖ Silver Jubilee Publication of the Department of Management Studies. ❖ Publish or Perish. The ultimatum is well known to academics: publish original research, or risk damaging your reputation – or even losing a professorship. ❖ First Chapter: Eugene Garfield, "Grandfather of Google".

	❖ 101 Tips for publishing a Research Paper. ❖ Several chapters highlighting the importance of publishing. ❖ Glossary: Publishing & Academic Integrity. ❖ QUOTES: Writing & Publishing. ❖ Enclosed: 31 pages; Full Book: 174 pages ❖ Also, one can visit the Web Link: https://archive.org/details/publishorperish
74	**Etc., of Research World [2017]** ▪ Dedicated to Socrates. ▪ MGR Centenary Publication [1917MGR2017]. ▪ Interesting Prologue from Prof Dr S Ramalingam. ▪ Authors made a simple and serious attempt to present some contemporary and highly interesting information about some topics on research in an innovative way. ▪ 100 Tips for publishing. ▪ How not to write a PhD Thesis. ▪ Defending a PhD Thesis ▪ Movie quotes for the PhD Life. ▪ A Brief on Plagiarism. ▪ Cartoons & Quotes on Research ▪ Complete book is enclosed here [141 pages]. ▪ Also, one can visit the Web Link: https://archive.org/details/etc-research-world
215	**Researchers' Delight [2014]** ○ Dedicated to Albert Einstein. ○ Foreword from our President. ○ Contains several useful/important Web Links for research scholars. ○ Total number of online journals, excluding multiple-counted journals, is more than 100,000. ○ Total number of libraries listed here is approximately more than 8000. ○ Nearly 20,000 organizations, both national and international have been listed here. ○ Total number of electronic articles listed here, through these links, is approximately 10 million. ○ A cluster of in-depth information culled from several authoritative sources like UNO, IMF,EU,& CIA covering the fields of politics, economics, trade, military, fiscal, geography, religion, culture, population, languages, etc., ○ Web Links to Encyclopaedias, Dictionaries & References. ○ Annotated Web Links to Online News Channels, etc., ○ Enclosed: 14 pages; Full book: 293 pages. ○ Also, one can visit the Web Link: https://archive.org/details/reseachers-delight

228	**Research Referencing … [2014]** ▪ Dedicated to Dr UV Swaminatha Iyer. ▪ Foreword from Dr A Thirunavukkarasu (Dean – Research). ▪ Interesting Prologue from Prof Dr S Ramalingam. ▪ Planning research study and formulating research questions. ▪ Reviewing the literature and writing the literature review. ▪ Investigating the nature of quantitative and qualitative research, and understanding the importance of ethics in research. ▪ Identifying the structure and language associated with each chapter of a typical "dissertation/thesis". ▪ Case studies in Plagiarism & Citation Generator. ▪ Enclosed: 21 pages; Full book: 237 pages. ▪ Also, one can visit the Web Link: https://archive.org/details/research-referencing-...
249	**Publishing a Research Paper [2013]** ➢ Dedicated to Dr Eugene Garfield, "Grandfather of Google". ➢ (2013) Bi-decennial Publication [Department of Management Studies] ➢ (2018) Silver Jubilee Publication [Department of Management Studies] ➢ Foreword by Dr P Kaliaperumal. ➢ Ethical Issues in Academic Research. ➢ How to evaluate a Research Paper? ➢ Research Paper vis-à-vis Survey of Literature. ➢ Journal Impact Factors. ➢ Open Access Journals. ➢ Structure of Research Paper. ➢ Plagiarism @ Research. ➢ Writing a Paper: Timeline ➢ Writing an Annotated Bibliography. ➢ Selecting a Journal. ➢ Enclosed: 14 pages; Full book: 302 pages. ➢ Also, one can visit the Web Link: https://archive.org/details/publishingresearchpaper

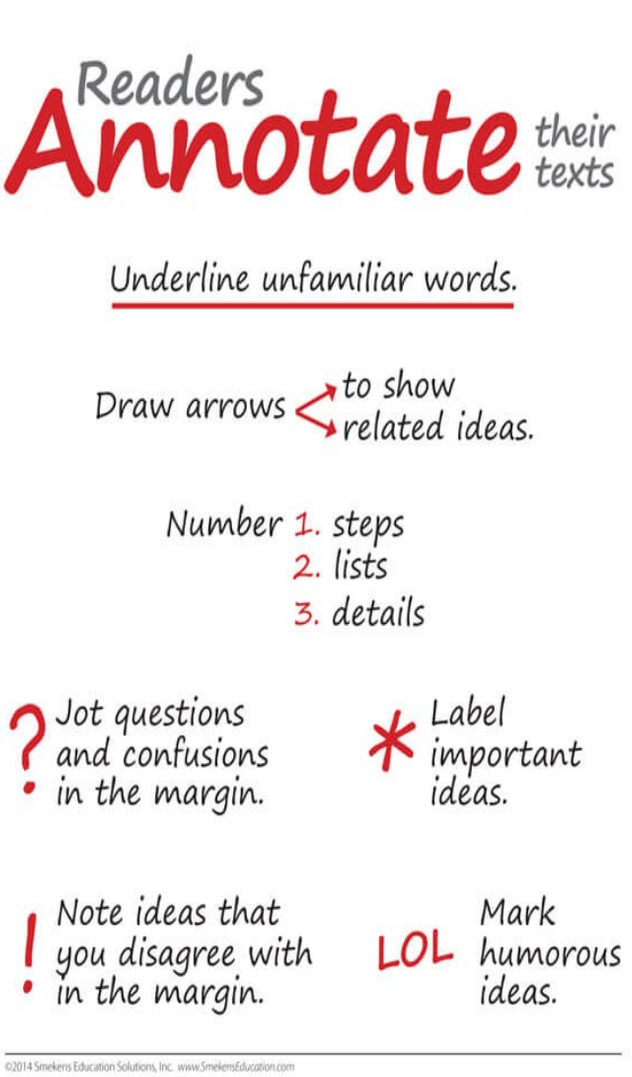
263	**A2Z PhD Thesis [2012]** ❖ Dedicated to Smt Kamatchi Ammal [Grandmother of Prof Dr S Ramalingam] & to ALL his teachers. ❖ Published by Na Subbureddiar100 Educational Trust, Chennai – 600 040. ❖ Foreword from Dr A Thirunavukkarasu (Dean – Research). ❖ Practical TIPS for research scholars. ❖ Contains 33 chapters covering the most critical and important research topics useful to research scholars. ❖ Each chapter provides annotated information. ❖ The Ethics of Academic Research. ❖ Journey of a PhD Thesis. ❖ Selecting a Supervisor. ❖ Finalizing the Topic. ❖ Review of Literature. ❖ Designing a Questionnaire. ❖ Statistical Tools for Research. ❖ Enclosed: 16 pages; Full book: 537 pages. ❖ Also, one can visit the Web Link: https://archive.org/details/a-2-z-ph-d-thesis
279	**Quality Mantra in 21st Century [2011]** • Published in Commemoration of 111th Birth Anniversary of Dr W Edwards Deming [14 Oct 2011] • Foreword by Dr P Aravindan, Vice-Chancellor, Dr MGR Educational and Research Institute, Chennai – 600 095. • Containing 86 articles covering the most important aspects of 'Total Quality Management' [TQM]. • Service Quality and Competitiveness in the Hospitality Sector. • Quality Management in Higher Education: The Need of the hour in India. • Knowledge Management: A Business Perspective. • Leadership – Six Sigma Way • People First – Quality Next. • Education Management: TQM and its Excellence. • Strategies to improve the Quality of Work-Life. • Quality in Present Education: Teachers' Role in Enriching the Quality Education System. • Quality Concepts of Blended Learning. • Statistical Quality Control Tool to improve the Quality in Industry. • Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award: American Bench Mark of Quality.

296	**Issues of Excellence in Academic Research [2010]** ➢ First Book of the University with ISBN. ➢ The Book is an initiative of the Department of Management Studies of the University. ➢ Contains the experiences of research scholars and research Supervisors, presented in the *International Conference on ACADEMIC RESEARCH* conducted during 13 & 14 August 2010 in the Dr MGR Educational and Research Institute, Chennai – 600 095. ➢ Provides 138 papers presented in the Conference. ➢ Examining the Examiner – A View. ➢ Drafting a PhD Thesis: Some Tips. ➢ Designing a Questionnaire. ➢ Qualitative Research: A Visit. ➢ Educational Research. ➢ Defending your PhD: Presentation with Fair. ➢ Enclosed: 18 pages; Full book: 936 pages.
314	**Research 360° [2010] <:::> CD** ➢ Contains several research-oriented topics associated with the international web links. ➢ These links provide nearly 100,000 wen links. ➢ Through these links, a research scholar may reach more than ONE million online web links. ➢ Several important research articles and Journals. ➢ National and International Libraries. ➢ Various international Encyclopaedias, Dictionaries and References. ➢ Many national/international organizations. ➢ Almost all major online news channels online news magazines and online TV channels. ➢ Linking all the nations and organizations like UNO, WHO, EU, IMF, etc., ➢ Containing Research areas (89 pages). ➢ Also, one can visit the Web Link: https://archive.org/details/extracts-from-cd-360

Department of Research

Annotated Web-Journals

"It is better to deserve honors and not have them than to have them and not to deserve them."<< MARK TWAIN



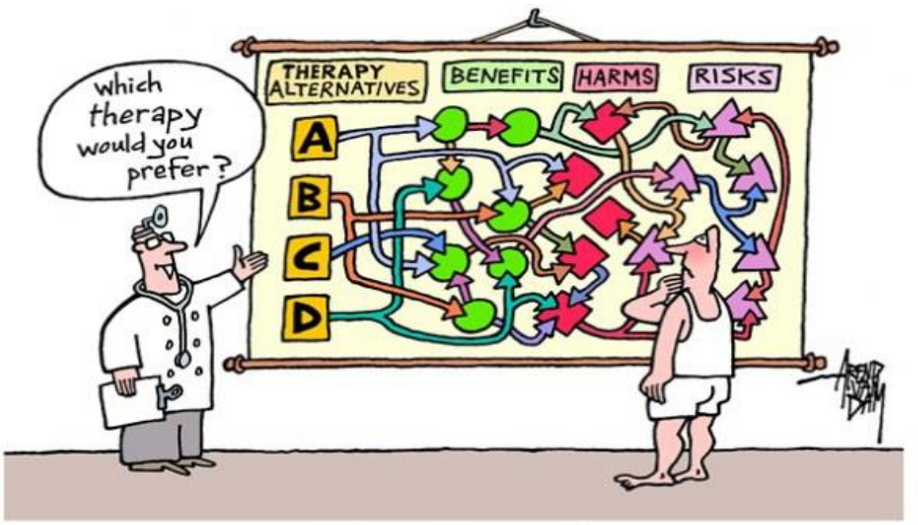


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Annotated Web-Journals

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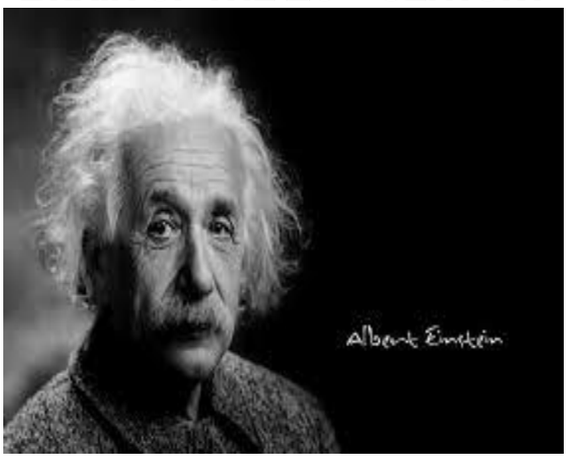
Wrapper Design: Faculty of Management Studies

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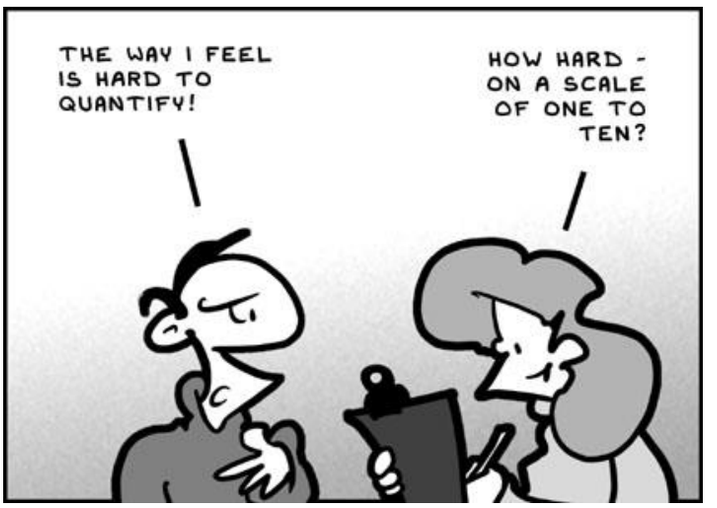
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"A hundred times a day I remind myself that
my inner and outer lives are based
on the labours of other people,
living and dead, and that I must exert myself
in order to give in the same measure
as I have received and am still receiving."

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D-Lib Magazine is an electronic publication with a focus on digital library research and development, including new technologies, applications, and contextual social and economic issues. D-Lib Magazine appeals to a broad technical and professional audience. The primary goal of the magazine is timely and efficient information exchange for the digital library

community to help digital libraries be a broad interdisciplinary field, and not a set of specialties that know little of each other. Archive - Indexes - Author Guidelines - Subscribe - Calendar

DOAJ

[http://doaj.org/]

Welcome to the Directory of Open Access Journals. This service covers free, full text, quality controlled scientific and scholarly journals. We aim to cover all subjects and languages. There are now 5016 journals in the directory. Currently 2062 journals are searchable at article level.

Education Research Global Observatory

[http://ergo.asu.edu/ejdirectory.html]

The Observatory is a project of the Scholarly Communications Unit of the Center for Educational Research for Global Sustainability of the Mary Lou Fulton Institute and Graduate School of Education (FIGSE) at Arizona State University. As a signatory to the Budapest Open Access Initiative, the Observatory is dedicated to the promotion and dissemination of open access ("free to read") scholarship in education.

eJournals

[http://www.e-journals.org]

Providing links to a comprehensive list of the world's electronic journals on a variety of topics, such as History, Medicine, Microbiology, Zoology, Chemistry, Psychology, Economics, Sociology, Botany, Public Health, etc.

ELSEVIER

[http://www.elsevier.com/wps.find/homepage.cws_home]

As the world's leading publisher of science and health information, Elsevier serves more than 30 million scientists, students and health and information professionals worldwide.

Elsevier develops online information solutions that help professionals achieve better outcomes. We publish around 2,000 journals and close to 20,000 books and major reference works. A global community of 7,000 journal editors, 70,000 editorial board members, 300,000 reviewers and 600,000 authors.

Emerald

[http://www.emeraldinsight.com/]

Emerald is a long established publisher with over 200 titles in the fields of management, information science and engineering. Representing real value for money, each title provides you with much more than just a paper journal. Included in your subscription is access to the online library that allows you to view the information you need whenever you need it. Fully searchable and available online, you can gain instant access to the latest ideas from around the globe, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

EuroJournals

[http://www.eurojournals.com/]

More than 30 publications to researchers, particularly to those working in competitive & dynamic fields; it offers an exceptionally fast publication schedule including prompt peer-review by the experts in the field and immediate publication upon acceptance.

Free eJournals

[http://www.icast.org.in/ejournal/ejournal.php]

Access to more than 700 Free E-journals covering Subjects like Business & Management, Chemistry, Earth Sciences, Engineering, Environmental Sciences, General Works, Health Sciences, Information Technology, Library Science, Life Sciences, Material Science, Mathematics, Media and Communication, Physics & Social Sciences.

Free Medical Journals

[http://www.freemedicaljournals.com]

Promoting free access to more than 1400 journals in the areas of Biology, Cardiology, Endocrinology, Infectious deceases, Genetics, Oncology, Microbiology, Neurology, Physiology, etc.

HIRJ

[http://www.heraldjournals.org/]

Herald International Research Journals is an international platform for researchers, practitioners and academics to publish high quality original research papers. The scope of articles for our journals includes case studies, theoretical and empirically based research. The establishment of Herald International Research Journals is an answer to the wishes and desires of many researchers and teachers in developing nations especially in Africa and Asia who lack free access to quality materials online. Herald Journals opts to bring solution to this problem, and to encourage research development. Herald International Research Journals is fully committed to providing free access to all articles as soon as they are published. We strongly believe that our journal will help to develop your own professional career.

HighWire Press

[http://highwire.standard.edu]

A division of the Stanford University Libraries, HighWire Press hosts the largest repository of high impact, peer-reviewed content, with 1277 journals and 6,130,606 full text articles from over 140 scholarly publishers. HighWire-hosted publishers have collectively made 1,952,935 articles free. With their partner publishers they produce 71 of the 200 most-frequently-cited journals.

HindawiPublishingCorporation

[http://www.hindawi.com/]

Hindawi Publishing Corporation is a commercial publisher of peer-reviewed journals covering a wide range of academic disciplines. Founded in 1997, Hindawi currently employs more than 1,000 employees and publishes more than 430 open access, peer-reviewed journals. Hindawi's journals maintain the highest standards of peer review, with more than 40,000 internationally-recognized Editors serving on the Editorial Boards of Hindawi's journals. Many of the journals that Hindawi publishes are included in the leading abstracting and indexing databases, including the Science Citation Index, Scopus, PubMed, INSPEC, Mathematical Reviews, and Chemical Abstracts.

ICE Virtual Library

[http://www.icevirtuallibrary.com]

ICE Virtual Library is the largest online civil engineering resource in the world. Explore the full archive of the Institution of Civil Engineers back to 1836, browse internationally renowned journals and books, and take advantage of powerful searching tools to find the required information. ICE journals represent the highest standards of research and best-practice in civil engineering. ICE Proceedings form a unique interface between the worlds of theory and practice in civil engineering, and other titles such as Geotechnique and Magazine of Concrete Research are internationally renowned for publishing research of the highest quality. Covering every major civil and structural engineering disciplines, ICE journals are a comprehensive source of expertise for everyone in civil engineering.

IEEE Xplore

[http://ieeexplore.ieee.org]

Contains full text access to the world's highest quality technical literature in electrical engineering, computer science, and electronics. A crucial part of the IEEE´s mission is to provide highly relevant technical information. IEEE periodicals

(journals, transactions, letters, and magazines) have implemented a rigorous peer review process to ensure the high quality of its technical materials.

IISc Journal

[http://journal.library.iisc.ernet.in/]

The Journal of the Indian Institute of Science has been published by the Institute since 1914. Since its origin, research work carried out by the Institute and other institutions around the world was accepted for publication in the journal. The format was changed and it became a quarterly journal in the year 2007. Since then only review articles are being published, each issue being edited by an eminent researcher donning the mantle of a 'Guest Editor'. In view of change in the format to review Journal, we are not accepting any original papers from all sources.

IMPACTJournals

[http://www.impactjournals.us/about-us.php]

IMPACT Journals is a professional English-language academic journals publisher, which serves the world's research and scholarly communities. The word IMPACT is an acronym here and it stands for "International Multidisciplinary Publishing Academy for Computational Technologies" IMPACT journals aims to publish research articles of high quality dealing with issues which impact recent outstanding developments in the field of Engineering, Technology, Humanities, Arts, Science, Health & Medical Sciences, Management & Administration. Our rapid publications provide a platform to the academicians, scholars and scientists for exchanging significant research information and ideas associated with all these disciplines. IMPACT journals believe in "Open Access Paradigm" and provide seamless access to thousands of journal articles available online

IMPACT journals publishes original research articles on a wide range of topics of contemporary relevance in the broad fields ofAccounts & Finance, Administration, Agricultural Science, Allied Physics & Chemistry, Archaeology, Arts, Aviation Science, Business Management, Chemistry, Civil, Computer Engineering & Networking, Earth Sciences, Education, Energy Engineering, Engineering & Technology, English Literature, Environment, Economics, Electrical & Electronics Engineering, Electronics, Financial Management, Food, Future Science, General Administration, Geology, Health, History, Hotel Management, Humanities, Human resource Management, Information Systems and Management, Journalism, Law, Language, Life-Sciences, Literature & Art, Management, Materials, Mechanics, Medicine, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Pharmacy and Pathology, Philosophy, Public administration, Shipping & Oceanography, Social Sciences, Sociology, Sports Sciences, Traffic and Transportation, Tourism and Hospitality etc.,

Indian Free eJournals

[http://www.uniraj.ernet.in/JOURNALS/indfreejon.html]

List of 30 free eJournals on a variety of topics.

Indian Journals

[http://www.indianjournals.com]

It is a vast collection of interdisciplinary Indian Journals and Research Publications providing [a] a pan-global web exposure for the journals, and [b] an international door for knowledge sharing. It caters to societies, institutes and individuals connected with any Indian Journal. As a client-focused organizational structure, it maintains efficiency and provides easier access to resources. Access to more than 150 journals on variety of topics.

Indian Medical Journals on Internet

[http://indmed.nic.in/imcwebij.html]
List of more than 1200 journals, both Indian and International, in the fields of medical and para-medical; some of them having full-text articles.

Informa

[http://www.informa.com/]
Provides high quality information on a variety of media. Provides a wide range of high quality of books and Journals covering almost every subject area imaginable. Conferences & Exhibitions - Books & Journals - Training - Data Centres - Magazines

InformaWorld

[http://www.informaworld.comsmpp/home~db=all]
Explore a world of specialist information for the academic professional and business communities. Informaworld is a one-stop site hosting journals, eBooks, abstract databases and reference works published by Taylor & Francis, Routledge, Psychology Press and Informa Healthcare. Aims to help researchers reach relevant resources as quickly as possible, leaving more time for the important part - the research.

International Consortium for the Advancement of Academic Publication

[http://www.icaap.org/index.php]
The International Consortium for the Advancement of Academic Publication is a research and development unit within Athabasca University. ICAAP is devoted to the advancement of electronic scholarly communication. Our mission includes technological support, production, publication, and enhancement of scholarly journals and educational resources, with the goals of greater accessibility, recognition and communication within the academic community. The ICAAP web site offers a searchable database of journals. For inclusion in this database,

please refer to the "terms for inclusion" prior to submitting your journal. Journal Database - Other Resources

International Journal of Academic Research
[http://www.ijar.lit.az/]
International Journal of Academic Research is a bimonthly international journal publishing the finest peer-reviewed research in all fields of science and technology on the basis of its originality, importance, multidisciplinary interest, timeliness, accessibility, elegance and surprising conclusions. IJAR also provides rapid, authoritative, insightful and arresting news and interpretation of topical and coming trends affecting science, scientists and the wider public.

InternationalResearchJournals
[http://www.interesjournals.org/]
International Research Journals is an International, Scholarly open access publisher that currently provides worldwide research publications. IRJ offers a broad range of options for authors and researchers, enabling authors to publish their material in our quality open access journals with a high degree of rigorous peer review integrity and transparency. Our dedicated technical and editorial team members ensure the quality of the published research articles. We have very reputable and dedicated editorial board members from different academic fields which ensures the quality and review standards according to the international research publishing standards and quick publication of research articles. All accepted and published articles are provided online with free access to provide the academic community with latest and quality research free. All Journals in International Research Journals subscribe to the principles of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).

InternationalResearchJournals

[http://resjournals.com/]

The aim of the International Research Journals is to provide academically robust papers, research, critical reviews and opinions on the organizational, social and management issues associated with significant research findings. It is designed to be read by academics, scholars, advanced students, reflective practitioners, and those seeking an update on current experience and future prospects in relation to contemporary research. The journal will publish work from all disciplinary, theoretical and methodological perspectives. It encourages all of the following kinds of contribution: Original research articles - including theoretical/conceptual, empirical and critical studies, Review articles, Debates, Teaching cases and Invited articles.

International Research Publication House

[http://irphouse.comindex.htm]

It is a fast growing international academic publisher that publishes *INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS* in the fields of Computer Science, Electronics, Electrical, Engineering, Mechanics, Science and Technology, Mathematics and Management. Our journals would be an asset to any institution's science-engineering library. Our journals are international base. The quality of the people who freely give their time and effort to the journals, as editors, editorial board members and contributors, bears witness to the high esteem the journals are held in, in some circles. Of course, all content is fully refereed. The journals are well-established, properly organised and meet researchers' needs.

IOP Electronic Journals

[http://journals.iop.org]

The Institute of Physics is a scientific charity devoted to increasing the practice, understanding and application of physics. It has a worldwide membership of over 36,000 and is a leading communicator of physics-related science to all

audiences, from specialists through to government and the general public. Its publishing company, IOP Publishing, is a world leader in scientific publishing and the electronic dissemination of physics.

ISI Web of Knowledge

[http://wokinfo.com/]

Unmatched coverage of the sciences, social sciences, and arts & humanities. Journals, books, data and conference proceedings — indexed cover-to-cover. 23000 Journals - 160000 Conference Proceedings - 9000 Websites - 100+ years of abstracts - 800 million cited references - 256 scientific disciplines. Over 90 million records covering 5,300 social science publications in 55 disciplines.

All-database search: *ISI Web of Knowledge* is much more than just an aggregation of content and tools. It's a unified platform that integrates all data and search terms together so that you can conduct one search to find all relevant items - no matter what database it originated in.

100% objective journal selection standards: Content is carefully evaluated and selected, meeting high standards in areas such as impact, influence, timeliness, peer review, and geographic representation. These standards assure users of superior results that cannot be matched by a free search engine or less selective database.

Over 100 years of scientific backfiles and citations: Fully indexed and searchable so you find all the supporting information you need. Coverage of over 256 disciplines in the sciences, social sciences, arts and humanities

Cover-to-cover journal indexing: Every item within every *Web of Science* journal issues is indexed, including full papers, editorials, commentaries, reviews, clinical reports, and more

More than journals: *ISI Web of Knowledge* also delivers access to conference proceedings, patents, websites, and chemical structures, compounds and reactions.

Journal of Electronic Publishing

[http://www.journalofelectronicpublishing.org]

The *Journal of Electronic Publishing* (JEP) is a forum for research and discussion about contemporary publishing

practices, and the impact of those practices upon users. Our contributors and readers are publishers, scholars, librarians, journalists, students, technologists, attorneys, retailers, and others with an interest in the methods and means of contemporary publishing. At its inception in January 1995, JEP carved out an important niche by recognizing that print communication was in the throes of significant change, and that digital communication would become an important--and in some cases predominant--means for transmitting published information. Subscription - Submission - Editors - Sponsors - Browse - Search - Advanced Search

Journalseek

[http://journalseek.net/]

Genamics JournalSeek is the largest completely categorized database of freely available journal information available on the internet. The database presently contains 95320 titles. Journal information includes the description (aims and scope), journal abbreviation, journal homepage link, subject category and ISSN. Searching this information allows the rapid identification of potential journals to publish one's research in, as well as allow you to find new journals of interest to one's field.

Knowledge Centre

[http://www.knoeledgecentre.unr.edu/rjournals/free.aspx]

The University of Nevada's Reno Libraries offer links to about 1500 free online academic journals, on almost 100 subjects. Organized alphabetically. A wonderful public resource.

Master Journal List

[http://science.thomsonreuters.com/mjl/]

Contains a comprehensive list of journals on a variety of topics, such as biology, bioscience, biochemistry, biophysics, biotechnology, arts, humanities, agriculture, environmental sciences, clinical medicine, computing, technology,

engineering, life sciences, earth sciences, social sciences, behavioural sciences, sports science, medicine, veterinary sciences, electronics, telecommunications, materials sciences, neurosciences, and business.

Mathematics Journals

[http://www.isid.ac.in/]

List of journals available at Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi

Medical Journals

[http://www.medical-journals.com/index.php]

Medical-Journals.com is UK based and not affiliated to any specific journal publisher. Medical-Journals.com understands that journal searches can be a time consuming and complex task. With that in mind, we have categorised journals by speciality and their primary continent/country of origin. Some journals will be listed under more than one category due to overlapping of subject matter. We will eventually link all online medical journals from every corner of the world. Not all medical journals provide their entire text free. Some journals are free for a limited period only. But most publishers offer abstracts or summaries of articles under each issue. Free sample copies are also offered by some. Occasionally, you might need to download relevant software when a journal is not originally published in English. A number of journals provide their online text in more than one language. Contains more than 2500 peer-reviewed Journals on medical and other allied fields.

National Science Library - Journals & eJournals

[http://nsl.niscair.res.in/Journals.jsp]

NSL has access to 6000 journals in addition to over 2500 open access journals, and several important Databases and Standards like Web of Science (WOS), Derwent Innovations Index (DII), Delphion, QPAT, Scifinder, ASTM Standards and Indian Standards. The library is providing free access to

electronic journals from 29 leading international publishers and database providers, like Elsevier, Springer, American Insitute of Physics, Blackwell, John Wiley, Cambridge University Press, OUP, OSA, ACS, Taylor & Francis, Scifinder, WOS, Dll, Delphion, Qpat, etc. Researchers irrespective of their affiliations may walk-in to access, browse, download and print any article from such a valuable knowledge resource for their scholarly work. The researchers / scholars, who walk-in to the CSIR labs /Institutions libraries for their scholarly work are also permitted to use these electronic resources of the consortium through the computer terminals placed in the library free of charge/fee.

National Science Library - OPAC

[http://nsl.niscair.res.in./opac.jsp]

The NSL has more than 2,40,000 monographs and bound volumes of periodicals. The library's catalogue of books and other reading material can be accessed through library intranet and Internet (**O**nline**P**ublic**A**ccess**C**atelogue). The library catalogue is searched by author, title, publisher, keyword and year of publication.

Nature Publishing Group

[http://www.nature.com]

Nature is the world's foremost weekly scientific journal and is the flagship journal for Nature Publishing Group (NPG). NPG publishes journals and online databases across the life, physical and applied sciences and, most recently, clinical medicine. Content encompasses daily news from award-winning journalists, expert opinion and practical methodology, and more high impact research and reviews than any science publisher. Over 30 journals are published in association with prestigious academic societies.

OpenAccessJournals

[www.oajournals.info]

OA Journals is created to index all the Open Access Journals in our website. Research scholars now you can find about a journal whether is it indexed in ISI, Thomson Reuters, SCI. Click the link below and you can search about a journal by title word, full title, or ISSN. Contains the link of list of journals which have impact factor for 2012. There are allot of journals which says they have impact factor like 2.25, 0.75 etc. Don't get into trouble yourself. Click the link provided therein and you can download the PDF list which is published by Thomson Reuters. Also this website provides the list of journals indexed in Scopus (Sciverse) in the year 2014.

OJOSE

[http://www.ojose.com/]

OJOSE (**O**nline **JO**urnal **S**earch **E**ngine) is a free powerful scientific search engine enabling you to make search-queries in different databases by using only 1 search field. With OJOSE one can find, download or buy scientific publications (journals, articles, research reports, books, etc.) in up to 60 different databases. Most databases are using ENGLISH, follow this link to translate into the right language.

OMICS Group

[http://omicsonline.org/about.php]

OMICS Group International is an amalgamation of Open Access publications and worldwide international science conferences and events. Established in the year 2007 with the sole aim of making the information on Sciences and technology 'Open Access', OMICS Group publishes 400 online open access scholarly journals in all aspects of Science, Engineering, Management and Technology journals. OMICS Group has been

instrumental in taking the knowledge on Science & technology to the doorsteps of ordinary men and women. Research Scholars, Students, Libraries, Educational Institutions, Research centers and the industry are main stakeholders that benefitted greatly from this knowledge dissemination. OMICS Group also organizes 300 International conferences annually across the globe, where knowledge transfer takes place through debates, round table discussions, poster presentations, workshops, symposia and exhibitions.

Open Science Directory

[http://www.opensciencedirectory.net/]

About 13000 scientific journals are now available in the 'Open Science Directory'. When all the special program journals will be included, the Open Science Directory will contain more than 20000 titles. Access to scientific literature is very important for the scientific work in developing countries. As a result of different projects a large collection of e-journals is now available for researchers in developing countries. The number of Open Access Journals is growing steadily as we can see in the Directory of Open Access Journals. Major UNO organizations like WHO, FAO and UNEP have their specific programs for the scientific institutions in low-income countries. Finally a lot of universities, institutes and other organizations are supporting access programs. The most important are INASP, eIFL and eJDS. All these programs and projects have their own website and/or search engine. With the Open Science Directory IOC/IODE, with the support of EBSCO and Hasselt University Library, is creating a unique access point to all the journals contained in the different programs.

OpticsInfoBase

[http://www.opticsinfobase.org/]

Optics InfoBase is OSA's online library for OSA flagship journals and for partnered and copublished journals. It contains recent

proceedings from OSA conferences. The Optics InfoBase has a variety of simple and advanced search and browse features for locating articles. It offers a growing number of tools for creating custom alerts and RSS feeds, linking to related content, exporting citations, and much more.

Oxford Journals

[http://www.oxfordjournals.org/]

More than 250 scholarly and peer-reviewed journals almost in every field of global importance are published with different periodicity. Journals have non-open access model as well as open access model. Therefore there will be a mixture of non-open access and open access original research papers within each journal. Over 90 journals have an optional open access model.

PNAS

[http://www.pnas.org]

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America [PNAS] is one of the world's most-cited multidisciplinary scientific serials. Since its establishment in 1914, it continues to publish cutting-edge research reports, commentaries, reviews, perspectives, colloquium papers, and actions of the Academy. Coverage in PNAS spans the biological, physical, and social sciences. PNAS is published weekly in print, and daily online in PNAS Early Edition. The PNAS impact factor is 9.38 and the Eigenfactor is 1.7 for 2008. PNAS is abstracted and/or indexed in: Index Medicus, PubMed Central, Current Contents, Medline, SPIN, JSTOR, ISI Web of Science, and BIOSIS.

Practical Assessment, Research & Evaluation

[http://pareonline.net/]

Practical Assessment, Research & Evaluation (PARE) is an on-line journal supported entirely by volunteer efforts. Its purpose

is to provide access to refereed articles that can have a positive impact on assessment, research, evaluation, and teaching practice.

ProjectMUSE

[http://muse.jhu.edu/]

Project MUSE is a unique collaboration between libraries and publishers, providing 100% full-text, affordable and user-friendly online access to a comprehensive selection of prestigious humanities and social sciences journals. MUSE's online journal collections support a diverse array of research needs at academic, public, special and school libraries worldwide. Our journals are heavily indexed and peer-reviewed, with critically acclaimed articles by the most respected scholars in their fields. MUSE is also the sole source of complete, full-text versions of titles from many of the world's leading university presses and scholarly societies. Currently, MUSE provides full-text access to current content from over 400 titles representing nearly 100 not-for-profit publishers. Collection contains more than 450 journals in 47 different fields.

PublishingIndia

[http://www.publishingindia.com/about-us/introduction/]

Publishing India Group (PublishingIndia) was launched in year 2009, with an objective to be among India's full text publisher covering niche disciplines of Management. We initiated with our first individual journal in year 2010, titled "International Journal of Financial Management" which intends to provide the super ordinate podium to the researchers to share their findings with the global community after having crossed the quality checks and legitimacy criteria, which in no way promise to be liberal. Based on the same and in line with our objectives, we came out with another set of journals during year 2011, covering areas such as Supply Chain Management, Human Resource, Organizational Behaviour, Hospitality and Tourism Management, Accounting Research, Entrepreneurship and

other related areas. Most of our journals are following Peer review process and are indexed within International Databases such as Business Source Complete, Cabell's Directory, Ulrichs' Web & others. Within years to come, we look forward to expand the range of journals available with us.

PubMed Central

[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/]

PubMed Central (PMC) is the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) free digital archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature. The PMC journal list comprises journals that deposit material in PMC on a routine basis and generally make all their published articles available here.

Qualitative Report

[http://www.nova.edu/ssss/QR/web.html]

An online bi-monthly journal dedicated to qualitative research since 1990; containing a comprehensive list of qualitative research web sites.

Qualitative Research Journals

[http://www.slu.edu/organizations.qrc/QRjournals.html]

The following list includes journals that focus on qualitative research as well as journals receptive to publishing qualitative research. The list, derived primarily from (a) Judith Preissle's *List of Journals Friendly to Qualitative Work*, posted to QUALRS-L on September 22, 1996; and (b) Linda Wark's *Qualitative Research Journals*, a list published in *The Qualitative Report*, Volume 1, Number 4, Fall 1992 (updated October 1999), continues to be modified. When available, links to journal home pages have been incorporated into the list. In some cases, the links lead to the publisher's site; follow links to specific titles from there.

Questia

[http://www.questia.com/?gclid=CIK-r5DP7cACFRIsjgodvlgAwQ]

More than 150 journals on a variety of topics such as Psychiatry, Applied Economics, Agriculture, Healthcare, Applied Management, Business Forecasting, Biblical Literature, Anthropology, Medicine, Law, etc.

Research India Publications

[http://www.ripublications.com/journals.htm]

Research India Publications is a privately owned publishing company dedicated to the global dissemination of information. All of journals published maintain the highest standards of quality, with Editorial Boards composed of scholars from around the world. At present, they have nearly 40 Journals covering the areas like Management, Mathematics, Applied Science & Technology, Wire Networks, Educational Technology, Chemical Engineering, etc

RSC Publishing

[http://www.rsc.org]

RSC Publishing is one of the largest and most dynamic publishers of chemical science information in the world, wholly owned by the Royal Society of Chemistry. Their authors, readers and customers are truly international and their publishing activity dates back to 1841. Today they publish a wide range of journals, magazines, databases and books. In providing research tools, we aim to connect practising chemists to the tools that will be most helpful in their current roles. If you are an academic researcher, industry chemist, PhD student or a professor we are sure you will be impressed by the number and variety of the tools on offer. We also have a range of ebooks, journals and databases that members can access free of charge in the Virtual Library.

RTI International Research Publications

[http://www.rti.org/page.cfm/About_RTI]

RTI International is one of the world's leading research institutes, dedicated to improving the human condition by turning knowledge into practice. Our staff of more than 3,700 provides research and technical services to governments and businesses in more than 75 countries in the areas of health and pharmaceuticals, education and training, surveys and statistics, advanced technology, international development, economic and social policy, energy and the environment, and laboratory testing and chemical analysis. RTI publishes the results of their research in a variety of formats, and many can be downloaded for free as a PDF file. As they don't own the copyright of a publication, they provide a full citation and/or a link to an online version.

SAGE Journals Online

[http://sagepub.in/]

Over 700 journals, including those of over 298 learned societies and institutions, and over 800 books a year across a broad range of subject areas including business, humanities, social sciences, and science, technology, and medicine. SAGE's prestigious and highly cited journals are available electronically on the award-winning SAGE Journals platform powered by HighWire. SAGE India journals have been indexed in the prestigious Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports®. This reflects a commitment to publishing research of the highest quality on an international scale. Online is the delivery platform that provides online access to the full text of individual SAGE journals. The SAGE Full-Text Collections, SAGE's award-winning, discipline-specific research databases, are also available on SAGE Journals Online.

ScienceDirect

[http://www.elsevier.com/online-tools/sciencedirect/journals]

ScienceDirect is home to almost one-quarter of the world's peer-reviewed full-text scientific, technical and medical

content. Over 15 million researchers, health care professionals, teachers, students and information professionals around the globe rely on ScienceDirect as a trusted source of nearly 2,500 journals and more than 26,000 book titles. ScienceDirect supports research and education with interactive elements in articles such as audio, video, graphs, tables and images, and offers tools so users can stay current with research trends. Content on ScienceDirect also features embedded links to external datasets, including earth and environmental science data from PANGAEA, abstract and indexing data from Scopus and chemical reactions data from Reaxys. With over 12.6 million content pieces available—including pre-publication articles and open access content from Elsevier journals—ScienceDirect is a premier platform for discovering the world of research.

ScienceGateway

[http://www.sciencegateway.org/]

Science Gateway is a directory of links and resources for biomedical science and research. It is compiled by a group of scientists located in Europe and North America. Provides a list and links to more than 16000 Journals. We do not belong to any organization. Anyone who finds this website helpful is welcome to use it free of charge.

ScienceMag

[http://www.sciencemag.org]

Founded in 1880 on $10,000 of seed money from the American inventor Thomas Edison, *Science* has grown to become the world's leading outlet for scientific news, commentary, and cutting-edge research, with the largest paid circulation of any peer-reviewed general-science journal. Through its print and online incarnations, *Science* reaches an estimated worldwide readership of more than one million. In content, too, the journal is truly international in scope; some 35 to 40 percent of the

corresponding authors on its papers are based outside the United States. Its articles consistently rank among world's most cited research. News - Science Journals - Careers - Multimedia - Collections - Blogs & Communities

ScienceNews

[http://www.sciencenews.org/view/home]

Science News has been published since 1922. This award-winning biweekly news magazine covers important and emerging research in all fields of science. It publishes concise, accurate, timely articles that appeal to both general readers and scientists, reaching nearly 130,000 subscribers and more than one million readers. Audible.com distributes an audio edition of *Science News*. News from the *Science News* reporting team also appears at *www.sciencenews.org*. Updated daily, this site covers all areas of science.

SciencePG

[http://www.sciencepublishinggroup.com/home/index.aspx]

Science Publishing Group is an independent international publisher of 110+ open access, online, peer-reviewed journals covering a wide range of academic disciplines. With an editorial team comprising some of the world's leading researchers, Science Publishing Group communicates scientific discoveries to over 175 countries. Science Publishing Group is dedicated to advancing technological innovation and excellence for the benefit of humanity. Science Publishing Group and its members inspire a global community through its publications, conferences and professional and educational activities.

Scitation

[http://scitation.aip.org/]

Scitation is the re-launch of the Online Journal Publishing Service (OJPS), a leader in online sci-tech publishing and journal hosting since 1996. The name "Scitation" was chosen

because it more accurately describes the platform's services to the scholarly community. Scitation includes links to many rich sources of information, including ISI's Web of Science, MEDLINE, Chemport/Chemical Abstracts Service, SPIN database, INSPEC, EDP Sciences, X-ArkiV, SLAC-SPIRES, and other Scitation journals, among others. Scitation publications contain forward links to other articles on the platform. Forward links are links to articles that were published after a particular article that cite it. In addition, links between articles and editorially related material (for example, articles and errata, or comments and replies) are a platform standard. Links are also available to any author-supplied supplementary material (including multimedia) hosted on the Scitation platform.

Scopus

[http://www.elsevier.com/online-tools/scopus/]

Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature: scientific journals, books and conference proceedings. Delivering a comprehensive overview of the world's research output in the fields of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, and arts and humanities, Scopus features smart tools to track, analyze and visualize research. As research becomes increasingly global, interdisciplinary and collaborative, you can make sure that critical research from around the world is not missed when you choose Scopus. Quick, easy and comprehensive, Scopus provides superior support of the literature research process. Scopus, launched in November 2004, is the largest abstract and citation database containing both peer-reviewed research literature and quality web sources. With over 22000 titles from more than 5,000 publishers, Scopus offers researchers a quick, easy and comprehensive resource to support their research needs in the scientific, technical, medical and social sciences fields and, more recently, also in the arts and humanities.

SolutionsJournal

[http://www.thesolutionsjournal.com/]

Solutions is a hybrid peer-reviewed journal and popular magazine. It is on the web, on newsstands, and in libraries. It's intended to allow serious, creative dialogue and discussion at the highest level across a range of perspectives, while still being understandable and engaging to the lay public. It moves beyond the current culture of argument that casts even the most complex problems as polarizing debates.

SpringerOpen

[http://www.springeropen.com/about]

SpringerOpen gives you the opportunity to publish open access in all areas of science. It makes it easier than ever for you to widen your readership, comply with open access mandates, retain copyright, and benefit from Springer's trusted brand. SpringerOpen, launched in June 2010, includes Springer's portfolio of 160+ peer-reviewed fully open access journals across all areas of science ranging from very specialized titles to SpringerPlus, our interdisciplinary open access journal that covers all disciplines. In August 2012, due to the growing demand for open access and the success of our SpringerOpen journals, we expanded our offering to open access books. Published under the SpringerOpen brand they complement our established open access journal portfolio. SpringerOpen journals and books are made freely and permanently available online immediately upon publication. They are subject to high-level peer review, author and production services ensuring quality and reliability of the work. Authors publishing with SpringerOpen retain the copyright to their work, licensing it under a Creative Commons license.

Strategian

[http://www.strategian.com/]

Quality Information in Biology, Chemistry, Computer Science, Mathematics, Medicine, Physics, and Psychology. The magazines and journals listed here allow free access to the complete text of some or all of the articles in selected issues--usually issues published fairly recently. The publications listed do *not* require any sort of registration in order to access the full text; journals and other services that do require registration in order to access full text content--even if the registration is free--are not listed.

Symbiosis

[http://symbiosisonlinepublishing.com/aboutus.php]

Symbiosis is an emerging online publishing house that publishes Open Access Journals in the current research fields of science & technology. SOJ (Symbiosis Open Journals) acts as a connecting link between researchers and readers across the scientific community. SOJ enables the readers to read, share and download the content without any charge via open access. All theOpen Access Publications will be permanently archived with the respective journal and will be accessible throughout the world. Symbiosis Open Journals (SOJ) covers the latest advancements strictly oriented towards research in the areas of Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology, Genetics, Microbiology, Nutritional Sciences, Clinical & Medical Research, Materials sciences & Engineering and Nanotechnology. The Symbiosis Group Online publications can be broadly classified into five categories of Scientific Journals. These are Clinical Journals, Medical Journals, Life Science Journals, Engineering Journals and Pharma Journals. All the journals enlisted under these categories are Scholarly Journals. Several Peer-Reviewed Journals of Symbiosis group have been enlisted on ICMJE website.

Tayor & Francis

[http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/]

Building on two centuries' experience, Taylor & Francis has grown rapidly over the last two decades to become a leading international academic publisher. Operating from a network of 20 global offices, including New York, Philadelphia, Oxford, Melbourne, Stockholm, Beijing, New Delhi, Johannesburg, Singapore and Tokyo, the Taylor & Francis Group publishes more than 1,600 journals and around 1,800 new books each year, with a books backlist in excess of 20,000 specialist titles. Taylor & Francis Online provides access to, and information about, all journals from Taylor & Francis, Routledge and Psychology Press. One can search or browse a portfolio of over 1,600 journals from the Taylor & Francis Group. Group provides of quality information and knowledge that enable our customers to perform their jobs efficiently, continue their education, and help contribute to the advancement of their chosen markets. Major customers are researchers, students, academics and increasingly professionals.

TheScientist

[http://www.the-scientist.com/]

The Scientist is *the* magazine for life science professionals—a publication dedicated to covering a wide range of topics central to the study of cell and molecular biology, genetics, and other life-science fields. Through innovative print articles, online stories, and multimedia features, the magazine explores the latest scientific discoveries, trends in research, innovative techniques, new technology, business, and careers. It is read by leading researchers in industry and academia who value penetrating analyses and broad perspectives on life-science topics both within and beyond their areas of expertise. Written by prominent scientists and professional journalists, articles in *The Scientist* are concise, accurate, accessible, and entertaining.

WebScience

[http://thomsonreuters.com/thomson-reuters-web-of-science/]

Thomson Reuters is the world's leading source of intelligent information for businesses and professionals. We combine industry expertise with innovative technology to deliver critical information to leading decision makers in the financial and risk, legal, tax and accounting, intellectual property and science and media markets, powered by the world's most trusted news organization. The most comprehensive and versatile research platform available. Whether looking at data, books, journals, proceedings or patents, Web of Science provides a single destination to access the most reliable, integrated, multidisciplinary research. Quality, curated content delivered alongside information on emerging trends, subject specific content and analysis tools make it easy for students, faculty, researchers, analysts, and program managers to pinpoint the most relevant research to inform their work. Arts & Humanities Citation Index®, accessed via Web of Science, Core Collection, provides researchers, administrators, faculty, and students with quick, powerful access to the bibliographic and citation information for journal articles in the arts & humanities that they need to find research data, analyze trends, journals, and researchers, and share their findings. Overcome information overload and focus on essential data from over 1,700 of the world's leading arts and humanities journals.

Wiley InterScience

[http://olabout.wiley.com/WileyCDA/]

Wiley InterScience offers over 3 million articles from 1500+ journals, the combined output of all Wiley-Blackwell peer-reviewed primary research and survey journals, more than half of which are published in partnership with prestigious international scholarly and professional associations. Their portfolio covers the full spectrum of science, medicine,

technology, business, social sciences, and the humanities, and includes many titles ranked at the forefront of their fields. It delivers seamless integrated access to over 4 million articles from 1500 journals, over 15,000 online books, and hundreds of reference works, laboratory protocols and databases.

WorldLibraries

[http://www.worlib.org/]

World Libraries is a unique, free, peer-reviewed library and information science journal. It provides a forum dedicated to all aspects of librarianship throughout the world. This journal is dedicated to librarians and libraries in regions without associations or agencies to encourage scholarly communication and professional development. *World Libraries* exists to give a voice to librarians in every nation, allowing them to freely share their stories and experiences of how they make things work under unique and sometimes difficult circumstances. As an openly accessible journal—without registration, passwords or fees—*World Libraries* will reach more readers and contributors than ever before, connecting librarians in highly developed countries with those facing the most basic professional and socio-economic challenges.

(☺)(☺)(☺) Best Wishes (☺)(☺)(☺)



"It is my hope that these images will generate a huge number of academic journal papers and theses on the Palaeolithic period."



"You are completely free to carry out whatever research you want, so long as you come to these conclusions."



The cartoons

https://scientificwritingtips.wordpress.com/the-cartoons/



Tip 1 – How to get started: choose the optimal environment!



Tip 2 – Title and abstract: sell your paper!



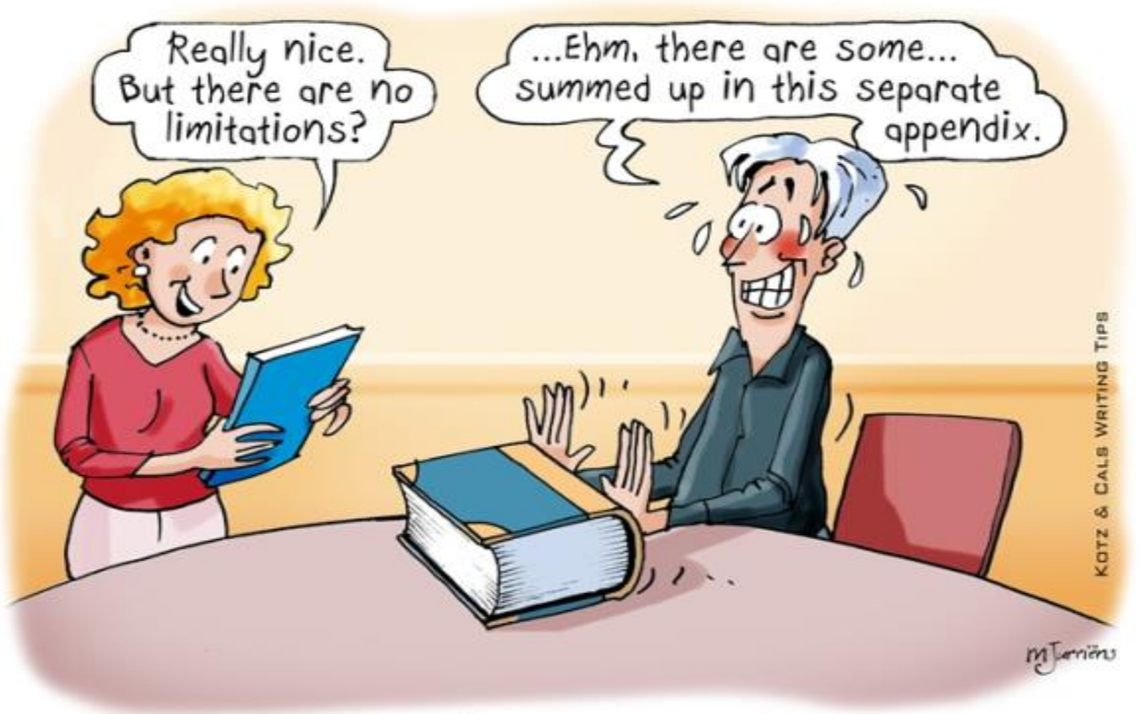
Tip 3 – Introduction: work on that funnel shape!



Tip 4 – Methods: provide a cookbook with the study's ingredients!



Tip 5 - Results: present findings without interpretation!



Tip 6 - Discussion: be frank in acknowledging limitations!



Tip 7 - Tables and figures: make them self-explanatory!



Tip 8 - References: always go back to the original source!



Tip 9 Authorship: discuss it within the team!



Tip 10 - Choice of journal: define a list of target journals!



Tip 11 - Submitting a paper: write a convincing cover letter!

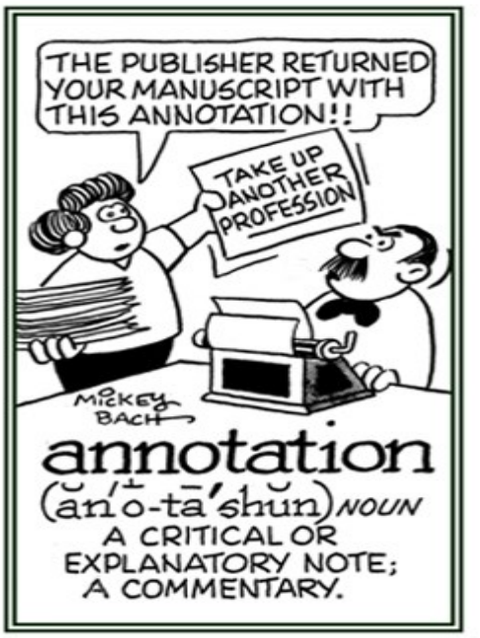


Tip 12 - Responding to reviewers: don't get frustrated!





Tip 8 - References: always go back to the original source!



ISBN 978-93-88568-13-5

"Reading maketh a full man; and writing an exact man"
<< Francis Bacon

@@@

On the Eve of Founder-Chancellor's Birthday !

Silver Jubilee Year (1993-2018) of Faculty of Management Studies



'Publish or Perish'



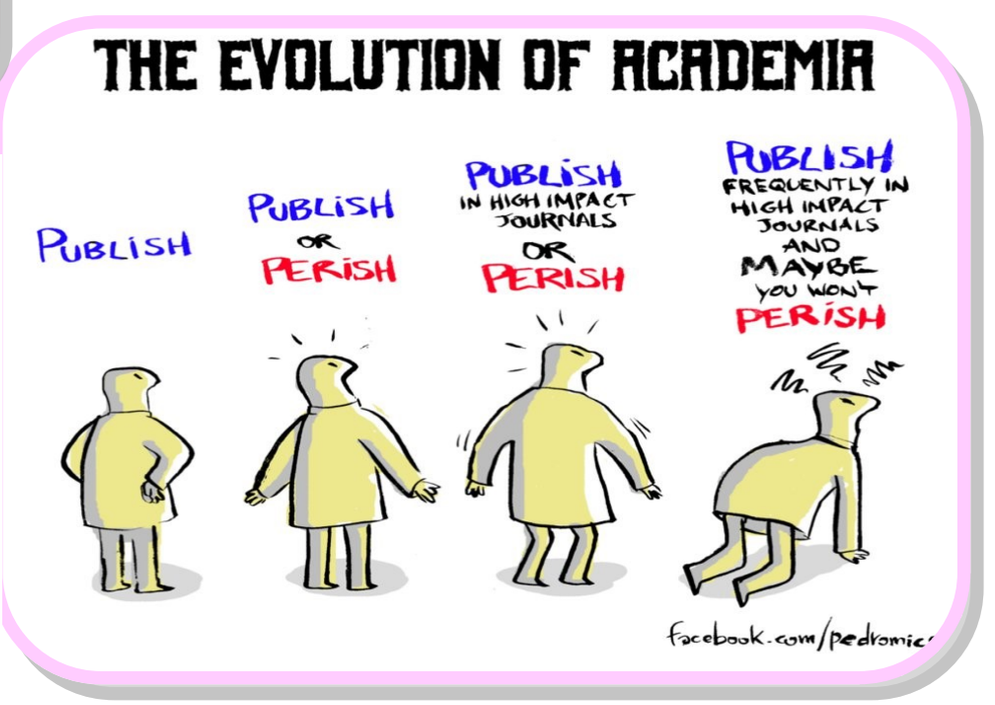
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Dr. M.G.R.

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September 2018
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Dedication

This Silver Jubilee Publication of
Faculty of Management Studies
is reverentially dedicated to our
Hon'ble Founder-Chancellor

Dr AC Shanmugam FRCPS



on the occasion of his birthday, 25 Sep 2018

FOREWORD

Publish or perish. The ultimatum is well known to academics: publish original research, or risk damaging your reputation - or even losing a professorship.

There is much controversy surrounding the publish-or-perish system. While many people criticize the system, others acknowledge its merits. As with most things, there are both advantages and disadvantages to this system.

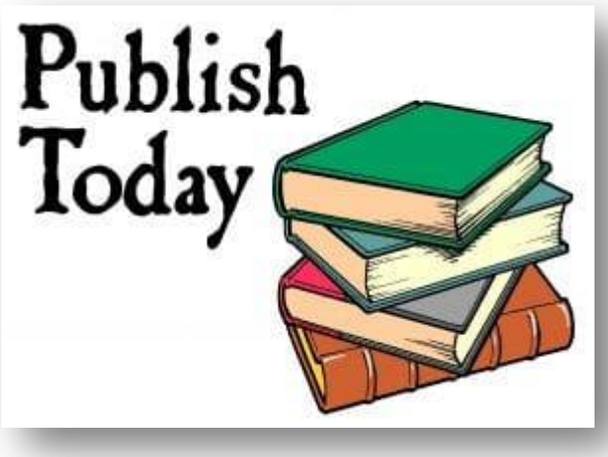
The "publish or perish" credo has been considered as a 'prevailing pragmatism forced upon the academic group', and it still feels this way to many of today's academics and researchers. For those working within the 'publish or perish' system, it may be a very serious stressful academic lifestyle.

Not only must academics publish research to remain relevant, but doing so is a requirement - a key performance indicator - at many modern universities. Nowadays, the pressure to publish a paper in a reputed journal is very high. But practically, getting published is becoming more and more difficult. In general, the publish-or-perish system is often criticized by academics and researchers.

It is very difficult to ignore the maxim 'publish or perish' as an old maxim that academics use to complain about their terrible working conditions, but research has shown that the longer this culture of pressure persists, the greater the risk to academic research integrity.

Such a compulsive scenario in the academic fraternity may yield some of the following situations which may be unhealthy and in fact, would compromise the quality of the research:

- Researchers start slicing up their project results in order to generate multiple articles rather than just one large paper.
- *Multiplication of authorship* – researchers start to join each other's studies as co-authors, contributor, or even guest authors as a way to boost their publication credits.
- *Publication Bias* – in order to maximize citations, journals choose to only publish research with positive results (But it is important to publish negative results), which in turn limits the number of replication studies to verify those positive results.
- *Citation Obsession* – journals focus on citations to manipulate their Impact Factor scores, and institutions use citations as a metric for performance reviews and tenure appointments.
- *Research Integrity is compromised* – peer reviews get manipulated, results are massaged or outright faked, and conflicts of interest are conveniently ignored.



Of course, publication is a fact of life and vital to growth of science and career progression. Administrators and universities increasingly look at the publications to one's credit during recruitment of faculty/researchers. This has led to a relentless pressure to publish at all costs in order to increase the number of publications. This not only led to an increase of low quality publications but also led to increase in unethical practices and publication fraud is also showing an increasing trend. Urgent steps are necessary to stop this phenomenon. There should be more dominant attitude toward quality education rather that research and publication thirst, especially in developing countries. Though publications are a stepping stone for one's carrier, it should not be done at the expense of education system. Publishing has now become not just optional but obligatory. In consequence, scientists suffer constant pressure to publish new work frequently and spend considerable time writing papers. Universities and administrators should curb these practices.

Here in this book, a sincere and serious attempt has been made by the members of the Faculty of Management Studies to focus and emphasise the importance of writing some quality papers and getting them published in the reputed journals. The intricacies involved in the various stages of writing and publishing good quality papers have been highlighted in the chapters and it is hoped that the research scholars as well as all other stakeholders would take advantage of these points and become successful in their academic career.

Prof Dr S Ramalingam
Consulting Editor

PREFACE

Publishing a research paper in a peer-reviewed journal is an important activity within the academic community. It allows a scholar to network with other scholars, get one's name and work into circulation, and further refine scholar's ideas and research. Getting published isn't easy, but scholar can improve his/her odds by submitting a technically sound and creative yet straightforward piece of research. It's also vital to find a suitable academic journal for one's topic and writing style, so the scholar can tailor his/her research paper to it and increase one's chances of publication and wider recognition.

For Research Scholars doing PhD it is mandatory to publish their research papers at international level journals. And many of the students who will apply for further studies in technical courses will discover that relevant published research papers help during admission process.



Journals are the custodians of scientific endeavour and advancement. They aim to publish sound research with enduring conclusions that will stand careful scrutiny and validation. As such, they are always seeking to publish material that has an impact on the scientific and medical community. Key elements of this work are novelty and the potential for stimulating further discussion and research. As aspiring authors, a scholar's aim is to produce such a document. Therefore, to produce a high-quality scientific paper, high-quality research must be performed. In reality, this is not as simple as it sounds. Some essential requirements are needed to achieve success. Even the most experienced researchers sometimes overlook these essential

requirements and the output often ends up in lower-tier journals.

In this book, some essential and critical requirements for a solid high-impact publication are provided. Also, some important and selected features which would awaken the young scholars as well as young guides are narrated and presented. These would throw the critically important aspects of 'publishing' a high-quality in reputed international journals. We hope that our simple and humble attempt would be very helpful to all the stakeholders in the academic world.

Faculty of Management Studies is very much grateful to the top management of our University for encouraging us in this venture.

Dr G Brindha
Chief Editor

Publish or Perish

Silver Jubilee Publication

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"It is an interesting proposal. The upside is huge profits but the downside appears to be court ordered community service."



"Does a blog count as being published?"





"You should spend the next week typing down names of all co-authors on your paper."

On the Eve of Founder-Chancellor's Birthday !

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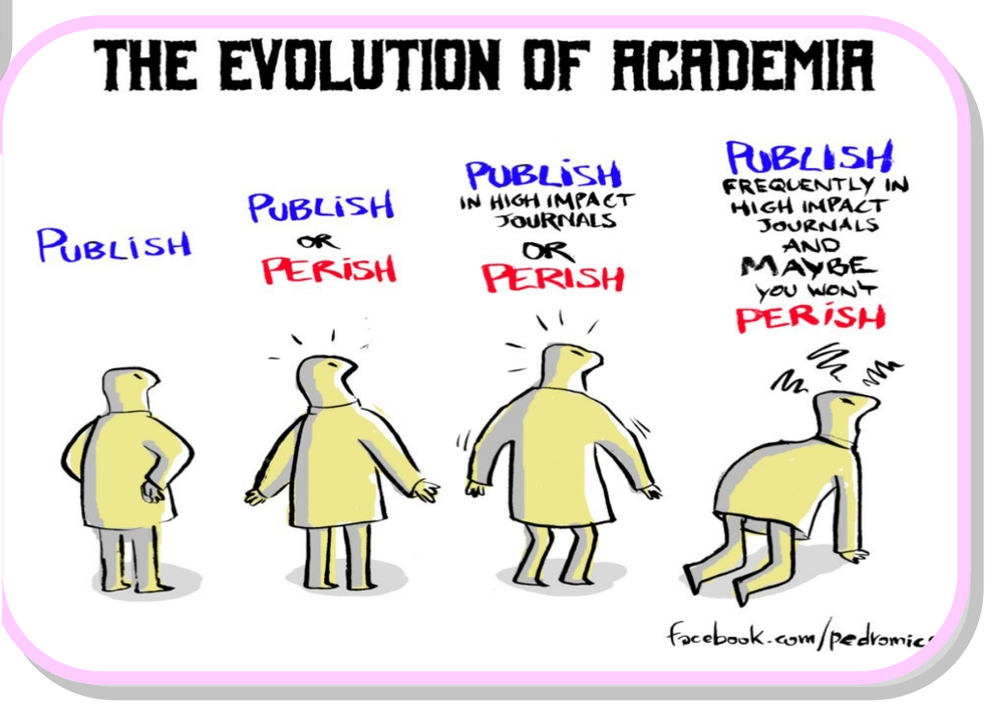
'Publish or Perish'



Eugene Garfield

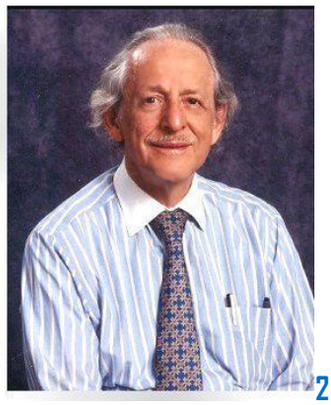
Grandfather of Google





Faculty of Management Studies

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1925 2017

Prof Dr Eugene Garfield

Father of 'Citation Index'
Grandfather of Google

Dr. Eugene Garfield is the founder of the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) and a pioneer in the field of citation analysis.

Eugene Garfield was one of the most influential figures in the world of library and information science in the second half of the 20th century. He pioneered citation indexing in the sciences and scholarly journal literature, in which the cited references (footnotes) in each article are recorded and serve as connections between papers, creating a network of ideas and concepts that can be navigated backward and forward in time. The first Science Citation Index was produced in 1964, nine years after he published the concept of citation indexing for the sciences in 1955. The Science Citation Index (now called the Web of Science) revolutionized the way people searched for information of interest. Garfield anticipated -- by 40 years -- the advent of hyperlinked pages on the web and the appearance of the Google Search algorithm (the patent for which cites Garfield). It took that long for technological developments to catch up with Eugene Garfield's vision. He founded the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) in Philadelphia in 1960, which produced many databases and information products for libraries, universities, government agencies, and industrial firms worldwide. His firm was acquired by Thomson Corporation in 1992 (which eventually became Thomson Reuters),

Garfield came to see the impact factor as a mixed blessing, "like nuclear energy". Although he felt that citation indexing and the impact factor could be remedies for the limitations of peer review, he was uncomfortable with their misuse as performance indicators.

Garfield's enthusiasm was not the bookkeeper's but the visionary's.
He saw in his creations a better science for society and
the ideal of a unified body of knowledge accessible to all.

THE FOLLOWING FIGURES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

Garfield's personal profile page in Scopus

Garfield,Eugene

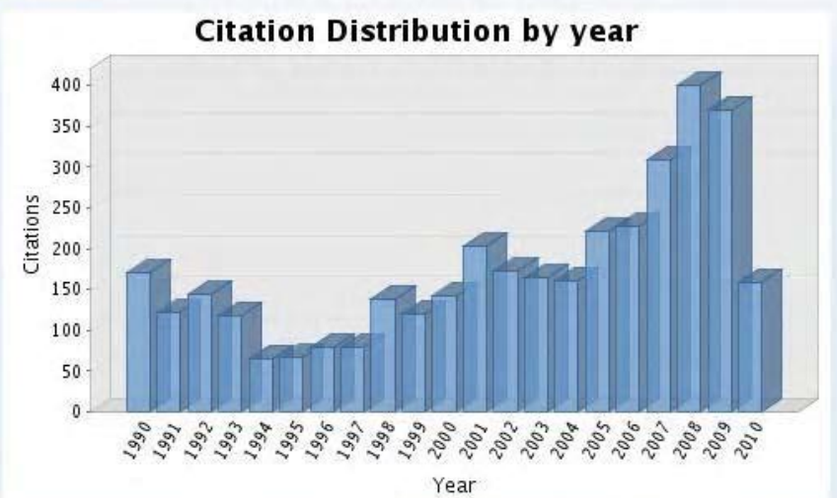
Find unmatched authors | Feedback | Print | E-mail

Personal				
Name	Garfield, Eugene			
Other formats	Garfield, E. GARFIELD, E.			
Author Identifier	7005088140			
Affiliation	ISI		Philadelphia United States	
209 documents have been added to your temporary List.				
Research	Garfield, Eugene		Total including 4 grouped Authors	
Documents	205	Add to list E-mail alert	209	Add to list E-mail alert
References	619		619	
Cited By	1643	Citation tracker E-mail alert	1645	Citation tracker E-mail alert
h Index	14	*h*-graph	14	*h*-graph
	The *h* Index considers Scopus articles published after 1995.			
Co-authors	59		61	
Web Search	53279		53279	
Subject Area	Multidisciplinary Computer Science Medicine More...			

Garfield's ResearcherID badge on May 8, 2010

Publication List: Citation Metrics

This graph shows the number of times the articles on the publication list have been cited in each of the last 20 years. Note: Only articles from ISI Web of Knowledge with citation data are included in the calculations. More information about these data.



Total Articles in Publication List: **1528**

Articles With Citation Data: **1528**

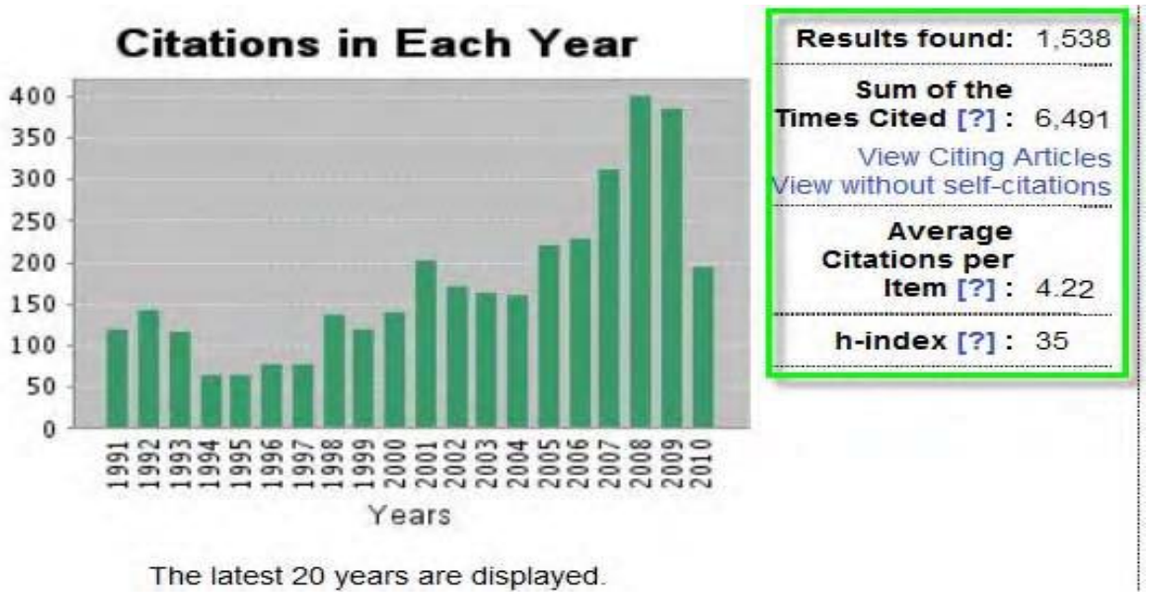
Sum of the Times Cited: **6429**

Average Citations per Article: **4.21**

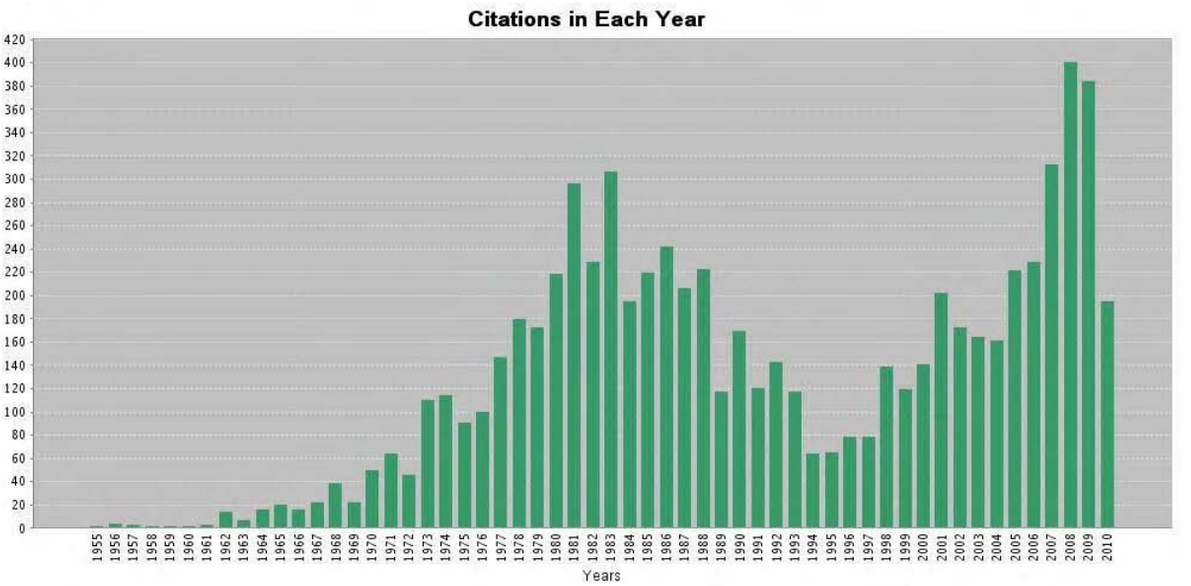
h-index: **35**

Last Updated: **05/08/2010 04:27 GMT**

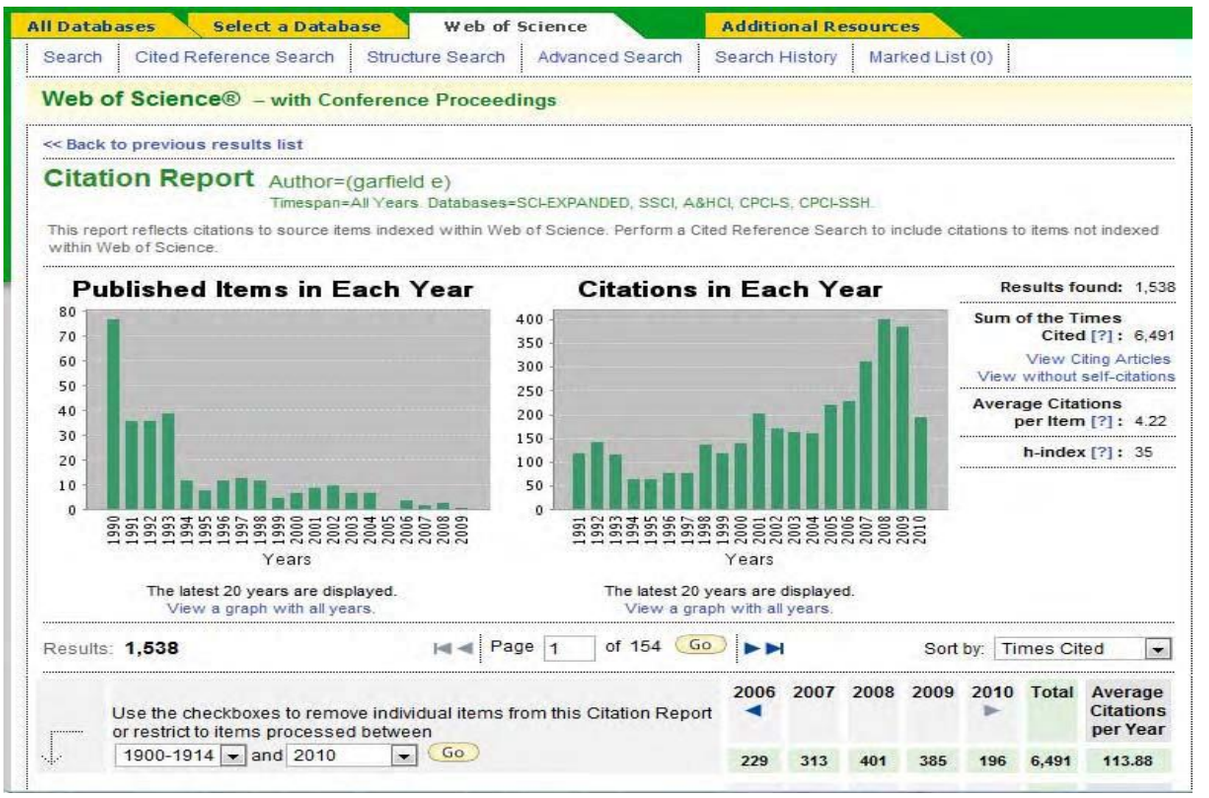
Excerpt from Garfield's Citation Report in WoS on June 13, 2010 The WoS Citation Report also shows (optionally) the citations to Garfield's work for his entire publishing time span as shown in the Figure



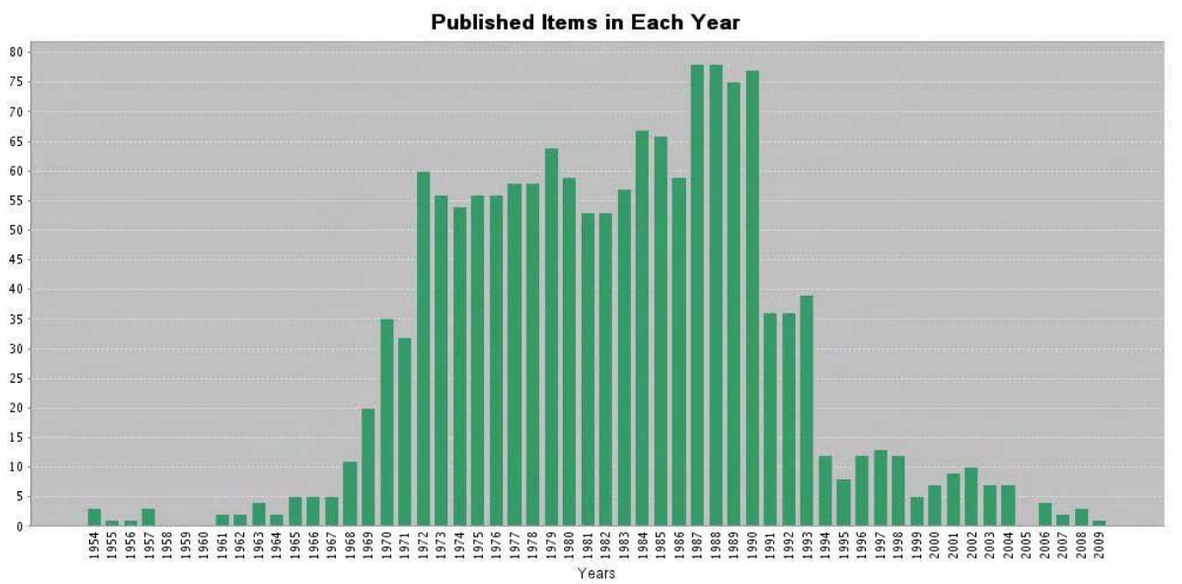
Citations received by Garfield since 1955



WoS Citation Report with key productivity and impact indicators



Master records for Garfield's publications in the WoS database



Excerpts from the list of journals where Garfield published

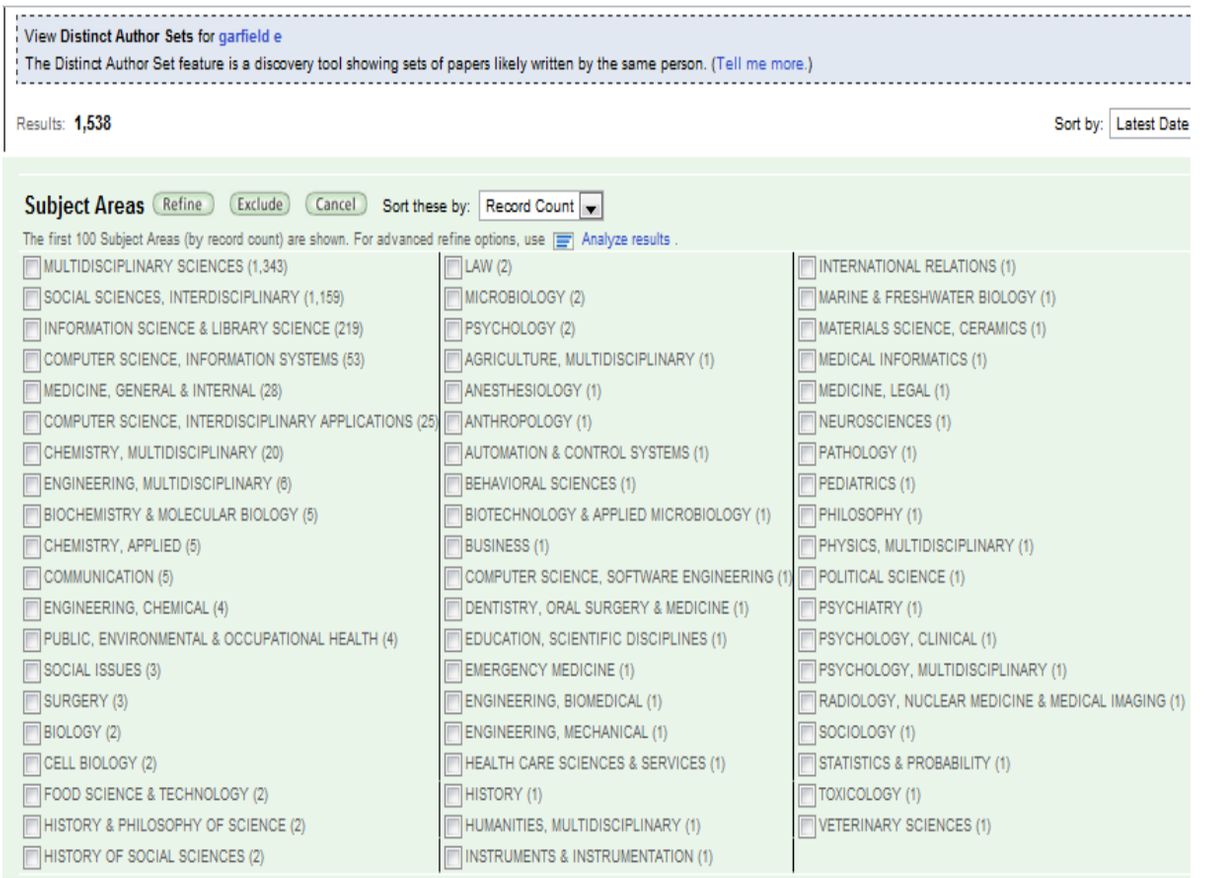


Source Titles Refine Exclude Cancel Sort these by: Record Count

The first 100 Source Titles (by record count) are shown. For advanced refine options, use Analyze results .

CURRENT CONTENTS (1,066)	LIBRARY JOURNAL (2)	FEMS MICROBIOLOGY LETTERS (1)
SCIENTIST (146)	LIBRARY QUARTERLY (2)	FRONTIERS OF LIBRARIANSHIP-SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY (1)
CURRENT CONTENTS/LIFE SCIENCES (89)	NACHRICHTEN FUR DOKUMENTATION (2)	HEALTH INFORMATION AND LIBRARIES JOURNAL (1)
JOURNAL OF INFORMATION SCIENCE (13)	NATURWISSENSCHAFTEN (2)	INFORMATION SCIENTIST (1)
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NATURE (12)	ACS MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION (1)	INNOVATION AT THE CROSSROADS BETWEEN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (1)
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE (11)	AMERICAN BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST (1)	INTERNATIONAL MICROBIOLOGY (1)
ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (10)	AMERICAN SOCIOLOGIST (1)	ISRAEL JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (1)
SCIENCE (10)	ANAESTHESIST (1)	JOURNAL OF CERAMIC PROCESSING RESEARCH (1)
SCIENTOMETRICS (9)	ANNALS OF BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING (1)	JOURNAL OF INFORMETRICS (1)
CURRENT COMMENTS (7)	ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE (1)	JOURNAL OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE AND ALLIED SCIENCES (1)
ANNALS OF INTERNAL MEDICINE (5)	ARBOR-CIENCIA PENSAMIENTO Y CULTURA (1)	JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY (1)
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (5)	ARCHIVES OF PATHOLOGY (1)	JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (1)
CURRENT SCIENCE (5)	ARCHIVES OF SURGERY (1)	JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (1)
IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION (5)	ASIS MONOGRAPH SERIES (1)	JOURNAL OF THE HISTORY OF THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES (1)
JAMA-JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (5)	ASIST 2003: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 66TH ASIST ANNUAL MEETING, VOL 40, 2003 (1)	JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE (1)
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (5)	ASIST 2004: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 67TH ASIS&T ANNUAL MEETING, VOL 41, 2004 (1)	JOURNAL OF THE OPTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA (1)
CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL (4)	BIOLOGIYA MORYA-MARINE BIOLOGY (1)	JOURNAL OF THE PATENT OFFICE SOCIETY (1)
CHEMTECH (4)	BIOSCIENCE (1)	LIBRI (1)
JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL INFORMATION AND COMPUTER SCIENCES (4)	BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS (1)	MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA (1)
JOURNAL OF DOCUMENTATION (4)	BUSINESS SOFTWARE REVIEW (1)	METHODS OF INFORMATION IN MEDICINE (1)
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIST ANNUAL MEETING (4)	CANADIAN JOURNAL OF INFORMATION AND LIBRARY SCIENCE-REVUE CANADIENNE DES SCIENCES DE L INFORMATION ET DE BIBLIOTHECONOMIE (1)	NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE (1)
AMERICAN DOCUMENTATION (3)	CANADIAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY-REVUE CANADIENNE DE PSYCHIATRIE (1)	NEW SCIENTIST (1)
SPECIAL LIBRARIES (3)	CANADIAN LIBRARY JOURNAL (1)	OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE-OXFORD (1)

Subject areas of journals that published Garfield's papers



View **Distinct Author Sets** for garfield e

The Distinct Author Set feature is a discovery tool showing sets of papers likely written by the same person. (Tell me more.)

Results: **1,538** Sort by: Latest Date

Subject Areas Refine Exclude Cancel Sort these by: Record Count

The first 100 Subject Areas (by record count) are shown. For advanced refine options, use Analyze results .

MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES (1,343)	LAW (2)	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (1)
SOCIAL SCIENCES, INTERDISCIPLINARY (1,159)	MICROBIOLOGY (2)	MARINE & FRESHWATER BIOLOGY (1)
INFORMATION SCIENCE & LIBRARY SCIENCE (219)	PSYCHOLOGY (2)	MATERIALS SCIENCE, CERAMICS (1)
COMPUTER SCIENCE, INFORMATION SYSTEMS (53)	AGRICULTURE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY (1)	MEDICAL INFORMATICS (1)
MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL (28)	ANESTHESIOLOGY (1)	MEDICINE, LEGAL (1)
COMPUTER SCIENCE, INTERDISCIPLINARY APPLICATIONS (25)	ANTHROPOLOGY (1)	NEUROSCIENCES (1)
CHEMISTRY, MULTIDISCIPLINARY (20)	AUTOMATION & CONTROL SYSTEMS (1)	PATHOLOGY (1)
ENGINEERING, MULTIDISCIPLINARY (6)	BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES (1)	PEDIATRICS (1)
BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY (5)	BIOTECHNOLOGY & APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY (1)	PHILOSOPHY (1)
CHEMISTRY, APPLIED (5)	BUSINESS (1)	PHYSICS, MULTIDISCIPLINARY (1)
COMMUNICATION (5)	COMPUTER SCIENCE, SOFTWARE ENGINEERING (1)	POLITICAL SCIENCE (1)
ENGINEERING, CHEMICAL (4)	DENTISTRY, ORAL SURGERY & MEDICINE (1)	PSYCHIATRY (1)
PUBLIC, ENVIRONMENTAL & OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH (4)	EDUCATION, SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINES (1)	PSYCHOLOGY, CLINICAL (1)
SOCIAL ISSUES (3)	EMERGENCY MEDICINE (1)	PSYCHOLOGY, MULTIDISCIPLINARY (1)
SURGERY (3)	ENGINEERING, BIOMEDICAL (1)	RADIOLOGY, NUCLEAR MEDICINE & MEDICAL IMAGING (1)
BIOLOGY (2)	ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL (1)	SOCIOLOGY (1)
CELL BIOLOGY (2)	HEALTH CARE SCIENCES & SERVICES (1)	STATISTICS & PROBABILITY (1)
FOOD SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (2)	HISTORY (1)	TOXICOLOGY (1)
HISTORY & PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE (2)	HUMANITIES, MULTIDISCIPLINARY (1)	VETERINARY SCIENCES (1)
HISTORY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (2)	INSTRUMENTS & INSTRUMENTATION (1)	

Distribution of papers citing Garfield by language



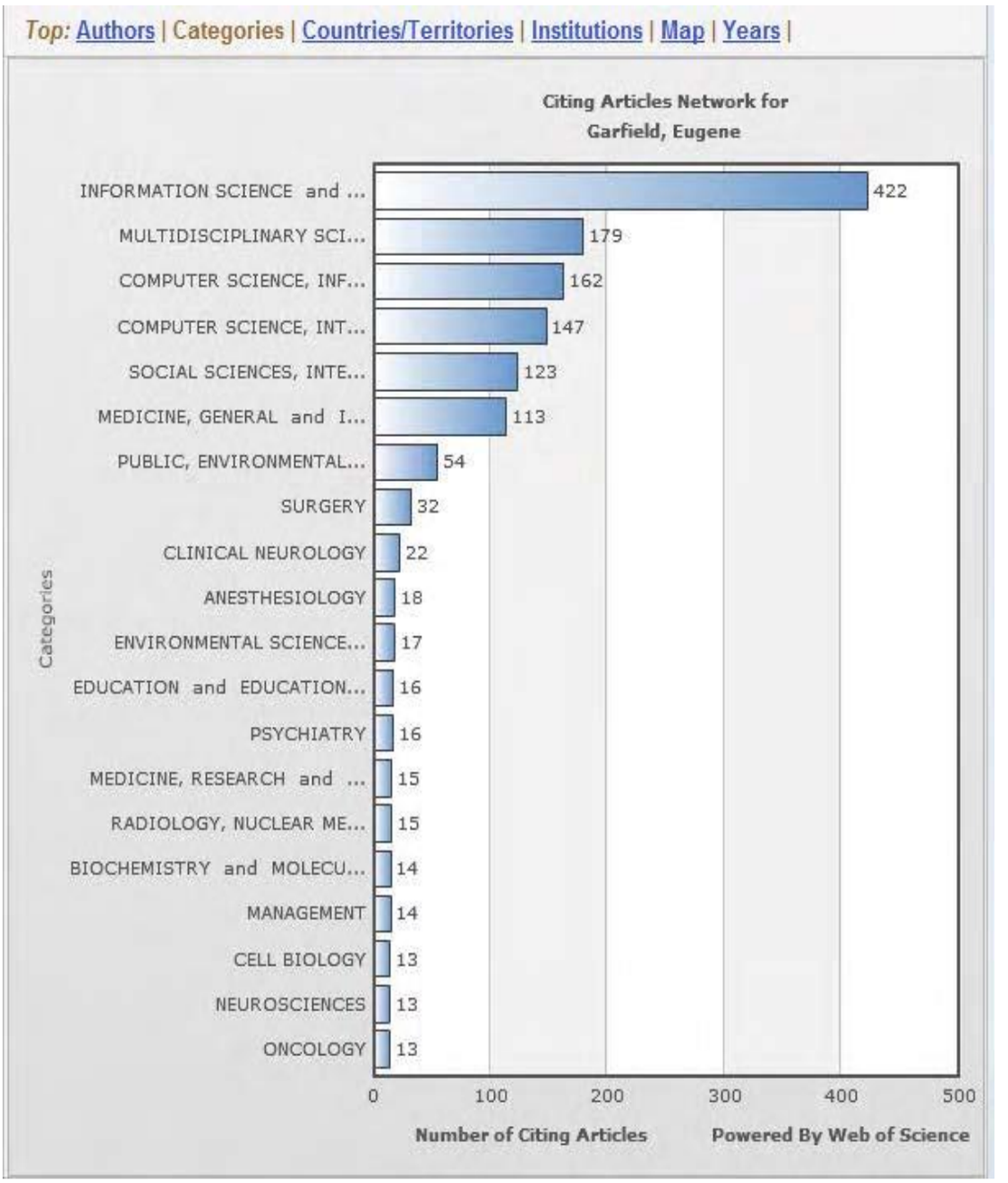
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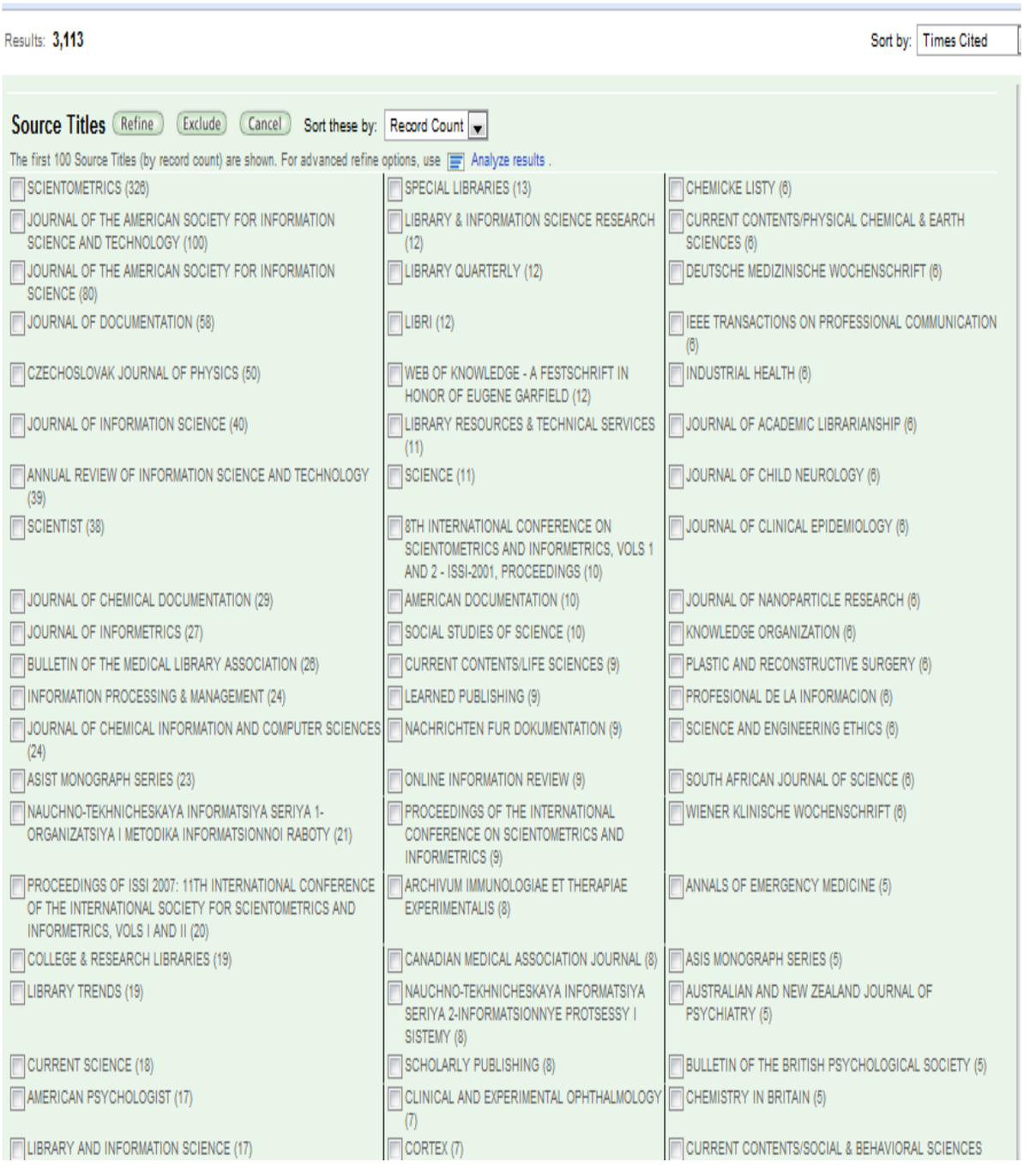
ENGLISH (2,830)	JAPANESE (20)	ITALIAN (3)	SERBIAN (1)
SPANISH (81)	CZECH (13)	SERBO-CROATIAN (3)	SLOVENE (1)
GERMAN (68)	PORTUGUESE (9)	CROATIAN (2)	SWEDISH (1)
FRENCH (40)	HUNGARIAN (3)	LITHUANIAN (2)	UKRAINIAN (1)
RUSSIAN (35)			

Refine Exclude Cancel Sort these by: Record Count

Citations received by subject category according to ResearchID



Periodicals that most often cite the works of Garfield



Results: 3,113 Sort by: Times Cited

Source Titles Refine Exclude Cancel Sort these by: Record Count

The first 100 Source Titles (by record count) are shown. For advanced refine options, use Analyze results .

SCIENTOMETRICS (326)	SPECIAL LIBRARIES (13)	CHEMICKE LISTY (6)
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (100)	LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE RESEARCH (12)	CURRENT CONTENTS/PHYSICAL CHEMICAL & EARTH SCIENCES (6)
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE (80)	LIBRARY QUARTERLY (12)	DEUTSCHE MEDIZINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT (6)
JOURNAL OF DOCUMENTATION (58)	LIBRI (12)	IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION (6)
CZECHOSLOVAK JOURNAL OF PHYSICS (50)	WEB OF KNOWLEDGE - A FESTSCHRIFT IN HONOR OF EUGENE GARFIELD (12)	INDUSTRIAL HEALTH (6)
JOURNAL OF INFORMATION SCIENCE (40)	LIBRARY RESOURCES & TECHNICAL SERVICES (11)	JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIANSHIP (6)
ANNUAL REVIEW OF INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (39)	SCIENCE (11)	JOURNAL OF CHILD NEUROLOGY (6)
SCIENTIST (38)	8TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENTOMETRICS AND INFORMETRICS, VOLS 1 AND 2 - ISSI-2001, PROCEEDINGS (10)	JOURNAL OF CLINICAL EPIDEMIOLOGY (6)
JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL DOCUMENTATION (29)	AMERICAN DOCUMENTATION (10)	JOURNAL OF NANOPARTICLE RESEARCH (6)
JOURNAL OF INFORMETRICS (27)	SOCIAL STUDIES OF SCIENCE (10)	KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION (6)
BULLETIN OF THE MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (26)	CURRENT CONTENTS/LIFE SCIENCES (9)	PLASTIC AND RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY (6)
INFORMATION PROCESSING & MANAGEMENT (24)	LEARNED PUBLISHING (9)	PROFESIONAL DE LA INFORMACION (6)
JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL INFORMATION AND COMPUTER SCIENCES (24)	NACHRICHTEN FUR DOKUMENTATION (9)	SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING ETHICS (6)
ASIST MONOGRAPH SERIES (23)	ONLINE INFORMATION REVIEW (9)	SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE (6)
NAUCHNO-TEKHNICHESKAYA INFORMATSIYA SERIYA 1-ORGANIZATSIYA I METODIKA INFORMATSIONNOI RABOTY (21)	PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENTOMETRICS AND INFORMETRICS (9)	WIENER KLINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT (6)
PROCEEDINGS OF ISSI 2007: 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR SCIENTOMETRICS AND INFORMETRICS, VOLS I AND II (20)	ARCHIVUM IMMUNOLOGIAE ET THERAPIAE EXPERIMENTALIS (8)	ANNALS OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE (5)
COLLEGE & RESEARCH LIBRARIES (19)	CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL (8)	ASIS MONOGRAPH SERIES (5)
LIBRARY TRENDS (19)	NAUCHNO-TEKHNICHESKAYA INFORMATSIYA SERIYA 2-INFORMATSIONNYE PROTSESSY I SISTEMY (8)	AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY (5)
CURRENT SCIENCE (18)	SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING (8)	BULLETIN OF THE BRITISH PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY (5)
AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGIST (17)	CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL OPHTHALMOLOGY (7)	CHEMISTRY IN BRITAIN (5)
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE (17)	CORTEX (7)	CURRENT CONTENTS/SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

Teaching and research faculty members most often citing Garfield

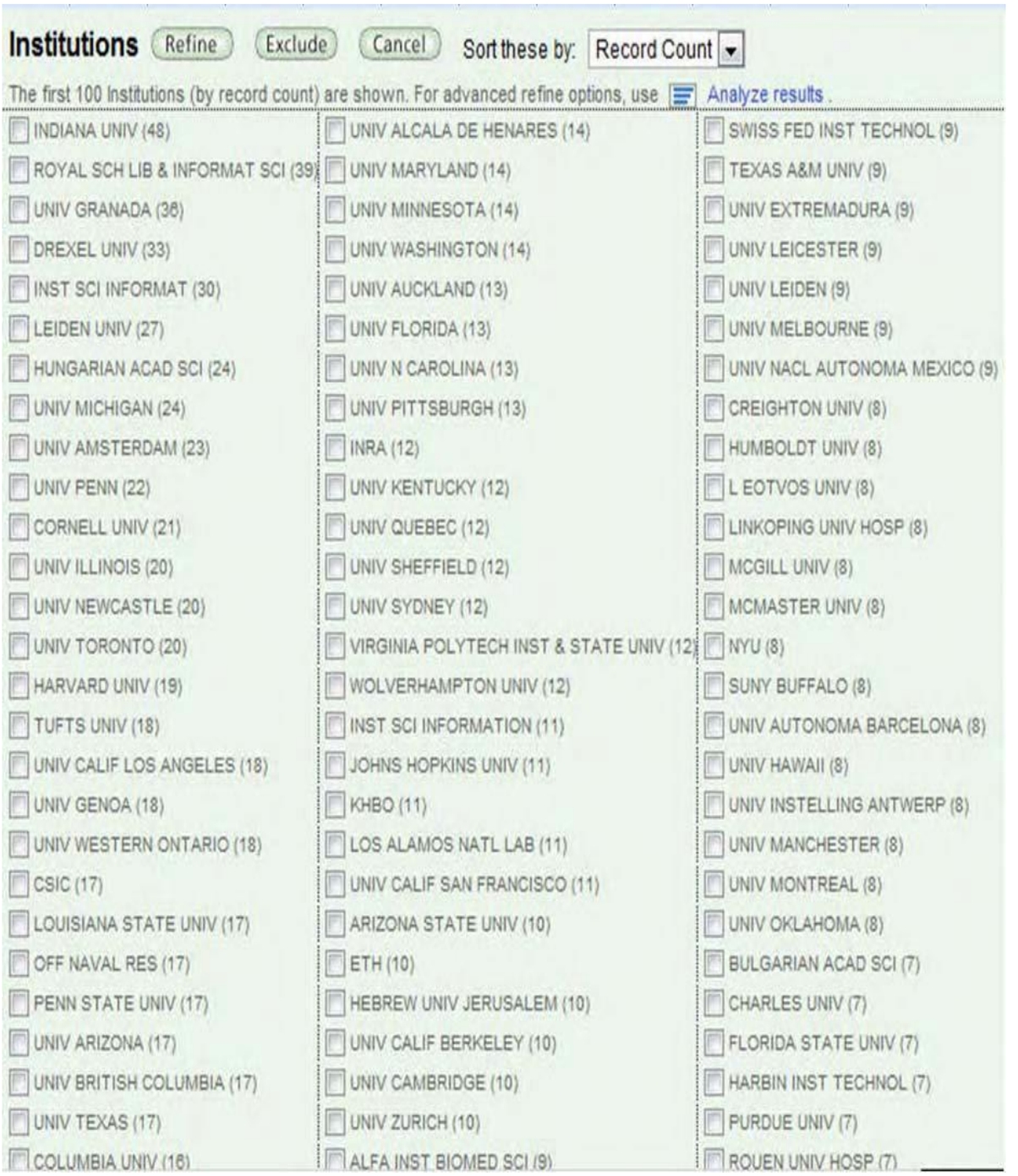


Authors Refine Exclude Cancel Sort these by: Record Count

The first 100 Authors (by record count) are shown. For advanced refine options, use Analyze results .

VLACHY, J (49)	OPPENHEIM, C (11)	MARKUSOVA, VA (7)	CAHLIK, T (5)
LEYDESDORFF, L (32)	UGOLINI, D (11)	NEDERHOF, AJ (7)	CHUBIN, DE (5)
SMITH, DR (26)	CHEN, CM (10)	NICOLAISEN, J (7)	CZERWON, HJ (5)
ROUSSEAU, R (25)	DE MOYA-ANEGON, F (10)	YU, G (7)	DAVIS, PM (5)
SMALL, H (23)	IEEE (10)	ARUNACHALAM, S (6)	DIXON, B (5)
[ANON] (18)	JACSO, P (10)	BARKER, K (6)	FALLIS, D (5)
CAWKELL, AE (18)	WILSON, CS (10)	BOYACK, KW (6)	FAVALORO, EJ (5)
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HO, YS (12)	EGGHE, L (7)	WHITE, HD (6)	MATIAS-GUIU, J (5)
BORNMANN, L (11)	FRANDSEN, TF (7)	WINDSOR, DA (6)	MEHO, LI (5)
CRONIN, B (11)	GINGRAS, Y (7)	BLIZIOTIS, IA (5)	MERTON, RK (5)
JONES, AW (11)	JIMENEZ-CONTRERAS, E (7)	BRUMBACK, RA (5)	MISAK, A (5)
MCGHEE, CNJ (11)	LARSEN, B (7)	BUJDOSO, E (5)	MUNOZ-FERNANDEZ, FJ (5)

Institutions citing Garfield's paper the most often

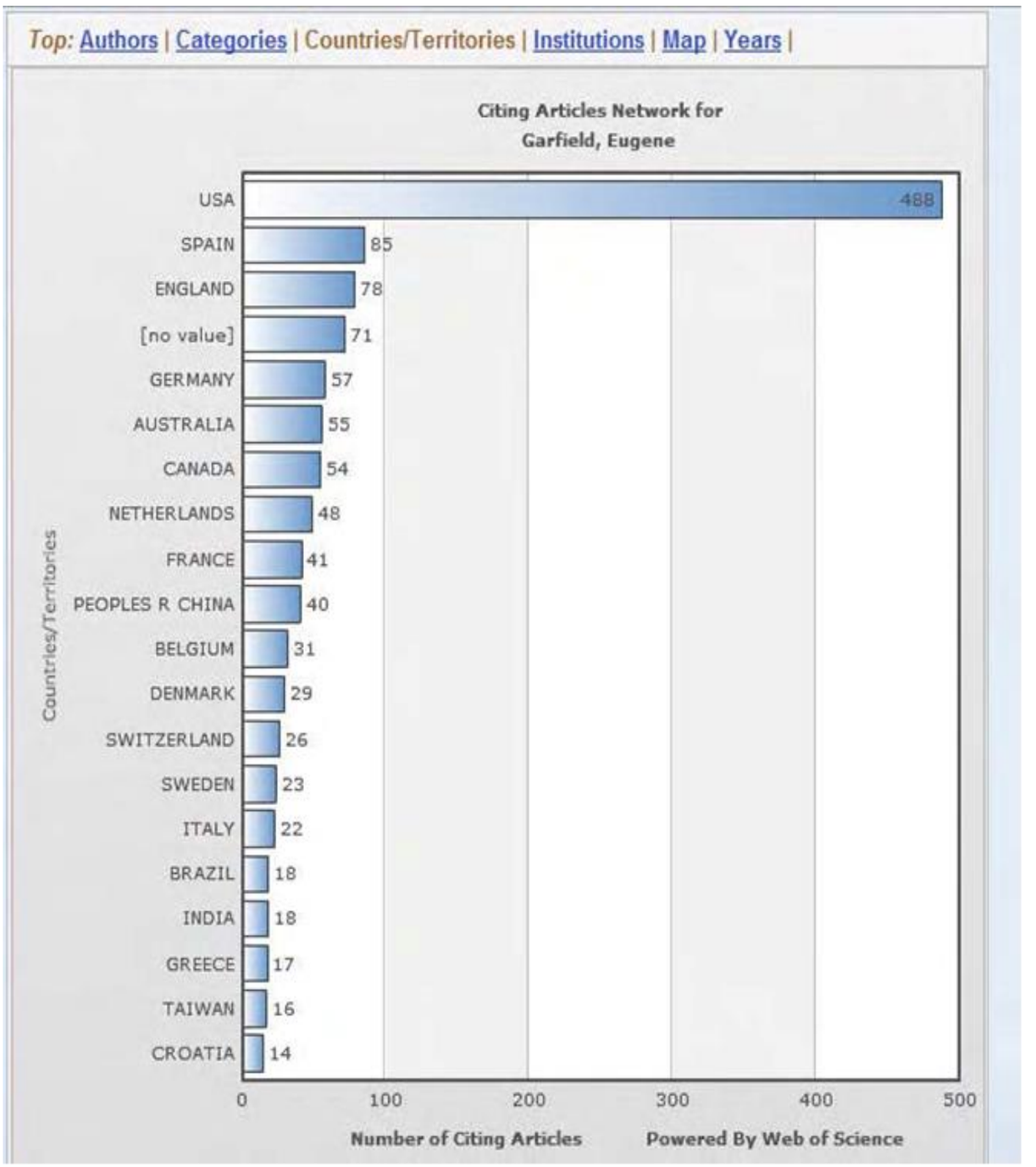


Institutions Refine Exclude Cancel Sort these by: Record Count

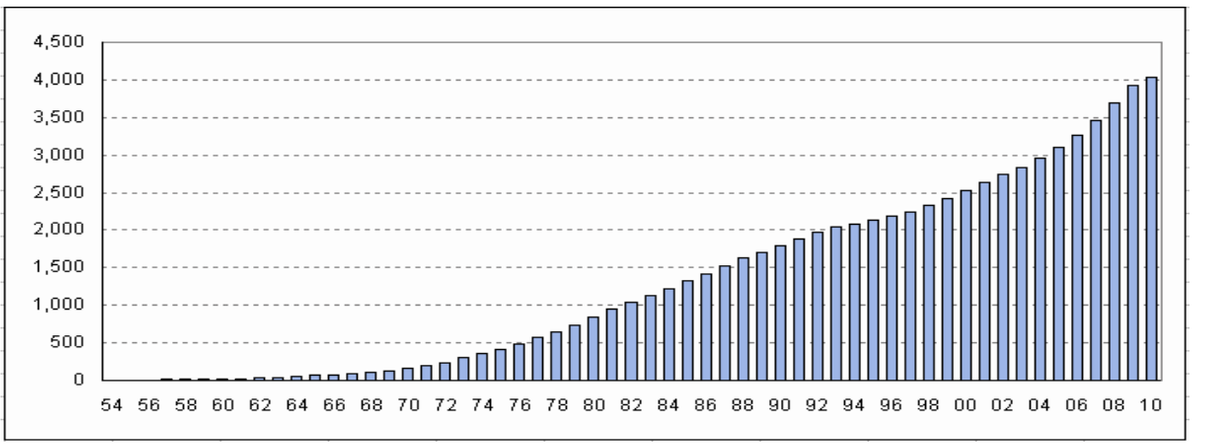
The first 100 institutions (by record count) are shown. For advanced refine options, use Analyze results .

INDIANA UNIV (48)	UNIV ALCALA DE HENARES (14)	SWISS FED INST TECHNOL (9)
ROYAL SCH LIB & INFORMAT SCI (39)	UNIV MARYLAND (14)	TEXAS A&M UNIV (9)
UNIV GRANADA (36)	UNIV MINNESOTA (14)	UNIV EXTREMADURA (9)
DREXEL UNIV (33)	UNIV WASHINGTON (14)	UNIV LEICESTER (9)
INST SCI INFORMAT (30)	UNIV AUCKLAND (13)	UNIV LEIDEN (9)
LEIDEN UNIV (27)	UNIV FLORIDA (13)	UNIV MELBOURNE (9)
HUNGARIAN ACAD SCI (24)	UNIV N CAROLINA (13)	UNIV NACL AUTONOMA MEXICO (9)
UNIV MICHIGAN (24)	UNIV PITTSBURGH (13)	CREIGHTON UNIV (8)
UNIV AMSTERDAM (23)	INRA (12)	HUMBOLDT UNIV (8)
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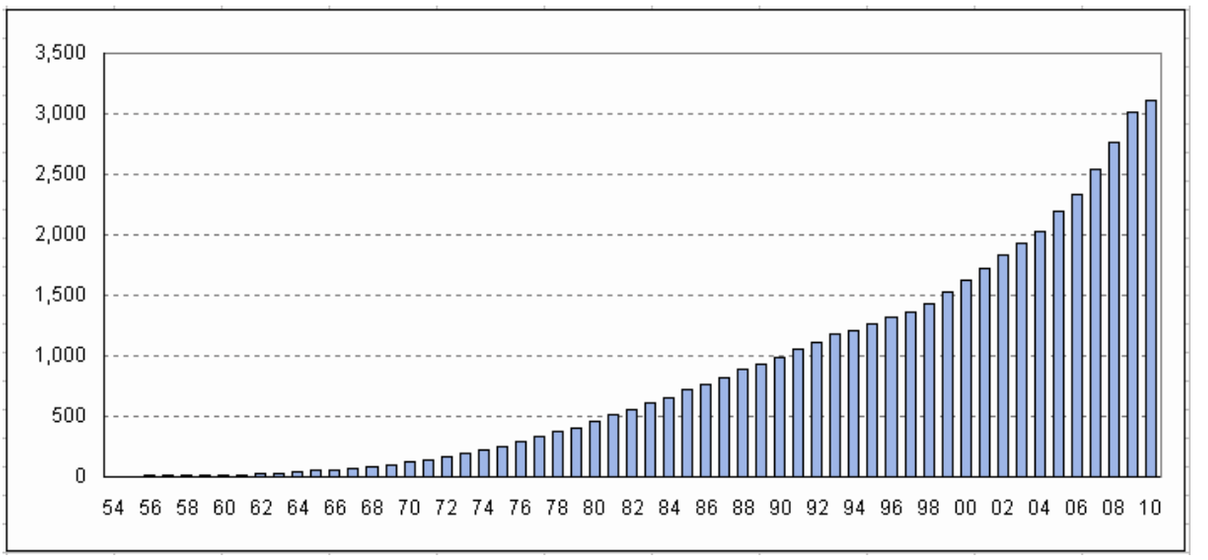
Distribution of citations received by Garfield by country according to ResearcherID



Cumulative number of publications citing Garfield's publications



Cumulative number of publications citing Garfield's publications - without self citation



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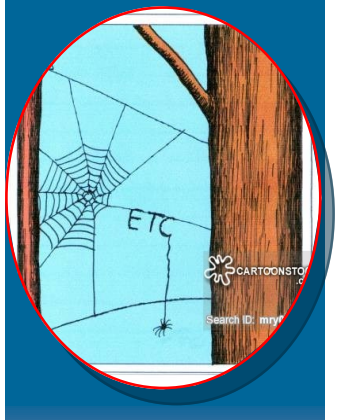
Annals of Library and Information Studies
Vol. 57, September 2010, pp. 222-247

'*THE IMPACT OF EUGENE GARFIELD THROUGH THE PRISM OF WEB OF SCIENCE*'

Peter Jacso
Professor, Department of Information and Computer Sciences,
University of Hawai'i at Mãnoa, Honolulu
Email: jacso@hawaii.edu
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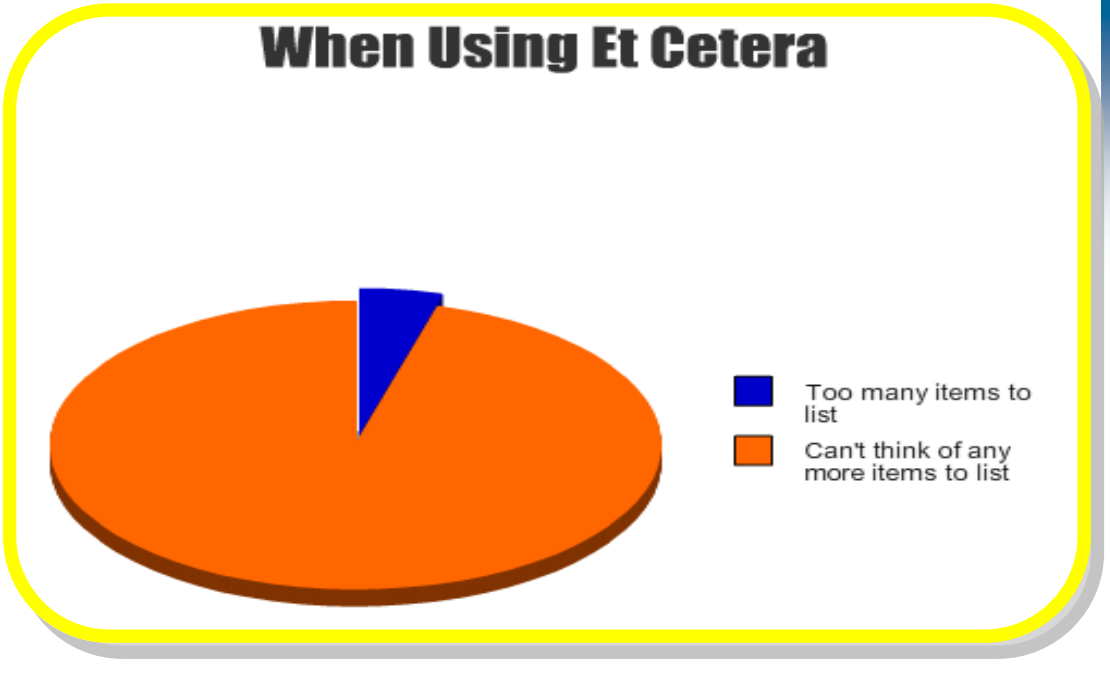


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ET CETERA

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January 2017

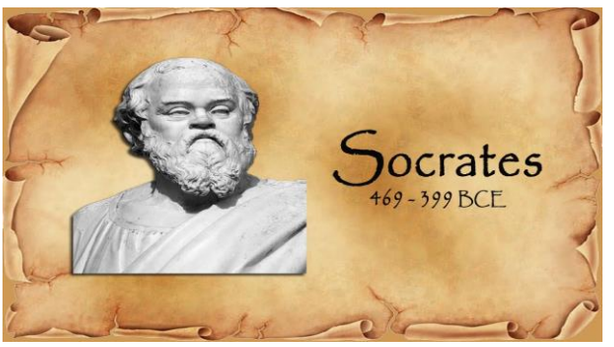
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Dedication



"To know, is to know that you know nothing.
That is the meaning of true knowledge."

"True wisdom comes to each of us when we realize how little
we understand about life, ourselves, and the world around us."

"Once made equal to man, woman becomes his superior."

"Worthless people live only to eat and drink;
people of worth eat and drink only to live."

"The unexamined life is not worth living."

"Wonder is the beginning of wisdom."

"When the debate is lost, slander becomes the tool of the loser."

"The only good is knowledge and the only evil is ignorance."

"Contentment is natural wealth, luxury is artificial poverty."

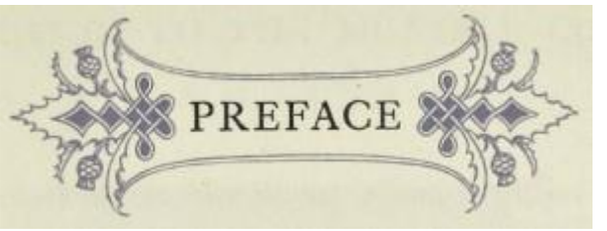
"The hour of departure has arrived, and we go our separate ways,
I to die, and you to live. Which of these two is better only God knows?"

"Prefer knowledge to wealth, for the one is transitory, the other perpetual."

"The comic and the tragic lie inseparably close, like light and shadow."

"I cannot teach anybody anything; I can only make them think."

"Envy is the ulcer of the soul."



One of the most difficult aspects of research is generating an idea that is interesting and workable. Researchers must understand what work has been done on a given area and how they may be able to answer additional research questions that could further advance the field. Once an overall topic area of interest of interest has been identified, the researcher should review the literature and examine what research has been done on that topic and look for gaps, holes, or areas that could benefit from further exploration. These steps will require the researcher to consider their current knowledge base and to explore areas that may lend themselves to further research. Of course, the main criteria for a good research idea are that the research idea be of genuine interest to researcher.

So, you have realized that you are ready to write your research paper. It's obvious that before you start writing, you should pick the right topic and research paper type. Perhaps you have one or several cool research paper ideas, but are you sure that you will be able to write a good paper?

Before you will be ready to decide and finalize research topics, you should answer the following questions:

— Is there an issue that you are really interested in?
— Have you heard something controversial or curious in articles and mass media about the topic?
— Do you have enough information to make research?
— Does the topic meet your further research plans?

There are some practical tips to consider when looking for a perfect topic:

- Choose a subject matter that is interesting for you. No doubt, it would be much easier for you to explore the topic that is linked to the field of your interest.
- Define your topic. The readers should see that you have in-depth knowledge of the field. Thus, if you feel a little bit fuzzy about some topic, select another one before you begin writing.
- Be specific. A research paper should be precise and based only on proven facts. Support your statements with examples and references. Don't add content about anything else except the chosen topic.
- Apply an innovative approach. Don't be afraid to take the road less traveled. Analyze your topic from the different perspectives and add some new facts to surprise the readers and make your paper stand out from the crowd.

In any case, the best assistants when writing research papers are only reputable sources like libraries, open access journals, encyclopedias, reliable news, and academic sources. Various materials that you can find on the internet should help you choose a topic, so don't skip any chance to get more ideas.

Writing a research paper even though may seem challenging is a substantial part of everyday student life. You are required to write at least one research paper in a semester for the majority of the subjects. Do not underestimate research projects, as they demand a huge effort and a lot of time from you. Nevertheless, do not let your research paper assignment give you anxiety and influence your overall studies. To minimize worries and inconsistencies while working on the research paper you must be sure in your research paper topic. There are times when you are assigned to the topic but more frequently, you will have to create a topic by yourself. The whole research should be built around or from the topic. In order to choose an interesting topic, which will demonstrate your best talents, you should keep reading.

Here an attempt is made to provide some useful and important tips in the some of the often-familiar topics. Though the list is definitely not comprehensive and exhaustive, some new ideas have been incorporated in these topics to assist the research scholars and keep them afresh always during his academic research. Especially, chapter *"Cartoons and Quotes on Research"* is offering highly selected themes and ideas of research with the hope that the scholars as well as supervisors would find them keenly interesting. Of course, obviously during the

process of drafting the materials and finalizing the shape and contents of the book, we ourselves learnt a lot and, enjoyed the job.

23 March 2017 Authors

PS: We give a list of suggested books:

- Alvesson, M., & Sandberg, J. (2011). Generating research questions through problematization. *Academy of Management Review*, *36*(2), 247-271.
- Devlin A. (2006) Research Methods. Thompson Wadsworth.
- Glueck, W. F., & Jauch, L. R. (1975). Sources of research ideas among productive scholars: Implications for administrators. *Journal of Higher Education*.
- Franzoni, C. (2009). Do scientists get fundamental research ideas by solving practical problems?. *Industrial and Corporate Change*, *18*(4), 671-699.
- Robson, C. (2002). *Real world research: A resource for social scientists and practitioner-researchers* (Vol. 2). Oxford: Blackwell.





Et cetera abbreviated *etc.*, comes from the Latin

et, meaning ***and*** , and

cetera, meaning ***the rest***.

So ***et cetera*** literally means *and the rest.*

Overuse

Etc. is best reserved for times when

(a) there is no question of what's being omitted, or

(b) when listing every item in a large group would be unnecessary.

In this example, there's no mystery about what *etc.* indicates:

All non-human primates—monkeys, gorillas, chimpanzees, etc.—exhibit some form of tool use.

And in this example, the author uses *etc.* because including a fuller list would be unnecessary:

When the reader can't know what's being omitted and it's not clear that there are more items in the list, *etc.* may signal laziness or dishonesty. In lazy moments, some writers use *etc.* when they know of only one or two examples but want to create the impression that there are more. Any engaged reader can see through this trick.



How to Use Et Cetera in a Sentence

If you are writing a research paper or any other formal work, be careful of how you use et cetera. It can be used only when unmentioned items are of the same type as the items mentioned earlier.

Allow the children to eat only healthy food—vegetables, fruits, etc. (You establish the category and then give a few examples.)

Allow the children to eat only healthy food—vegetables, cupcakes, etc. (This is incorrect because everything on the list should fall into the category of healthy food.)

The children should bring paper, pencils, scissors, etc. (You can discern the category from the examples.)

The children should bring crayons, blankets, birth certificates, etc. (The class is not clear. Unless you previously state the connection between the items and the rest of the list is easily imaginable, you can't use etc.)

A good way to test whether etc. is appropriate is to substitute "and so on" or "and so forth." If those synonyms make sense, you can use etc.

You should never use "and et cetera." Remember, et means "and." "And et cetera" is redundant.

Usage note: Don't use a comma after etc. if it is at the end of the sentence.



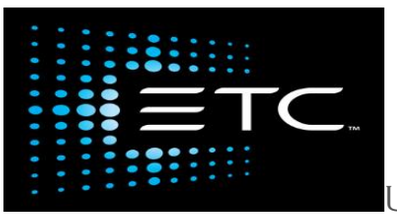
How to Pronounce Et Cetera

When a foreign phrase becomes part of another language, speakers of that language don't always know exactly how to pronounce it. Or they might have trouble with the foreign pronunciation. The *et* of *et cetera* has a final T sound, but some Americans substitute a K sound. This kind of mispronunciation is called assimilation. It is a mistake, but a very common one. If you are aware of it, you can avoid making the same mistake and also recognize the phrase even when you hear it mispronounced. Native speakers also extend the meaning of certain foreign phrases beyond their definition in the original language. *Et cetera* often appears when someone finds a list tedious or obvious. They might utter it in a tired tone or say the phrase rapidly.



How to Use "Etc." Correctly

You might think that it's easy to use *et cetera*, which translates to "and others" or, more literally, "and the other things", and is abbreviated as "etc." Surely everyone knows how to use "etc." correctly, right? Well, it's not all straightforward—*et cetera* can be commonly misspelled, improperly punctuated and even mispronounced! The use of *et cetera* isn't usually taught in schools or tutoring because it's considered to be just an abbreviation. Regardless, it's important to know how to use it properly.



Use "et cetera" to mean "and so forth" as well as "all items of the same class."

Et cetera is used as a short way to say, "and so forth", "and so on", or "and other things", and is also used to describe a list without listing everything. However, it's important that the items in the list are of the same kind so that "etc." does not confuse the reader.

- For example, you can say, "We could use cupcakes, cookies, etc." This shows that they can use any kind of dessert, and it could be rewritten by, "We could use cupcakes, cookies, and so on."
- However, you cannot say, "Bring hamburger buns, paper plates, cupcakes, etc.", because the items on the list are not the same and the person you're talking to would not know what you are referring to.
- Items of the same class do not need to be physical items. They can be emotions, or other forms of "things." For example, you could say, "Please write down your three primary emotions today (sadness, anger, fear, etc.)"

Etc. Do not use an introductory phrase for a list, such as "such as" or "for example," along with etc.

You cannot say, "Bring items such as cake, chocolates, ice cream, etc. to the party," because "such as" already implies that you are not talking about a complete list. You can simply say, "Bring items such as cake, chocolates, and ice cream to the party" or "Bring cake, chocolates, ice cream, etc. to the party."

Do not use "etc." more than once in a sentence. Though some people think it's cute to use "etc." more than once in a sentence to stress the fact that many additional items are needed, just one "etc." will suffice. Saying something like, "I have to do the dishes, wash the car, clean my room, etc., etc., etc., before the party" is never correct.

Do not use "and" before "etc." Since the "et" in "et cetera" already means "and," it would be redundant to use the phrase "and etc." because you'll really be saying, "and and the rest." Make sure to avoid using "and" when using "etc."

Do not use "etc." if you're discussing a specific list of items that are needed and not anything more. If you only need cookies, cake, and donuts for the party, writing "cookies, cake, donuts, etc." will not be appropriate because it will give the reader the assumption that he can bring another dessert.

Do not use "etc." to refer to people. "Etc." can only refer to things; "et al." is used to refer to people. You cannot say, "I can't help but get annoyed by my younger cousins – Mary, Joe, Sue, etc. – though I try to be nice to them." Instead, you can say, "I can't help but get annoyed by my younger cousins – Mary, Joe, Sue et al. – though I try to be nice to them." In this example, you are using "et al.", which means "and others," to refer to the other annoying younger cousins.[2]

Punctuate "etc." correctly. At the end of "etc", there should be a period. (This does not apply if you are using modern "open punctuation", which dispenses with periods for eg, ie etc). That's obvious, right? However, when you still have more to say in the sentence, you should put a comma after the period. If you are finished with the sentence, end with that period, don't put anything else, but if you still have more to say, put a comma at the end and finish. For example:

"They ate cookies, cakes, peanuts, fairy floss, etc., and it's little wonder they ended up with stomach aches."



Learn how to put in the punctuation around it.

Yes, you should use a period and a comma, but when you also work with semicolons, question marks, and exclamation points, "etc." can be confusing. Here are a few examples:

- Put a question mark after the period in "etc."
- Put an exclamation point immediately after the period.
- Put the semicolon in right after the period and put a space between it and the next word.
- Put parentheses around the items you are using along with etc. when necessary. For example: "Students should not pack liquids in their carry-on bags (water, shampoo, makeup remover, etc.)"



If you do want to use "etc.", remember seven important points:

1) Always put a full stop at the end of "etc."

2) If "etc." is at the end of a sentence, you do not need another full stop after it, but if the sentence ends with an exclamation mark or question mark, you still need to put use them. They come after the full stop, and do not replace it. A comma also comes after the full stop.

3) "Etc." is very often used in parentheses, or in a phrase separated by dashes.

4) "And etc." is wrong. Do not use it. It means "and and others" and does not make sense.

5) Do not use "etc." at the end of a list that starts with "e.g.," "for example," or "such as." These already mean that the list does not contain every possible item, so "etc." is not necessary. In fact, these can be used instead of "etc." and sound better in formal writing.

6) "Etc." can also be replaced with "and so on," "and so forth," and "among others." These often sound better than "etc."
7) "Etc." can be used at the end of a list that starts with i.e., but it is probably better to avoid doing this.

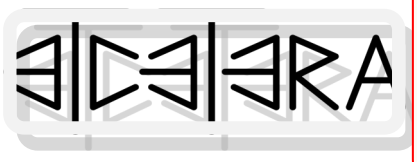
In this book *'Et Cetera of Research World' ,* authors made an simple and serious attempt to present some contemporary and highly interesting information about some topics on research in an innovative ways. Tips provided in these chapters may be of immense interest to the research scholars. Academic research scholars are encouraged to concentrate on the topic – '*How not to write a PhD Thesis*' – which highlights the often-committed mistakes by the scholars while preparing the draft of their thesis. The core part is – '*Cartoons and Quotes on Research*' – which provides challenging and thought-provoking concepts and wisdom from the great scientists and scholars of *par excellence*. Research scholars should read and analyse these cartoons and quotes and derive pleasure as well as creative ideas. Also, another chapter – *'Movie Quotes for the PhD Life'* - is really innovative and challenges the imagination of the research scholars as well as research supervisors. Scholars should not only grasp the ideas and information contained therein, but also the *'et cetera'*.

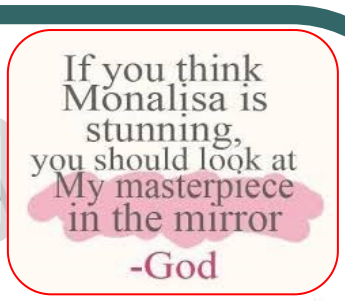
Authors deserve some appreciation for their unique and innovative attempt.

I do hope that the book would/could not only benefit the research scholars, but also everybody who is interested in the creative research.

Prof Dr S Ramalingam
Project Officer – CIC
Dr MGR Educational and Research Institute
Maduravoyal, Chennai – 600 095







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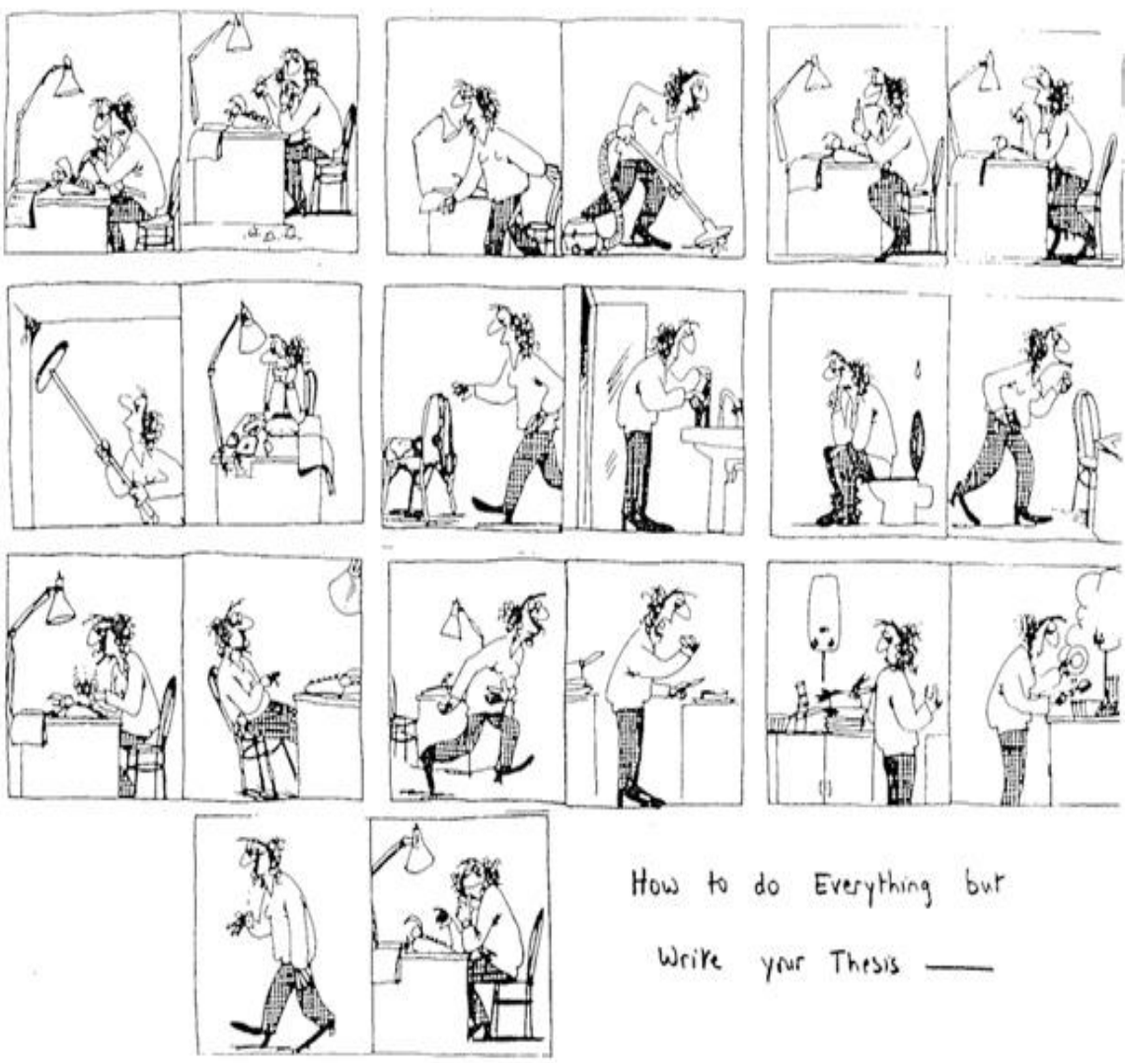
Cartoons & Quotes on Research ***065***





Et Cetera of Research World

Doing *Et Cetera* except Research?



Scholars ! Which one of these are you doing?



100 TIPS for publishing

GENERAL

001
Read and follow ALL of the guidelines for manuscript preparation listed for an individual journal. Most journals have very specific formatting and style guidelines for the text body, abstract, images, tables, and references.

002
HYPOTHESIS: be sure to have one and state it clearly. This is, after all, why you are doing the research.

003
Write as though your work is meaningful and important. If you don't, people will not perceive it as meaningful and important.

004
Use an external peer review service (available through JournalPrep.com) to get your manuscript reviewed prior to submission. Rapid and expert peer reviews, before you submit, may significantly increase your odds of getting your manuscript accepted for publication.

005
Critique your own work. Look for areas that reviewers might spot as weaknesses and either correct these areas or comment on them in your manuscript, leaving reviewers with fewer options for negative criticisms.

006
Always present the study as a finished piece of work (although you may suggest future directions). Otherwise, you can be sure reviewers will suggest additional research.

007
Be painstaking. Be thorough and patient with several rounds of editing of your work while considering all the tiny details of the specifications requested by the journal. It will pay off in the end.

008
Focus. If you have a hypothesis to develop, be consistent to the end. Have substantial and convincing evidence to prove your theories. Brainstorm your ideas and have a definite direction mapped out before beginning to write an article.

009
Write in a precise and accurate way. Avoid long sentences; the reader may find them difficult to follow.

010
Team-like spirit is an important attribute that contributes to successful publishing. Welcome advice from those around you with potentially valuable input. No matter how competent you feel, having your work seen through a different lens may help to spot flaws that you were unable to identify.

011
As a final step, after completing your research paper, edit, edit, edit. You need to identify and correct any and all mistakes that you may have made.

012
Short papers are more likely to be read than long ones.

013
Select a descriptive title. Flash and puns are rarely as appealing as they may seem at first. You are better off going simple and descriptive. This will also help you get cited.

014
Focus on the information the readers require when following your experiment, modeling description, or data analysis instead of overloading them with details that might have been important during the study but are irrelevant for them.

015
Your paper should advance a particular line of research. It does not need to answer every remaining question about the topic.

016
If you present your work at an academic conference prior to submitting it for publication, get constructive criticisms from as many potential reviewers as possible.

017
Make sure your paper reads well. A bunch of choppy, simple sentences, while grammatically correct, is unpleasant to read.

018
Clear, concise, and grammatically correct English. Period.

019
Non-native English speakers should ALWAYS try to arrange for a review by a native speaker. If you know someone with excellent proofreading skills and a general knowledge about your research discipline (ex. Biological Sciences), ask them to help you out. If you don't know someone who meets these criteria, use a professional editing service such as that offered at JournalPrep.com. You will save yourself from a great deal of frustration and lost time.

020
Show friends and colleagues your work, including those in different fields of research. Get as much feedback as you can before you submit.

021
The body of the paper supports the central idea and must show a thoughtful, comprehensive study of the research topic; it should be clearly written and easy to follow. It generally includes three main parts: 1) Methodology, 2) Results & Data Analysis, and 3) Discussion.

022
When referencing other papers, do not simply reference work in the same way other papers have. If paper X says that paper Y showed a specific result, check for yourself to ensure that this is true before saying the same thing in your own manuscript. The number of reputable authors who misunderstand their colleagues' findings is shocking.

023
If you are in the process of running a follow-up experiment, write your manuscript in such a way that it begs for that experiment. When reviewers respond and request it you will already have it completed.

PLANNING THE MANUSCRIPT

024
The research paper topic should be unique and there should be a logical reason to study it.

025
Do your homework. Make sure you know what investigators in your field and other fields have published about your topic (or similar topics). There is no substitute for a good literature review before jumping into a new project.

026
Take the time to plan your experimental design. As a general rule, more time should be devoted to planning your study than to actually performing the experiments (though there are some exceptions, such as time-course studies with lengthy time points). Rushing into the hands-on work without properly designing the study is a common mistake made by young researchers.

027
When designing your experiment choose your materials wisely. Look to the literature to see what others have used. Similar products from different companies do not all work the same way. In fact, some do not work at all.

028
Get help. If you are performing research techniques for the firsttime, be sure to consult an experienced friend or colleague. Rookie mistakes are commonplace in academic research and lead to wasted time and resources.

029
Know what you want to study, WHY you want to study it, and how your results will contribute to the current pool of knowledge for the subject.

030
Be able to clearly state a hypothesis before starting your work. Focus your efforts on researching this hypothesis. All too often people start a project and are taken adrift by new ideas that come along the way. While ideas are good to note, be sure to keep your focus.

031
Along with keeping focus, know your experimental endpoints. Sometimes data collection goes smoothly and you want to dig deeper and deeper into the subject. If you want to keep digging deeper, do it with a follow-up study.

032
Keep in mind where you might like to publish your study. If you are aiming for a high-impact journal, you may need to do extensive research and data collection. If your goal is to publish in a lower-tier journal, your research plan may be very different.

033
If your study requires approval by a review board or ethics committee, be sure to get the documentation as needed. Journals will often require that you provide such information.

034
If your study involves patients or patient samples, explicit

permissions are generally required from the participant or donor, respectively. Journals may ask for copies of the corresponding documentation.

INTRODUCTION

035
Start your article with a comprehensive yet concise literature review of your exact subject and highlight in which way your paper will make a new contribution to the field.

036
Throughout your introduction use the past tense. One exception to this is when you are speaking about generally accepted facts and figures (ex. Heart disease is the leading cause of death…).

037
Avoid using new acronyms. They will simply confuse the readers.

038
The introduction of a research paper is extremely important. It generally presents a brief literature review, the problem and the purpose of your research work. It should be powerful, simple, realistic, and logical to entice the reader to read the full paper.

039
Avoid unnecessarily long paragraphs. Break up your paragraphs into smaller, useful units.

040
Do not be afraid to use headings in your introduction (and discussion).

METHODS

041
Do not over-explain common scientific procedures. For example, you do not need to explain how PCR or Western Blotting work, just that you used the techniques. If you are using a novel technique, then you need to explain the steps involved.

042
Use third person passive tense. For example, “RNA was extracted from the cells.” Compare this with, “We extracted RNA from the cells.”

043
Be sure to mention from which companies you purchased any significant reagents for your experiments.

044
When in doubt about how to report your materials and methods, look to papers published in recognized journals that use similar methods and/or materials.

045
Do not mention sources of typical labware (beakers, stripettes, pipet tips, cell culture flasks, etc).

RESULTS

046
Make sure your graphs and tables can speak for themselves. A lot of people skim over academic papers.

047
The Results section should contain only results, no discussion.

048
Do not repeat in words everything that your tables and graphs convey. You can, however, point out key findings and offer some text that complements the findings.

049
Be sure to number your figures and tables according to journal guidelines and refer to them in the text in the manner specified by the journal.

050
Clear to read graphs are essential. Do not overload graphs with data. Make sure axis descriptions are not too small.

DISCUSSION

051
Your discussion section should answer WHY you obtained the observed results. Do not simply restate the results. Also address WHY your results are important (i.e. how do they advance the understanding of the topic).

052
If multiple explanations for your results exist, be sure to address each one. You can favor one explanation but be sure to mention alternative explanations, if some exist. If you don't, your reviewers will.

053
If your research findings are suggestive or supportive rather than decisive then make sure to indicate so. NEVER overstate the

importance of your research findings. Rather, clearly point to their true significance.

054 Understand the message of your paper. You may discover what the message is only after a literature search, as is occasionally the case for some manuscript types such as case reports.

055
Highlight how your research contributes to the current knowledge in the field and mention the next steps or what remains. Feel free to explain why your results falsify current theories if that is the case.

056
Make sure that your discussion is concise and informative. If you ramble and include a great deal of unnecessary information, your paper will likely get rejected or at least be looked upon less favorably.

CONCLUSIONS & REFERENCES

057
The importance of the conclusions section should not be overlooked. It includes a brief restatement of the other parts of the research paper, such as the methodology, data analysis and results, and concludes the overall discussion. It should be brief, concise, and worth remembering.

058
Reference page: All references used as sources of information in your research paper should be mentioned to strengthen your paper and also to avoid your work being considered plagiarized.

059
Failure to include every obscure reference to a topic will NOT prevent publication. What WILL prevent publication is procrastination by insisting on including such references.

060
Use bibliographic software such as EndNote or RefWorks. This will help you format your references section readily when you make changes throughout your paper after getting suggestions from friends, colleagues or reviewers.

ABSTRACT

061
In your abstract, limit the amount of background information you provide. Try to give only what is necessary in a couple of sentences or less.

062
Never refer to figures or tables in your abstract.

063
When writing an abstract, always use the past tense since you are giving a summary of what was done. One exception is if you mention future directions in your concluding statement.

064
Write a clear and concise abstract. The reader has to understand the study rationale, the methods used, and the study findings. Many researchers will only ever read the abstract of your paper so it must contain the most pertinent information.

065
Be sure to check journal guidelines for abstract length. Many journals will not accept abstracts longer than 200-250 words.

066
Feel free to hook readers with a “big picture” statement to open the abstract. Remember, many action editors will know very little about your topic area and, in some cases, your abstract will be the only thing that dictates whether or not you get through triage.

JOURNAL SELECTION

067
The most common mistake to be made is not knowing the body of research in which an article fits. Wrong choice of journal for publishing spells outright rejection. Even if the article is very encouraging with sound and rigorous scholarly work, it will not stand the test.

068
Look at journals that have published articles on your topic previously. This is an encouraging sign that your work may appeal to the journal editors.

069
Look at journal impact factors. This will give you an idea of the quality of the journal and how difficult it will be to get your paper accepted.

070
Look at journal acceptance/rejection rates. These are sometimes, but not always, inversely correlated with impact factor values.

071
Look at average time to publication as well as average time to acceptance/rejection notification. If you want your work published fast then make sure you choose a journal that offers rapid processing. Some journals will highlight their rapid processing times as an impetus for authors to submit their work to those particular journals.

072
Some journals charge fees for manuscript processing or color figure reproduction for accepted manuscripts. Make sure you are familiar with the costs associated with publication before you submit your work.

MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION

073
Look at papers recently published in your journal of interest. Ask yourself if your paper is of equal or higher caliber. If not, submit your work to a different journal.

074
Identify the journals related to your field of study and their individual focuses, and then select a journal with a focus similar to the content of your manuscript. Many journals will clearly describe their focus and scope on their website.

075
Consider your field of study. Every field of study has several different journals publishing information pertaining to that field. Knowing the names of those journals narrows your prospective playing field.

076
Select two or three journals with a focus similar to the content of your manuscript. While you are only going to be published in one, preparing multiple choices keeps you from having to duplicate the selection process immediately following your possible rejection.

077
Locate the contact information for each journal and any information pertaining to submissions. Make sure you get the most recent information, as the names of editors and submission policies can change over time and without warning.

078
Go over your manuscript to ensure it is formatted according to the submission guidelines, paying special attention to the references/bibliography, text formatting, and citation style.

079
Create your cover letter. This should include the name of the editor to whom you are sending your work, if available. While you want to be personable, you should avoid being too personal. This is a business communication, not a letter to your friend. Be sure to keep it professional. Include contact information for the editor in case he or she should wish to speak with you about your work.

080
Get your cover letter professionally edited. Cover letters are often the first thing that a journal editor will read. Your letter needs to be strong and impressive, as it can set the tone for the subsequent review process.

081
Submit your work. This could be done physically or electronically, depending on the submission guidelines of your selected journal. In the case of electronic submissions, some journals will accept attachments; others will not. Be sure to send your work in the correct format. If you are sending it physically, include a self-addressed, stamped envelope, either large enough to return your work in or just large enough for them to send you a letter.

082
Aim high but not too high. Aiming for top tier journals with research findings that are not groundbreaking will leave you with a lot of rejections and lost time.

083
Do NOT submit your article to more than one journal at a time. This is unethical and you will eventually get caught.

084
When uploading text, table and image files electronically, many submission systems will dynamically assemble your files into a single PDF document for easier handling. Be sure to review your PDF after it is generated to ensure that it looks correct and that all information has been included.

085
Respect word length. Many journals have specific requirements for word length for different document types (original articles, short reports, case reports, review papers, etc). If the journal says the word limit is 6000 then do not send a paper with 6100 words.

086
If a journal allows you to suggest reviewers for your manuscript, do so. This can work to your advantage. Suggest reviewers who know your field well and who might be interested in the results presented in your paper.

087
If a journal allows you to suggest reviewers who you do not want to review your paper, take advantage of this to make sure your work is not sent to someone in your field who may not see eye to eye with you, your supervisor, your lab, or your research in general.

088
If you definitely do not want your paper reviewed by specific individuals in your field, do not submit a paper to a journal where these individuals have published recently. Editors often look to people who have recently published on a similar topic in their journal to serve as reviewers.

089
If you think specific reviewers may look favorably upon your work, look to journals where they have recently published and submit your work there, if it is within scope. In doing so, be sure to reference these individuals in your manuscript whenever credit is due. There is nothing that angers peer reviewers more than reviewing an article in which their own work should be cited and is not.

090
Read the mission statement for the journal to which you will submit your work. If your paper is highly theoretical and the journal clearly states that it does not publish purely theoretical work, find a new journal.

091
Email the editor to see if your manuscript topic is appropriate. Most will happily direct you elsewhere if it is inappropriate for their journal.

092
Look for journals that have issued calls for papers. They are more likely to look upon any work favorably.

POST-SUBMISSION

093
When you get initial peer reviews, consider them carefully. In your resubmission cover letter, respond to each point made by each reviewer. Highlight the points you followed and the ones you did not (and indicate why).

094
When you are asked to perform additional studies, do them quickly and resubmit your manuscript as soon as possible.

095
If reviewers suggest changes/additional studies before the article can be published, respond to the editor indicating that you will address these suggestions so that they know your intentions.

096
Do not respond to reviewer comments in an argumentative tone. Be polite but straightforward. Feel free to disagree but be sure to have hard evidence to support your claims.

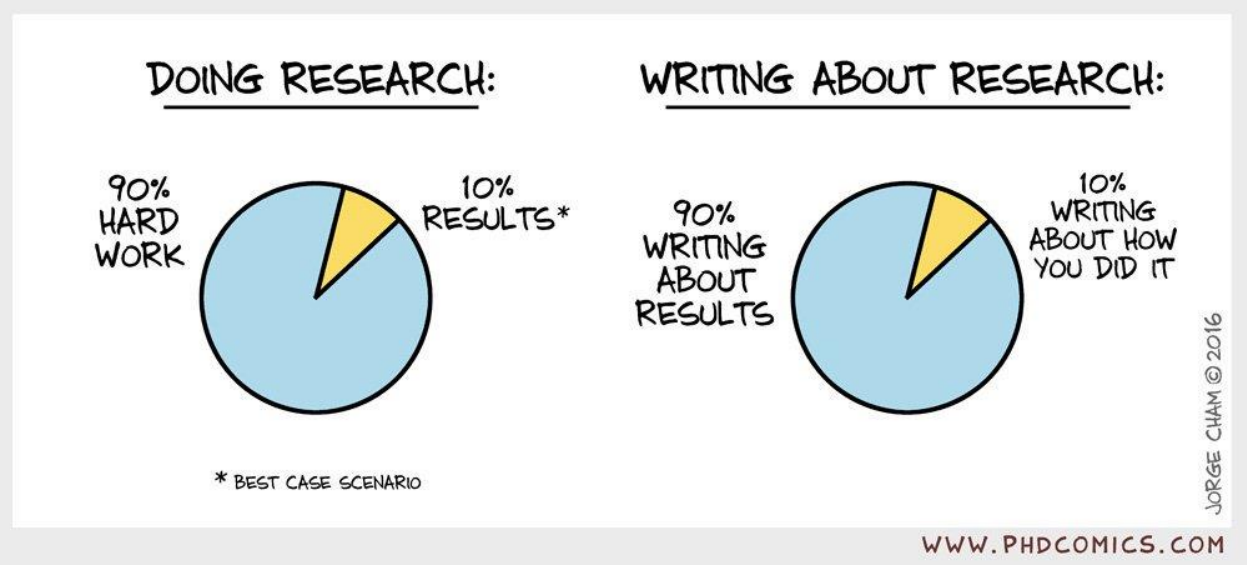
097
If accepted, be sure to carefully check page proofs and do so quickly. A 24-48 hour turnaround request is typical.

098
In responding to reviewer comments, it is a good idea to copy and paste the reviewers' comments verbatim in one color (e.g. black) and add your responses in another color (e.g. blue). You should also copy and paste any relevant sections from your revised manuscript into your cover letter. Ideally, a reviewer should be able to tell how adequately you have addressed their comments without having to read your revised manuscript.

099
Well-organized, well-written response letters can help a manuscript circumvent re-review. The editor will see the changes that you have made and may accept it outright.

100
Remember to select as many "Key Words" as possible. Many people do key word searches when performing literature reviews. This will increase the likelihood of your manuscript being read.

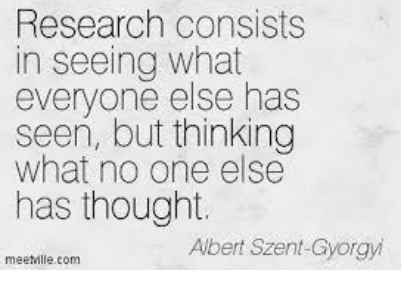
"It's not because things are difficult that we dare not venture.
It's because we dare not venture that they are difficult."
Lucius Annaeus Seneca



How not to write a PhD thesis

Tara Brabazon gives her top TEN tips for doctoral failure

My teaching break between Christmas and the university's snowy reopening in January followed in the footsteps of Goldilocks and the three bears. I examined three PhDs: one was too big; one was too small; one was just right. Put another way, one was as close to a fail as I have ever examined; one passed but required rewriting to strengthen the argument; and the last reminded me why it is such a pleasure to be an academic.

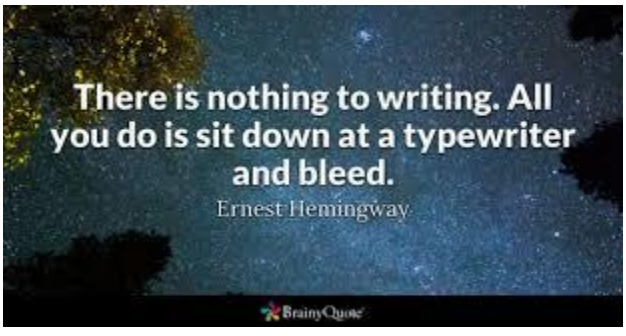


Concurrently, I have been shepherding three of my PhD students through the final two months to submission. These concluding weeks are an emotional cocktail of exhaustion, frustration, fright and exhilaration. Supervisors correct errors we thought had been removed a year ago. The paragraph that seemed good enough in the first draft now seems to drag down a chapter. My postgraduates cannot understand why I am so picky. They want to submit and move on with the rest of their lives.

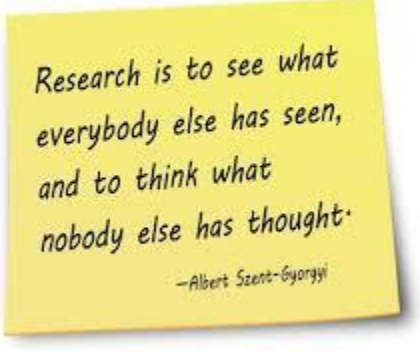


There is a reason why supervisors are pedantic. If we are not, the postgraduates will live with the consequences of "major corrections" for months. The other

alternative, an MPhil, is awarded the consolation prize of three doctorate fails. Every correction, each typographical error, all inaccuracies, ambiguities or erroneous references that we find and remove in these crucial final weeks may swing an examiner from major to minor corrections, or from a full re-examination to a rethink of one chapter.



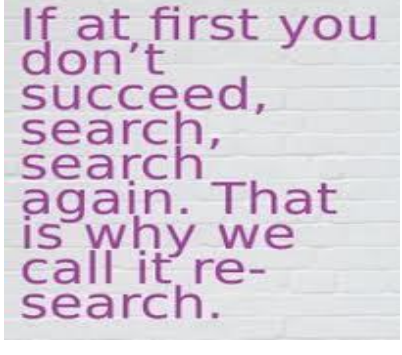
Being a PhD supervisor is stressful. It is a privilege but it is frightening. We know – and individual postgraduates do not – that strange comments are offered in response to even the best theses. Yes, an examiner graded a magnificent doctorate from one of my postgraduates as "minor corrections" for one typographical error in footnote 104 in the fifth chapter of an otherwise cleanly drafted 100,000 words. It was submitted ten years ago and I still remember it with regret.



Another examiner enjoyed a thesis on "cult" but wondered why there were no references to Madonna, grading it as requiring major corrections so that Madonna references could be inserted throughout the script.

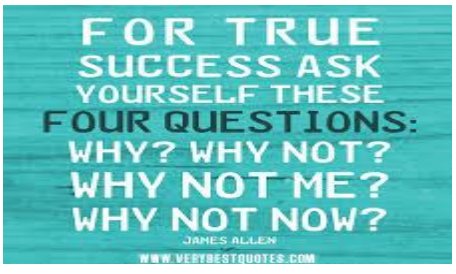
Examiners have entered turf wars about the disciplinary parameters separating history and cultural studies. Often they look for their favourite theorists – generally Pierre Bourdieu or Gilles Deleuze these days – and are saddened to find citations to Michel Foucault and Félix Guattari.

Then there are the "let's talk about something important – let's talk about me" examiners. Their first task is to look for themselves in the bibliography, and they are not too interested in the research if there is no reference to their early sorties with Louis Althusser in Economy and Society from the 1970s.



I understand the angst, worry and stress of supervisors, but I have experienced the other side of the doctoral divide. Examining PhDs is both a pleasure and a curse.

It is a joy to nurture, support and help the academy's next generation, but it is a dreadful moment when an examiner realises that a script is so below international standards of scholarship that there are three options: straight fail, award an MPhil or hope that the student shows enough spark in the viva voce so that it may be possible to skid through to major corrections and a full re-examination in 18 months.

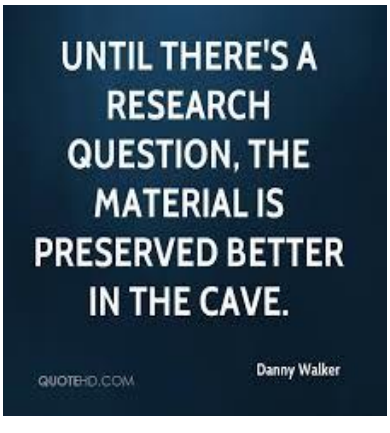


When confronted by these choices, I am filled with sadness for students and supervisors, but this is matched by anger and even embarrassment. What were the supervisors thinking? Who or what convinced the student that this script was acceptable?

Therefore, to offer insights to postgraduates who may be in the final stages of submission, cursing their supervisors who want another draft and further references, here are my ten tips for failing a PhD. If you want failure, this is your road map to getting there.

01. Submit an incomplete, poorly formatted bibliography

Doctoral students need to be told that most examiners start marking from the back of the script. Just as cooks are judged by their ingredients and implements, we judge doctoral students by the calibre of their sources.



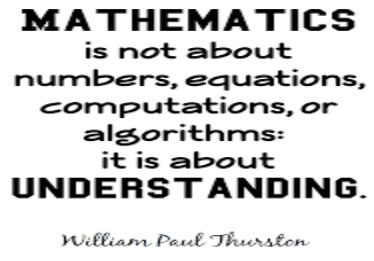
The moment examiners see incomplete references or find that key theorists in the topic are absent, they worry. This concern intensifies when in-text citations with no match in the bibliography are located.

If examiners find ten errors, then students are required to perform minor corrections. If there are 20 anomalies, the doctorate will need major corrections. Any referencing issues over that number and examiners question the students' academic abilities.

If the most basic academic protocols are not in place, the credibility of a script wavers. A bibliography is not just a bibliography: it is a canary in the doctoral mine.

02. Use phrases such as "some academics" or "all the literature" without mitigating statements or references

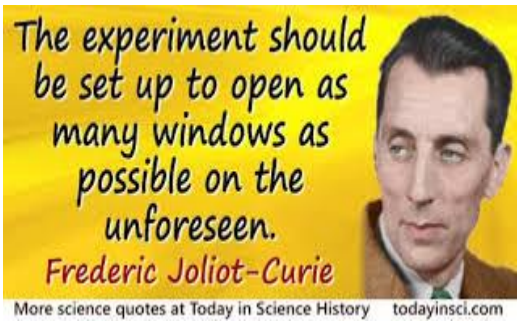
Generalisations infuriate me in first-year papers, but they are understandable. A 19-year-old student who states that "all women think that Katie Price is a great role model" is making a ridiculous point, but when the primary reading fodder is Heat magazine, the link between Jordan's plastic surgery and empowered women seems causal. In a PhD, generalisations send me off for a long walk to Beachy Head.



The best doctorates are small. They are tightly constituted and justify students' choice of one community of scholars over others while demonstrating that they have read enough to make the decision on academic rather than time-management grounds.

Invariably there is a link between a thin bibliography and a high number of generalisations. If a student has not read widely, then the scholars they have referenced become far more important and representative than they actually are.

I make my postgraduates pay for such statements. If they offer a generalisation such as "scholars of the online environment argue that democracy follows participation", I demand that they find at least 30 separate references to verify their claim. They soon stop making generalizations.

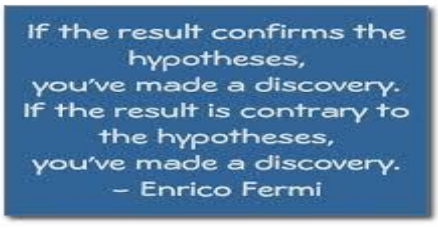


Among my doctoral students, these demands have been nicknamed "Kent footnotes" after one of my great (post-) postgraduates, Mike Kent (now Dr Kent). He relished compiling these enormous footnotes, confirming the evidential base for his arguments. As he would be the first to admit, it was slightly obsessive behaviour, but it certainly confirmed the scale of his reading. In my current supervisory processes, students are punished for generalisations by being forced to assemble a "Kent footnote".

03. Write an abstract without a sentence starting "my original contribution to knowledge is..."

The way to relax an examiner is to feature a sentence in the first paragraph of a PhD abstract that begins: "My original contribution to knowledge is..." If students cannot compress their argument and research findings into a single statement, then it can signify flabbiness in their method, theory or structure. It is an awful moment for examiners when they – desperately – try to find an original

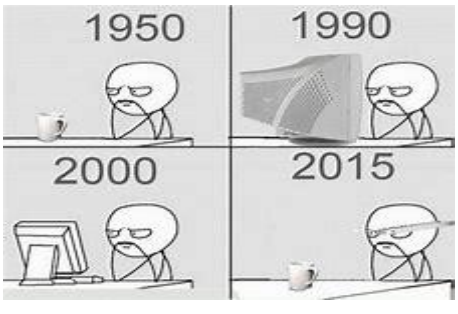
contribution to knowledge through a shapeless methods chapter or loose literature review. If examiners cannot pinpoint the original contribution, they have no choice but to award the script an MPhil.



The key is to make it easy for examiners. In the second sentence of the abstract, ensure that an original contribution is nailed to the page. Then we can relax and look for the scaffolding and verification of this statement.

I once supervised a student investigating a very small area of "queer" theory. It is a specialist field, well worked over by outstanding researchers. I remained concerned throughout the candidature that there was too much restatement of other academics' work. The scholarship is of high quality and does not leave much space for new interpretations.

Finally, we located a clear section in one chapter that was original. He signalled it in the abstract. He highlighted it in the introduction. He stressed the importance of this insight in the chapter itself and restated it in the conclusion. Needless to say, every examiner noted the original contribution to knowledge that had been highlighted for them, based on a careful and methodical understanding of the field. He passed without corrections.



04. Fill the bibliography with references to blogs, online journalism and textbooks

This is a new problem I have seen in doctorates over the past six months. Throughout the noughties, online sources were used in PhDs. However, the first cycle of PhD candidates who have studied in the web 2.0 environment are submitting their doctorates this year. The impact on the theses I have examined recently is clear to see. Students do not differentiate between refereed and non-refereed or primary and secondary sources. The Google Effect – the creation of a culture of equivalence between blogs and academic



articles – is in full force. When questioned in an oral examination, the candidates do not display that they have the capacity to differentiate between the calibre and quality of references.

This bibliographical flattening and reduction in quality sources unexpectedly affects candidates' writing styles. I am not drawing a causal link here: major research would need to be undertaken to probe this relationship. But because the students are not reading difficult scholarship, they are unaware of the specificities of academic writing. The doctorates are pitched too low, filled with informalities, conversational language, generalisations, opinion and unreflexive leaps between their personal "journeys" (yes, it is like an episode of The X Factor) and research protocols.



I asked one of these postgraduates in their oral examination to offer a defence of their informal writing style, hoping that the student would pull out a passable justification through the "Aca-Fan", disintermediation, participatory culture or organic intellectual arguments. Instead, the student replied: "I am proud of how the thesis is written. It is important to write how we speak."

Actually, no. A PhD must be written to ensure that it can be examined within the regulations of a specific university and in keeping with international standards of doctoral education. A doctorate may be described in many ways, but it has no connection with everyday modes of communication.

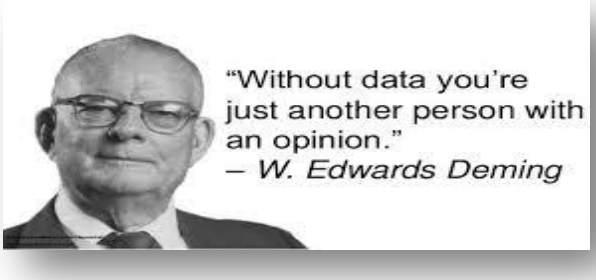
05. Use discourse, ideology, signifier, signified, interpellation, postmodernism, structuralism, post-structuralism or deconstruction without reading the complete works of Foucault, Althusser, Saussure, Baudrillard or Derrida

How to upset an examiner in under 60 seconds: throw basic semiotic phrases into a sentence as if they are punctuation. Often this problem emerges in theses where "semiotics" is cited as a/the method. When a student uses words such as "discourse" and "ideology" as if they were neutral nouns, it is often a signal for the start of a pantomime of naivety throughout the script. Instead of an "analysis", postgraduates describe their work as "deconstruction". It is not deconstruction. They describe their



approach as "structuralist". It is not structuralist. Simply because they study structures does not mean it is structuralist. Conversely, simply because they do not study structures does not mean it is poststructuralist.

The number of students who fling names around as if they are fashion labels ("Dior", "Derrida", "Givenchy", "Gramsci") is becoming a problem. I also feel sorry for the students who are attempting a deep engagement with these theorists.

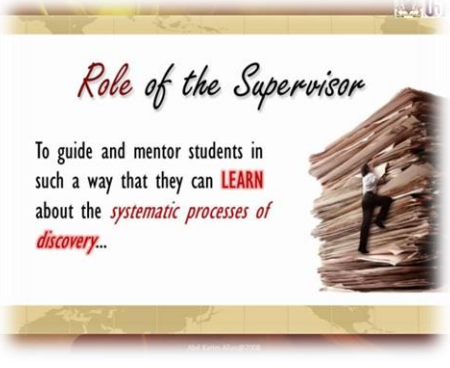


I am working with a postgraduate at the moment who has spent three months mapping Michel Foucault's Archaeology of Knowledge over media-policy theories of self-regulation. It has been frustrating and tough, creating – at this stage – only six pages of work from her efforts. Every week, I see the perspiration on the page and the strain in the footnotes. If a student is not prepared to undertake this scale of effort, they must edit the thesis and remove all these words. They leave themselves vulnerable to an examiner who knows their ideological state apparatuses from their repressive state apparatuses.

06. Assume something you are doing is new because you have not read enough to know that an academic wrote a book on it 20 years ago

Again, this is another new problem I have seen in the past couple of years. Lazy students, who may be more kindly described as "inexperienced researchers", state that they have invented the wheel because they have not looked under their car to see the rolling objects under it. After minimal reading, it is easy to find original contributions to knowledge in every idea that emerges from the jarring effect of a bitter espresso.

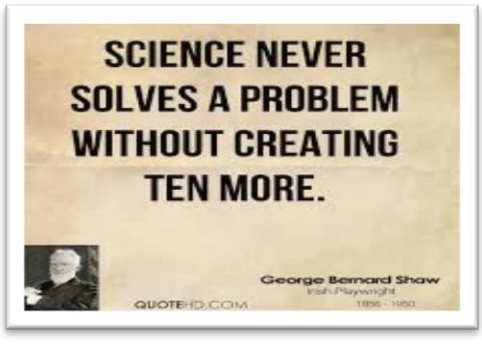
More frequently, my problem as a supervisor has been incredibly hardworking the students who read so much that they cannot control all the scholarly balls they have thrown into the air. I supervise an inspirational scholar who is trying to map Zygmunt Bauman's "liquid" research over neoconservative theory. This is difficult research, particularly since she is also trying to



punctuate this study with Stan Aronowitz's investigations of post-work and Henry Giroux's research into working-class education. For such students, supervisors have to prune the students' arguments to ensure that all the branches are necessary and rooted in their original contributions to knowledge.

The over-readers present their own challenges. For our under-readers, the world is filled with their own brilliance because they do not realise that every single sentence they write has been explored, extended, tested and applied by other scholars in the past. Intriguingly, these are always the confident students, arriving at the viva voce brimming with pride in their achievements. They are the hardest ones to assess (and help) through an oral exam because they do not know enough to know how little they know.

Helpful handball questions about the most significant theorists in their research area are pointless, because they have invented all the material in this field. The only way to create an often-debilitating moment of self-awareness is by directly questioning the script: "On p57, you state that the academic literature has not addressed this argument. Yet in 1974, Philippa Philistine published a book and a series of articles on that topic. Why did you decide not to cite that material?"



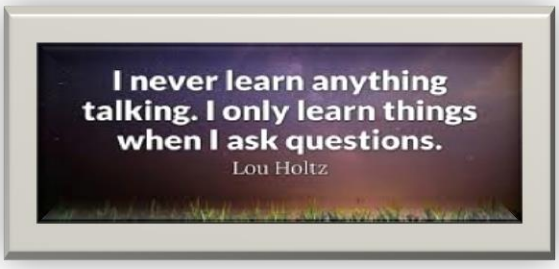
Invariably, the answer to this question – often after much stuttering and stammering – is that the candidate had not read the analysis. I leave the question hanging at that point. We could get into why they have not read it, or the consequences of leaving out key theorists. But one moment of glimpsing into the abyss of failure is enough to summon doubt that their "originality" is original.

07. Leave spelling mistakes in the script

Spelling errors among my own PhD students leave me seething. I correct spelling errors. They appear in the next draft. I correct spelling errors. They appear in the next draft. The night before they bind their theses, I stare at the ceiling, summoning the doctoral gods and praying that they have removed the spelling errors.

Most examiners will accept a few spelling or typographical mistakes, but in a word-processing age, this tolerance is receding. I know plenty of examiners who gain great pleasure in constructing a table and listing all the typographical and spelling errors in a script. Occasionally I do it and then I know I need to get out more.

Spelling mistakes horrify students. They render supervisors in need of oxygen.



Postgraduates may not fail doctorates because of them, but such errors end any chance of passing quickly and without corrections. These simple mistakes also create doubt in the examiner's mind. If superficial errors exist, it may be necessary to drill more deeply into the interpretation, methods or structure chosen to present the findings.

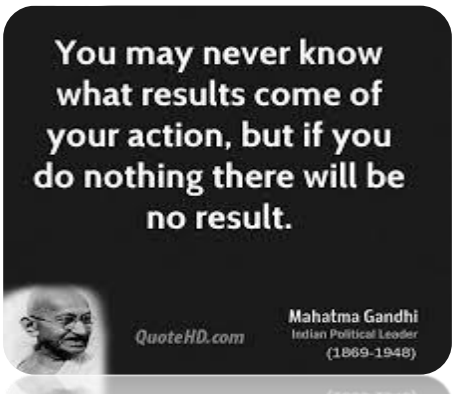
08. Make the topic of the thesis too large

The best PhDs are small. They investigate a circumscribed area, rather than over-egging the originality or expertise. The most satisfying theses – and they are rare – emerge when students find small gaps in saturated research areas and offer innovative interpretations or new applications of old ideas.

The nightmare PhD for examiners is the candidate who tries to compress a life's work into 100,000 words. They take on the history of Marxism, or more commonly these days, feminism. They attempt to distil 100 years of history, theory, dissent and debate into a literature review and end up applying these complex ideas to Beyoncé's video for Single Ladies.



The best theses not only state their original contribution to knowledge but also confirm in the introduction what they do not address. I know that many supervisors disagree with me on this point. Nevertheless, the best way to protect candidates and ensure that examiners understand the boundaries and limits of the research is to state what is not being discussed. Students may be asked why they made those determinations, and there must be scholarly and strategic answers to such questions.



The easiest way to trim and hem the ragged edges of a doctorate is historically or geographically. The student can base the work on Belgium, Brazil or the Bahamas, or a particular decade,

governmental term or after a significant event such as 11 September 2001. Another way to contain a project is theoretically, to state there is a focus on Henry Giroux's model of popular culture and education rather than Henry Jenkins' configurations of new media and literacy. Such a decision can be justified through the availability of sources, or the desire to monitor one scholar's pathway through analogue and digital media. Examiners will feel more comfortable if they know that students have made considered choices about their area of research and understand the limits of their findings.

09. Write a short, rushed, basic exegesis

An unfair – but occasionally accurate – cliché of practice-led doctorates is that students take three and a half years to make a film, installation or soundscape and spend three and a half weeks writing the exegesis. Doctoral candidates seem unaware that examiners often read exegeses first and engage with the artefacts after assessing if candidates have read enough in the field.



Indeed, one of my students recommended an order of reading and watching for her examiners, moving between four chapters and films. The examiner responded in her report – bristling – that she would not be told how to evaluate a thesis: she always read the full exegesis and then decided whether or not to bother seeing the films. My student – thankfully – passed with ease, but this examiner told a truth that few acknowledge.

Most postgraduates I talk with assume that the examiners rush with enthusiasm to the packaged DVD or CD, or that they will not read a word of the doctorate until they have seen the exhibition. This is the same assumption that inhibits these students in viva voces. They think that they will be able to talk about "art" and "process" for two hours. I have never seen that happen. Instead, the emphasis is placed on the exegesis and how it articulates the artefact.

Postgraduates entering a doctoral programme to make a film or create a sonic installation subject themselves to a time-consuming and difficult process. If the student neglects the exegesis until the end of the candidature and constructs a rushed document about "how" rather than "why" it was made, there will be problems.

The best students find a way to create “bonsai” exegeses. They prepare perfectly formed engagements with theory, method and scholarship, but in miniature. They note word limits, demonstrate the precise dialogue between the exegesis and artefact, and show through a carefully edited script that they hold knowledge equivalent to the “traditional” doctoral level.



10. Submit a PhD with a short introduction or conclusion

A quick way to move from a good doctoral thesis to one requiring major corrections is to write a short introduction and/or conclusion. It is frustrating for examiners. We are poised to tick the minor corrections box, and then we turn to a one- or two-page conclusion.

After reading thousands of words, students must be able to present effective, convincing conclusions, restating the original contribution to knowledge, the significance of the research, the problems and flaws and further areas of scholarship. Short conclusions are created by tired doctoral students. They run out of words.



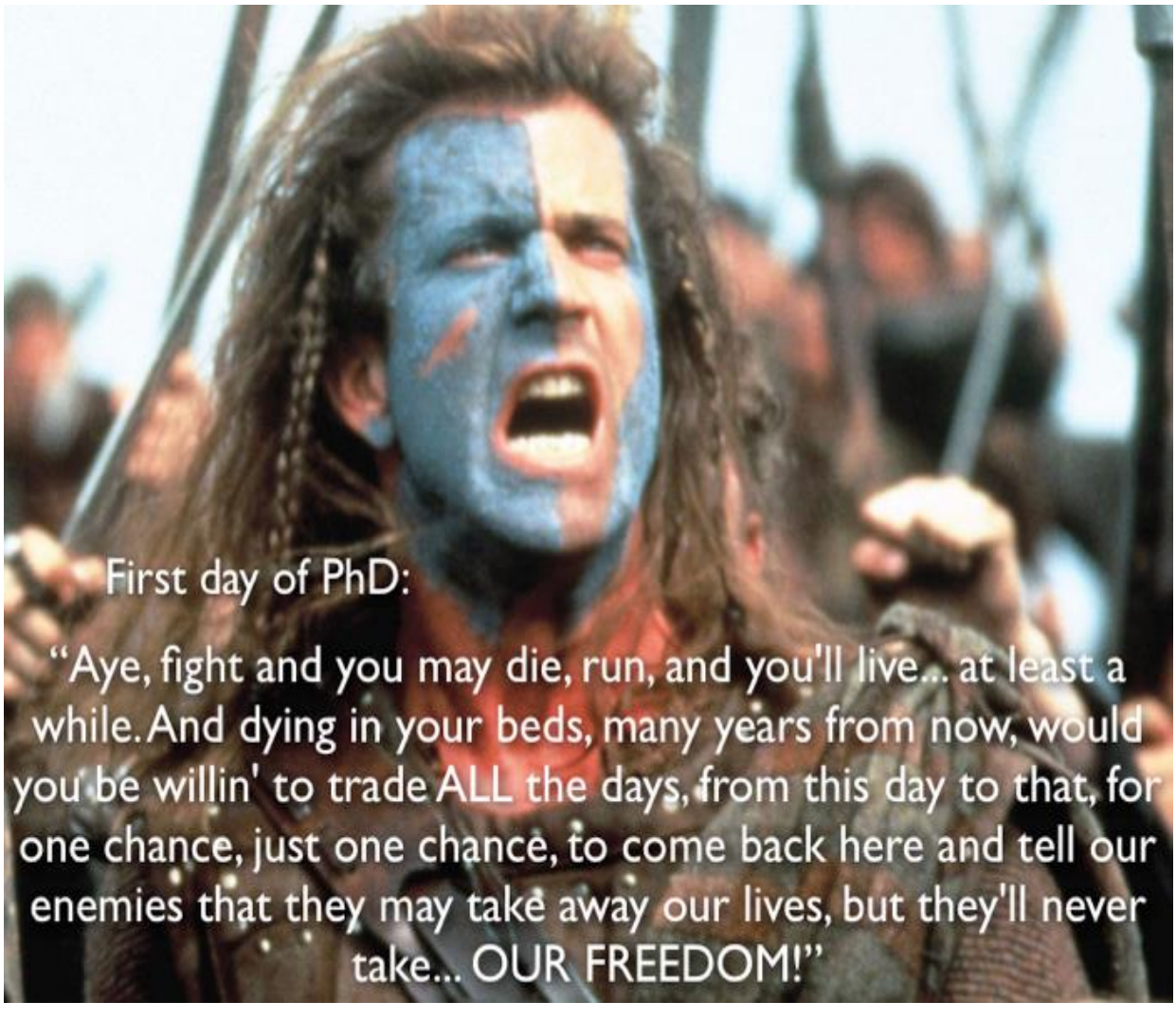
Short introductions signify the start of deeper problems: candidates are unaware of the research area or the theoretical framework. In the case of introductions and conclusions in doctoral theses, size does matter.

Hope washes over the start of a PhD candidature, but desperation and fear often mark its conclusion. There are (at least) ten simple indicators that prompt examiners to recommend re-examination, major corrections or – with some dismay – failure. If postgraduates utilise these guidelines, they will be able to make choices and realise the consequences of their decisions.

The lessons of scholarship begin with intellectual generosity to the scholars who precede us. Ironically – although perhaps not – candidatures also conclude there.

Movie Quotes for the PhD life

What if your PhD was a movie?



'Braveheart'


First column:
"Column, I think this is the beginning of a beautiful friendship"

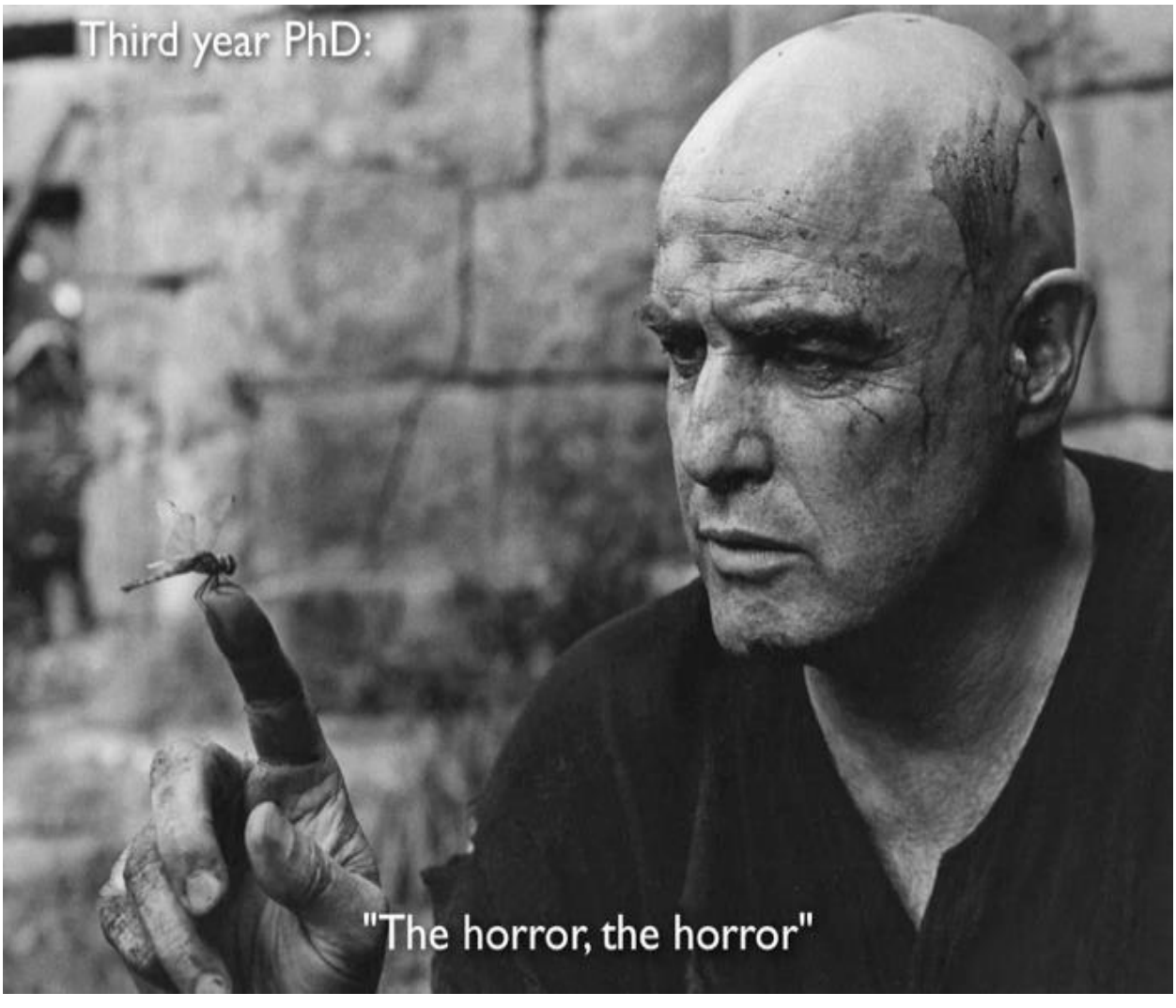
‘CASABLANCA’



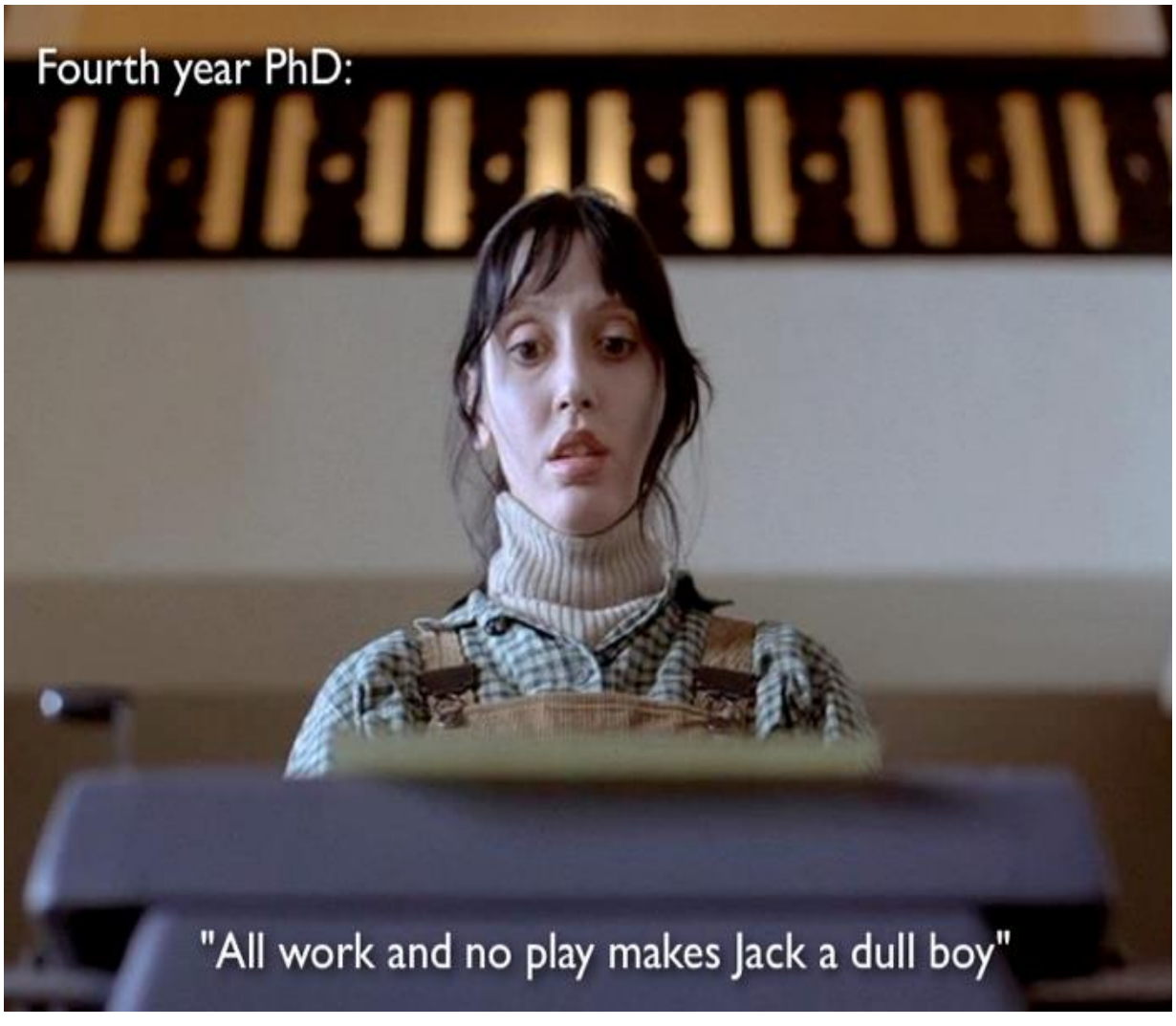
'Apocalypse Now'



‘APOLLO 13’



'Apocalypse Now'



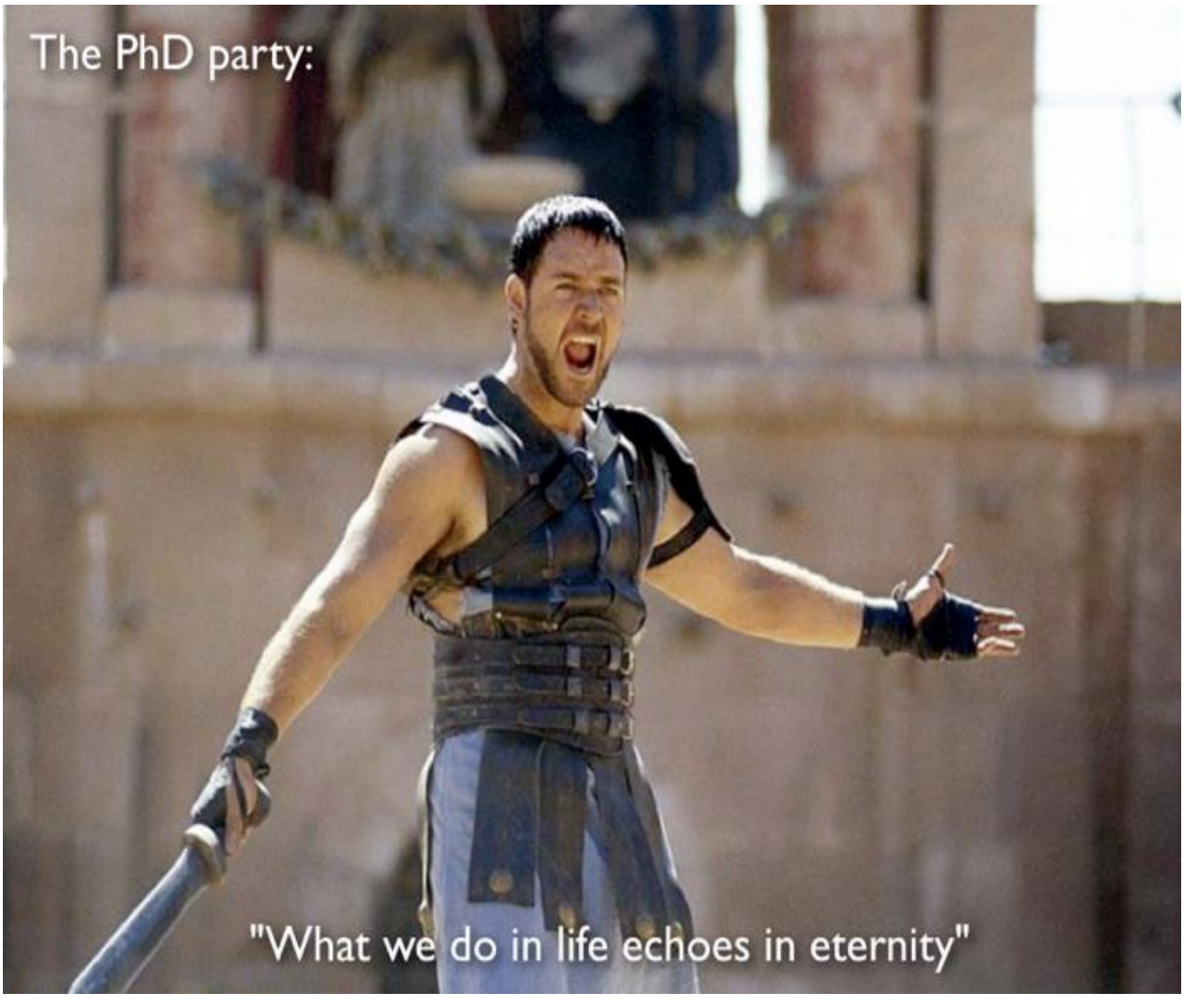
'THE SHINING'



'The Godfather II'



'Titanic'



‘The Gladiator’



Defending a Thesis

presentation with flair

Introduction

The thesis defense or viva voce is like an oral examination in some ways. It is different in many ways, however. The chief difference is that the candidate usually knows more about the syllabus than do the examiners.



Nowadays, PhD defenses are generally public, by inviting people, especially academicians, research scholars, etc. The trick of the trade in giving a great presentation is to be prepared, know your subject, and practise your presentation until you feel completely natural to stand up in front of an audience. Perhaps your first presentation will be in an informal setting with other members of your lab during a weekly or monthly group meeting. Or you may be asked to give a talk to the entire department.

Be ready

You're nearly ready for the final act. After several years of research and the hard work of writing up your results, you have submitted your magnum opus to your viva committee and now face the final step. Ready or not, it's time to put yourself and your work in the critical examination in a public spotlight.



A variety of formal procedures and regulations, which vary by institution, dictate how and where your thesis defense is conducted. Usually, a scholar is interrogated endlessly by a committee of experts, and there is a small but finite chance the candidate will fail. You want to perform well and bring your Ph.D. studies to the best possible conclusion. To ensure a successful thesis defense, you need to do three things: prepare, prepare, and prepare.

Most doctoral programs provide opportunities to participate in the defense meetings or also known as Public viva-voce of other doctoral candidates. Make it a point to attend a few of these meetings. Chances are that you'll be pleasantly surprised by a tone that is much more supportive and respectful than what you had imagined.

Defense consists of four stages:

- A brief and self-introduction giving the academic and/or industrial background.
- A presentation, usually with PPT slides, covering the major aspects, viz research questions, importance of the study, findings & conclusion and usefulness to the public, etc.
- A critical question-answer session

- Private discussion of the presentation by the committee members

Full Coverage

Your presentation (and thesis) needs to address the following:

- What is the **problem** you are studying?
- Why is it **important**?
- What **results** have you achieved?

Time Management

Generally, the whole defense will not take more than two hours, but should take considerably less time. Part of the challenge of a defense is to convince the committee that you can summarize the important points of your work in a very limited time.

Keep to your allotted time. If you've been given 20 minutes for your talk, then talk for 20 minutes. Fifteen minutes is even better so that you can allow some time at the end of your presentation for questions and/or discussion. For many people, the question-and- answer session is the most nerve-racking part of the presentation. After all, you have no control over the questions asked, so you can't really prepare the answers. Or can you? A good exercise is to try to anticipate the questions you may be asked and prepare the answers in advance.

Meticulous Preparation

So in the week or two before your thesis defense, read your thesis all the way through with a critical eye and a highlighter in hand to refresh your memory about experimental details, protocols, results, and your conclusions. Years have passed since you did some of that work, so it's important to remind yourself of the fine points.

As you read, put yourself in the role of an examiner. What would you ask the author of this thesis? Where are the trouble spots, the unresolved issues, the

shaky conclusions? If you can predict some of the questions and prepare the answers, you will be in much better shape during the defense itself. Even if you don't get those questions, the exercise will give you confidence and reacquaint you with the fundamentals.

Judge the Committee!

It would be a mistake, however, to underestimate the examiners' knowledge of your subject. Moreover, in the formal setting of a thesis defense, you have one truly big disadvantage: Your examiners can prepare questions beforehand, but you have to reply to them on the spot. Some examiners are very good at finding awkward or controversial issues, and they will certainly question you about those aspects of your work.

As you stand in the spotlight, you may even realize, to your discomfort, that it's been quite some time since you thought about those thorny issues. Consequently, some questions will be sincere questions: the examiner asks because he/she doesn't know and expects that the candidate will be able to rectify this. Scholars often expect questions to be difficult and attacking, and answer them accordingly. Often the questions will be much simpler than they expect.

Think of your defense as a high-level professional conversation about a topic of interest. No doctoral dissertation committee worthy of the name assembles for the sole purpose of publicly humiliating a candidate; faculty members are in the business of supporting successful program completion whenever possible. Have some confidence in you!

Discuss your planning with your supervisor

This may be a very crucial and important stage of preparation. This meeting might feel more like a negotiation than a discussion. At one end of the table is you, the hard- working Ph.D. scholar who wants to wrap up the work in a reasonable amount of time. At the other end of the table is your supervisor, possibly hungry for more research results that can be used in a future presentation or publication. Hopefully, some disagreements about how much work you need to do can be curtailed by giving your supervisor your proposed table of contents and your countdown list in advance of the meeting. These documents will show your progress and demonstrate how much you already have accomplished.

If there is a major disagreement, try not to get angry. Instead, summarize the issues you don't agree about and ask for some time to reflect on your supervisor's point of view. Sometimes these planning discussions can't be finished in a single meeting, may extended to two or three meetings; it's worth doing properly. You will save yourself quite a bit of thesis-preparation stress if you can structure a countdown plan on which all parties can agree.

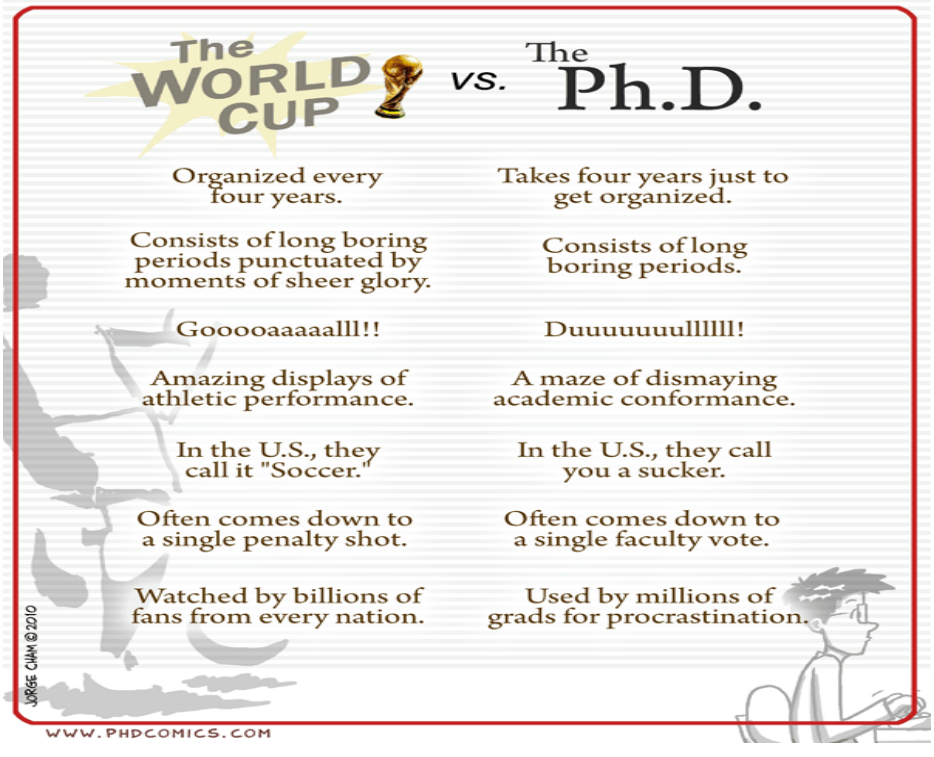
Rehearsal of Presentation

You've structured your talk and made your slides. Now for the fun part: It's time to rehearse your presentation out loud. First do a self-presentation (this will feel funny at first, but it is very effective for putting yourself at ease and for getting used to the sound of your voice in a quiet room). Then practise your talk in front of a few fellow students or other trusted colleagues. Use these practice sessions to rehearse the pacing of your talk and to master the effective use of visual aids. Ask your colleagues for their comments and honest assessment of your performance at the end of the presentation. Productive criticism from friends is useful for making improvements, and it's better to hear it from them.

Be ready for a 'free kick'. It is relatively common that a panel will ask one (or more) questions that, whatever the actual wording may be, are essentially an invitation to you to tell them (briefly) what is important, new and good in your thesis. You would feel you are in your comfort-zone, so you should rehearse this. You should be able to produce on demand (say) a one minute speech and a five minute speech, and be prepared to extend them if invited by further questions. Do not try to recite your abstract: written and spoken styles should be rather different. Rather, rehearse answers to the questions:

"*What is your thesis about, what are the major contributions and what have you done that merits a PhD*?"

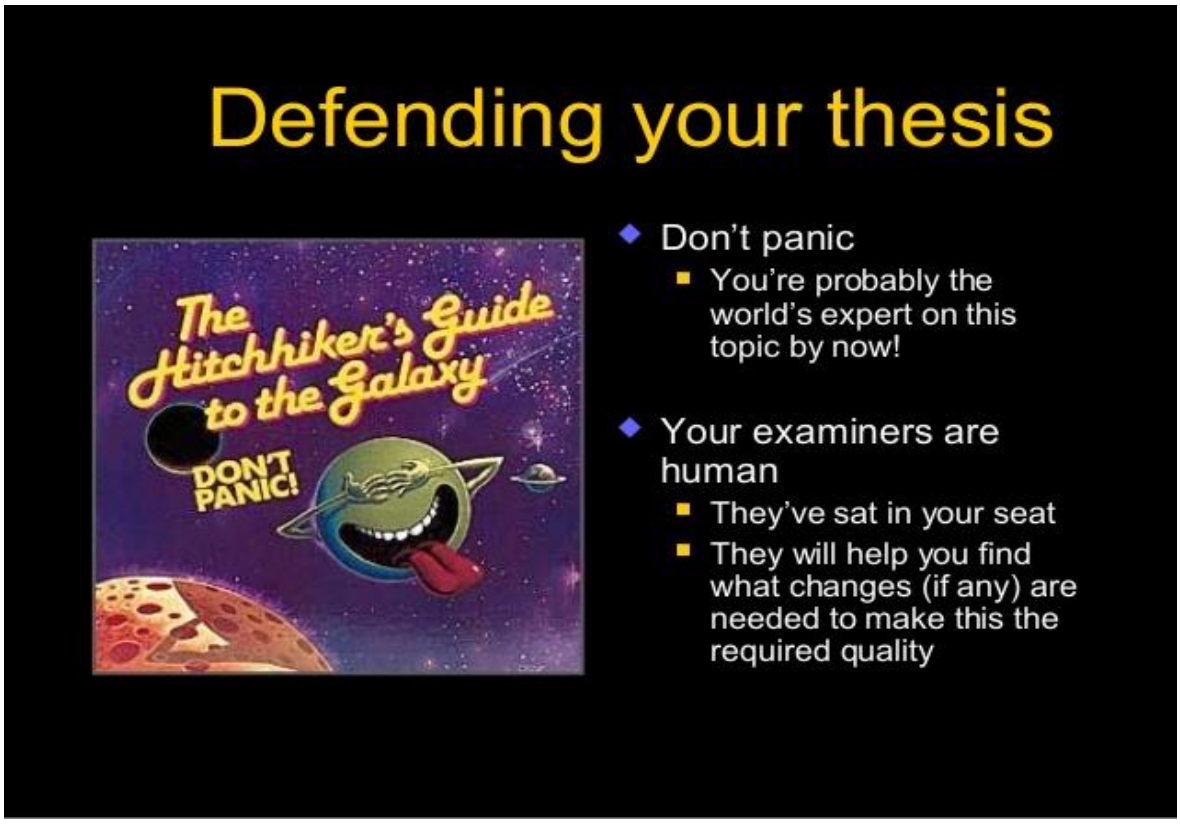
Remember, the German philosopher Goethe's advice of "Do not hurry; do not wait" is doubly applicable.



Anticipate the Questions

Some questions may be just too difficult to answer right away, or you may be caught off- guard. You may tempt to try to bluff your way through it, but a better solution is to admit that you don't know but discuss the issues raised by the query intelligently. Examiners will recognize the distinction between a candidate who prevaricates and one who makes a real attempt to address the question, even if there's no complete answer.

Don't be surprised if some examiner asks you to get more specific with a question such as, "If you had this study to do over again, what would you do differently?" or "Is this a line of research you care to pursue beyond the dissertation and, if so, how?"



Question-Answer Session

Read the following and understand the intricacies involved in each:

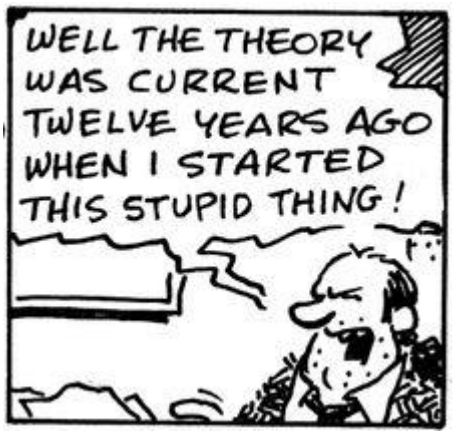
1. Listen to the question carefully. Too often, Ph.D. scholars stop listening halfway through because they believe they know what the question is about, or they are so nervous they start preparing the answer in their heads while the question is still being asked. But sometimes the real question comes only at the very end of a long exposé (in which the examiner may be trying to show off), and it may not be the question you anticipate. So it is suggested that the you listen attentively the whole time the examiner is speaking. To help you maintain your concentration, you might want to take simple notes or jot down key words to remind you what was said. Just don't let the note-taking distract you from careful listening.

2. Begin your answer by rephrasing the question succinctly and politely: "Professor Mishra, or Dr Gopal (or whatever address the formalities require), your question on the research described in Chapter 2 addresses problematic issue from an interesting perspective. If I understand your query correctly, you wonder why ..." This rephrasing establishes whether you have understood the question properly, and it gives you a moment to collect your thoughts and prepare the best possible answer.

3. Finally, answer the question. This might seem obvious; but too often the candidate will make no serious attempt to answer the question properly, launching instead into a related or unrelated tangent or long-winded explication that--it is hoped--seems like an answer, but isn't.

Tips for a perfect presentation

Public speaking is an art. Some people are great at it, others less so. The good news is that many of the necessary skills can be learned. Everyone loves to listen to a great speaker, so aim to be the kind of speaker whose talks you have enjoyed. During your presentation make your voice, facial expressions, and the body language perfect which are your most important attributes:



- *Be conscious of how you use your voice*. Note that it's not just what you say that counts; it's how you say it. Speak clearly and be audible to the last-row. Don't rush. Use a natural pace, but don't be conversational. Speaking in a monotone is boring and will put people to sleep, so be sure to vary the speed and pitch of your voice.

- *Pause at key points* to allow the audience to absorb your words.

- *Look at the audience throughout your talk*. You will create a rapport with the audience by establishing eye contact with as many people as possible. At the same time, be aware of your facial expressions. If you look bored, the audience will be bored. If you are animated and alert, the audience will be interested in what you have to say.

- *Be receptive to the audience*. Pay attention to the audience's body language and nonverbal reactions to your remarks. Know when to stop and when to leave out part of your presentation if you begin to sense that people in the audience are losing their ability to pay attention.

Ensure that you avoid:

- blocking the screen with your body;
- gesturing excessively with your hands or fidgeting;
- mumbling and turning your back to the audience; and
- reading from your slides word for word.



"I don't believe I've ever seen a scientific paper defended quite as vigorously as this one!"

Conclusion

After all is said and done, a thesis is an elaborate exercise. It is a demonstration that you are capable of conceptualizing, conducting, and reporting research in a reasonably independent way. Only a tiny fraction of the theses written are published, and even then, they require extensive editing. Why? First of all, theses are written by novices. As a result, they initiate your career as a scholar rather than define it.



"An excellent defense. Let's give her the doctorate."

Transforming a thesis into a publishable piece is a major overhaul because the manuscripts written by students and the articles published in scholarly journals have a different scope, purpose, audience, and style. The real contribution of most theses is that they lead to conferral of the degree, open up new career options, help you to mature as a scholar, and socialize you into the scholarly norms of your field.





"You can tell whether a man is clever by his answers.
You can tell whether a man is wise by his questions."

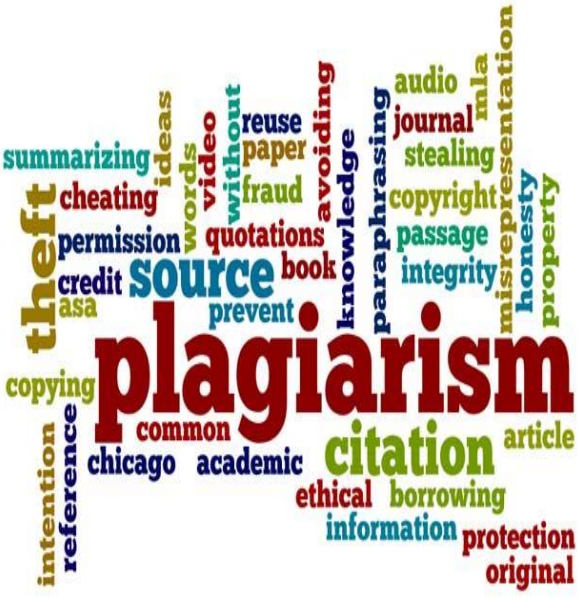
<< **Naguib Mahfouz**

A Brief on

Plagiarism

What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism is the method of taking another person's writing, conversation, song, or even idea and showing it off as one's own. This includes information from web pages, books, songs, television shows, email messages, interviews, articles, artworks or any other medium. Whenever you paraphrase, summarize, or take words, phrases, or sentences from another person's work, it is necessary to indicate the source of the information *within your paper* using an internal citation. It is not enough to just list the source in a bibliography at the end of your paper. Failing to properly quote, cite or acknowledge someone else's words or ideas with an internal citation is plagiarism.



Plagiarism is deception in a literal sense. Plagiarism is copying the work of others and claiming it as your own. Whether you copy from a published essay, an encyclopedia article, or a paper from a fraternity's files, you are plagiarizing. If you do so, you run a terrible risk. You could be punished, suspended, or even expelled. There is also another kind of plagiarism, known as accidental plagiarism. This happens when a scholar does not intend to plagiarize, but fails to cite the sources completely and correctly. Careful notetaking and a clear understanding

of the rules for quoting, paraphrasing, and summarizing sources can help prevent this.

Tips for avoiding accidental plagiarism

- Cite every piece of information that is not a) the result of your own research, or b) common knowledge. This includes opinions, arguments, and speculations as well as facts, details, figures, and statistics.
- Use quotation marks every time you use the author's words. (For longer quotes, indenting the whole quotation has the same effect as quotation marks.)
- At the **beginning** of the **first sentence** in which you quote, paraphrase, or summarize, make it clear that what comes next is someone else's idea:
    - According to Smith...
    - Jones says...
    - In his 1987 study, Robinson proved...
- At the **end** of the **last sentence** containing quoted, paraphrased, or Summarized material, insert a **parenthetical citation** to show where the material came from:

    The *St. Martin's Handbook* defines plagiarism as "the use of someone else's words or ideas as [the writer's] own without crediting the other person" (Lunsford and Connors 602).

    (Notice the use of brackets to mark a change in the wording of the original.)

The following discussions and examples are cited from:
Lunsford, Andrea, and Robert Connors. *St. Martin's Handbook*. 3rd. ed. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1995.

Avoiding two common forms of accidental plagiarism

1. Paraphrases with no citation

Because a paraphrase is supposed to contain all of the author's information and none of your own commentary, a paraphrase with no citation is an example of plagiarism. The *St. Martin's Handbook* defines an appropriate paraphrase as follows:

A **paraphrase** accurately states all the relevant information from a passage *in your own words and phrasing,* without any additional comments or elaborations [it] always restates *all* the main points of the passage in the same order and in about the same number of words. (Lunsford and Connors 596)

Lunsford and Connors go on to give two examples of unacceptable paraphrases: one that uses the author's words, and one that uses the author's sentences structures (597).

Lunsford and Connors also state that "even for acceptable paraphrases you must include a citation in your essay identifying the source of the information" (597). This point is crucial: *without the information about the source, an appropriate paraphrase becomes plagiarism.*

Even if you have avoided using the author's words, sentences structure, or style, **an unattributed paraphrase is plagiarism because it presents the same information in the same order.**

2. Misplaced citations

If you use a paraphrase or direct quotation, it is important to place the reference at the very end of all the material cited. Any quoted, paraphrased, or summarized material that comes *after* the reference is plagiarized: it looks like it is supposed to be your own idea.

This is one reason why accurate note taking is so important; it is possible to forget which words are yours and which are the original writers.

Original source:

Paraphrasing material helps you digest a passage, because chances are you can't restate the passage in your own words unless you grasp its full meaning. When you incorporate an accurate paraphrase into your essay, you show your readers that you understand that source. (Lunsford and Connors 596)

Plagiarism (misplaced citation):

Lunsford and Connors say that paraphrasing is useful because "[p]araphrasing material helps you digest a passage, because chances are you can't restate the passage in your own words unless you grasp its full meaning" (596). When you incorporate an accurate paraphrase into your essay, you show your readers your understanding of that source.

The reader would logically assume that the sentence following the citation is your own comment on the quotation, when it is actually part of the original quote.

Finally, a point about multiple citations from the same source: cite them all individually. It is not adequate to give one citation at the end of the paragraph for a bunch of individual points abstracted from a source.

Parenthetical citations are intended to make citing your sources easy to do; don't be shy about using them.

Example of acceptable paraphrase: putting the idea in your own words

Taken from **Lunsford and Connors 597-98**. Key words and phrases in the original are in boldface. The changes in wording and sentence structure in the paraphrase are underlined.

Original

But **Frida's outlook was vastly different** from that of the Surrealists. Her art was not the **product of a disillusioned European culture** searching for an **escape from the limits of logic** by **plumbing the subconscious**. Instead, **her fantasy was a product of her temperament, life, and place**; it was a way of **coming to terms with reality**, not of **passing beyond reality** into another realm.

Hayden Herrera, *Frida: A Biography of Frida Kahlo* (258)

Paraphrase

As Herrera explains, Frida's surrealistic vision was unlike that of the European Surrealists. While their art grew out of their disenchantment with society and their desire to explore the subconscious mind as a refuge from rational thinking, Frida's vision was an outgrowth of her own personality and life experiences in Mexico. She used her surrealistic images to understand better her actual life, not to create a dream world (258).

The following discussions and examples are cited from:
http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml

How to Recognize Unacceptable and Acceptable Paraphrases

Here's the ORIGINAL text, from page 1 of *Lizzie Borden: A Case Book of Family and Crime in the 1890s* by Joyce Williams et al.:

The rise of industry, the growth of cities, and the expansion of the population were the three great developments of late nineteenth century American history. As new, larger, steam-powered factories became a feature of the American landscape in the East, they transformed farm hands into industrial laborers, and provided jobs for a rising tide of immigrants. With industry came urbanization the growth of large cities (like Fall River, Massachusetts, where the Bordens lived) which became the centers of production as well as of commerce and trade.

Here's an UNACCEPTABLE paraphrase that is **plagiarism:**

The increase of industry, the growth of cities, and the explosion of the population were three large factors of nineteenth century America. As steam-driven companies became more visible in the eastern part of the country, they changed farm hands into factory workers and provided jobs for the large wave of immigrants. With industry came the growth of large cities like Fall River where the Bordens lived which turned into centers of commerce and trade as well as production.

What makes this passage plagiarism?

The preceding passage is considered plagiarism for two reasons:

- the writer has only changed around a few words and phrases, or changed the order of the original's sentences.
- the writer has failed to cite a source for any of the ideas or facts.

If you do either or both of these things, you are plagiarizing.

NOTE: This paragraph is also problematic because it changes the sense of several sentences (for example, "steam-driven companies" in sentence two misses the original's emphasis on factories).

Here's an ACCEPTABLE paraphrase:

Fall River, where the Borden family lived, was typical of northeastern industrial cities of the nineteenth century. Steam-powered production had shifted labor from agriculture to manufacturing, and as immigrants arrived in the US, they found work in these new factories. As a result, populations grew, and large urban areas arose. Fall River was one of these manufacturing and commercial centers (Williams 1).

Why is this passage acceptable?

This is acceptable paraphrasing because the writer:

- accurately relays the information in the original; uses her own words.
- lets her reader know the source of her information.

Here's an example of quotation and paraphrase used together, which is also ACCEPTABLE:

Fall River, where the Borden family lived, was typical of northeastern industrial cities of the nineteenth century. As steam-powered production shifted labor from agriculture to manufacturing, the demand for workers "transformed farm hands into industrial laborers," and created jobs for immigrants. In turn, growing populations increased the size of urban areas. Fall River was one of these hubs "which became the centers of production as well as of commerce and trade" (Williams 1).

Why is this passage acceptable?

This is acceptable paraphrasing because the writer:

- records the information in the original passage accurately.
- gives credit for the ideas in this passage.
- indicated which part is taken directly from her source by putting the passage in quotation marks and citing the page number.

Note that if the writer had used these phrases or sentences in her own paper without putting quotation marks around them, she would be PLAGIARIZING. Using another person's phrases or sentences without putting quotation marks around them is considered plagiarism *even if the writer cites in her own text the source of the phrases or sentences she has quoted.*

Strategies for Avoiding Plagiarism

1. Put in **quotations** everything that comes directly from the text especially when taking notes.
2**. Paraphrase**, but be sure you are not just rearranging or replacing a few words. Instead, read over what you want to paraphrase carefully; cover up

the text with your hand, or close the text so you can't see any of it (and so aren't tempted to use the text as a "guide"). Write out the idea in your own words without peeking.

3. **Check your paraphrase** against the original text to be sure you have not accidentally used the same phrases or words, and that the information is accurate.

Terms You Need to Know (or What is Common Knowledge?)

Common knowledge: facts that can be found in numerous places and are likely to be known by a lot of people.

Example: John F. Kennedy was elected President of the United States in

1960. This is generally known information. **You do not need to**

document this fact.

However, you must document facts that are not generally known and ideas that interpret facts.

Example: According the American Family Leave Coalition's new book, Family Issues and Congress, President Bush's relationship with Congress has hindered family leave legislation (6).

The idea that "Bush's relationship with Congress has hindered family leave legislation" is not a fact but an *interpretation*; **consequently, you need to cite your source.**

Quotation: using someone's words. When you quote, place the passage you are using in quotation marks, and document the source according to a standard documentation style.

The following example uses the Modern Language Association's style:

Example: According to Peter S. Pritchard in USA Today, "Public schools need reform but they're irreplaceable in teaching all the nation's young" (14).

Paraphrase: using someone's ideas, but putting them in your own words. This is probably the skill you will use most when incorporating sources into your writing. Although you use your own words to paraphrase, you must still acknowledge the source of the information.

The following discussions and examples are cited from:
http://www.ccc.commnet.edu/mla/plagiarism.shtml

Some More Examples

The original text from Elaine Tyler May's "Myths and Realities of the American Family" reads as follows:

Because women's wages often continue to reflect the fiction that men earn the family wage, single mothers rarely earn enough to support themselves and their children adequately. And because work is still organized around the assumption that mothers stay home with children, even though few mothers can afford to do so, child-care facilities in the United States remain woefully inadequate.

Here are some possible uses of this text. As you read through each version, try to decide if it is a legitimate use of May's text or a plagiarism.

Version A:

Since women's wages often continue to reflect the mistaken notion that men are the main wage earners in the family, single mothers rarely make enough to support themselves and their children very well. Also, because work is still based on the assumption that mothers stay home with children, facilities for child care remain woefully inadequate in the United States.

Plagiarism: In Version A there is too much direct borrowing of sentence structure and wording. The writer changes some words, drops one phrase, and adds some new language, but the overall text closely resembles May's. Even with a citation, the writer is still plagiarizing because the lack of quotation marks indicates that Version A is a paraphrase, and should thus be in the writer's own language.

Version B:

As Elaine Tyler May points out, "women's wages often continue to reflect the fiction that men earn the family wage" (588). Thus many single mothers cannot support themselves and their children adequately. Furthermore, since work is based on the assumption that mothers stay home with children, facilities for day care in this country are still "woefully inadequate." (May 589).

Plagiarism: The writer now cites May, so we're closer to telling the truth about the relationship of our text to the source, but this text continues to borrow too much language.

Version C:

By and large, our economy still operates on the mistaken notion that men are the main breadwinners in the family. Thus, women continue to earn lower wages than men. This means, in effect, that many single mothers cannot earn a decent living. Furthermore, adequate day care is not available in the United States because of the mistaken assumption that mothers remain at home with their children.

Plagiarism: Version C shows good paraphrasing of wording and sentence structure, but May's original ideas are not acknowledged. Some of May's points are common knowledge (women earn less than men, many single mothers live in poverty), but May uses this common knowledge to make a specific and original point and her original conception of this idea is not acknowledged.

Version D:

Women today still earn less than men — so much less that many single mothers and their children live near or below the poverty line. Elaine Tyler May argues that this situation stems in part from "the fiction that men earn the family wage" (588). May further suggests that the American workplace still operates on the assumption that mothers with children stay home to care for them (589).

This assumption, in my opinion, does not have the force it once did. More and more businesses offer in-house day-care facilities. . . .
No Plagiarism: The writer makes use of the common knowledge in May's work, but acknowledges May's original conclusion and does not try to pass it off as his or her own. The quotation is properly cited, as is a later paraphrase of another of May's ideas.

Strategies for Detection

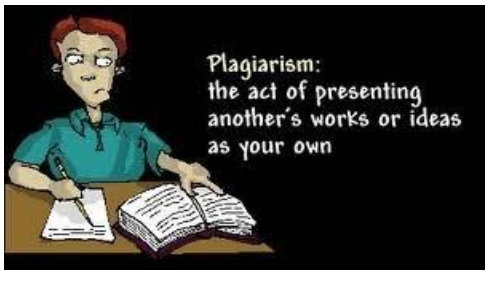
There are some tell-tale signs that a passage, paper, article, etc., have been plagiarized. These include:

- mixed citation styles
- no references or quotations

- missing references
- bibliography entries that have not been cited
- strange formatting
- anachronisms
- datedness
- sharp shifts in style

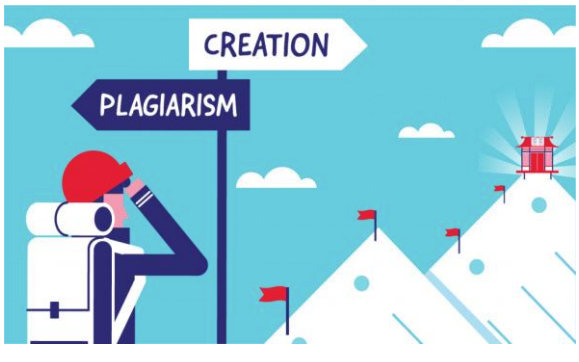
Run papers, passages, etc.., that display any of these features through one of the plagiarism detection services listed here:

[a] http://www.plagiarismchecker.com/
[b] http://bedfordstmartins.com/technotes/techtiparchive/ttip102401.htm
[c] http://www.duplichecker.com/
[d] http://www.dustball.com/cs/plagiarism.checker/
[e] http://teaching.berkeley.edu/bgd/prevent.html
[f] http://www.virtualsalt.com/antiplag.htm
[g] http://www.plagiarism.com
[h] http://www.plagiarism.org
[i] http://www.plagiarisma.net

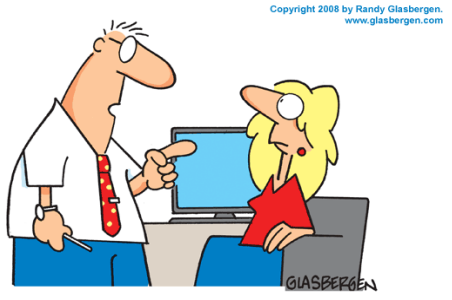


"The important thing is not to stop questioning."<< **Albert Einstein**









"I need you to do a presentation on the topic of 'plagiarism'. If you don't have time to prepare anything, just steal something off the Internet."



"'Plagiarism?' But my roomate gave me permission to use his paper and said I didn't have to cite him."









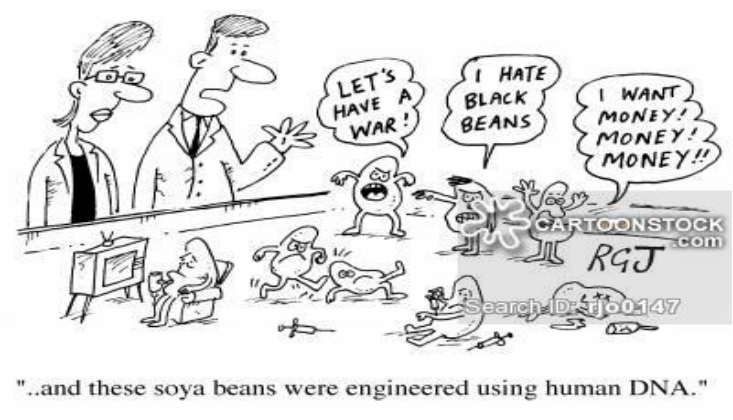
Participating in a Research Study

In general, any University is committed to the conduct of responsible research. Research has significantly contributed to improvements for many people from every walk of life. Many advances in knowledge would not have been possible without individuals willing to participate. If you are considering participating in a research study, this resource will help you understand your rights as a research volunteer and help you to decide if you should take part. It will also help you understand some of the basic requirements for good research. We encourage you to review this information and discuss it with other people you trust.

Some thoughts:

- Your decision will not affect your relationship with the organization conducting the research
- If anyone asks you to take part in a research study, you have the right to say "no"
- You need to weigh both the risks of the study and the benefits
- It may be helpful to talk with family, friends, or other people you trust as you decide whether to participate
- If you decide to take part in a research study, you can change your mind and stop or leave the study at any time without anyone holding it against you

What is a research study?



A research study is an organized activity designed to learn more about a problem or answer questions. Many different kinds of studies are conducted. For example, a study may test if a product, such as a drug or equipment, is safe and effective. A study may be done to find out what education practices work best. A study may use a survey or an interview to understand needs, problems, or feelings people have about an important topic. A study may be done to determine the best way to treat or prevent an illness.

Why volunteer for a study?

There are many reasons to take part in research. You may want to:

- help scientists find out more about how the human body and mind work
- help other people
- help find a cure for an illness

If you decide to take part in a research study, you do so as a VOLUNTEER.

That means YOU decide whether or not you will take part. If you choose to do so, you have many important rights.

Are there benefits to being in a research study?

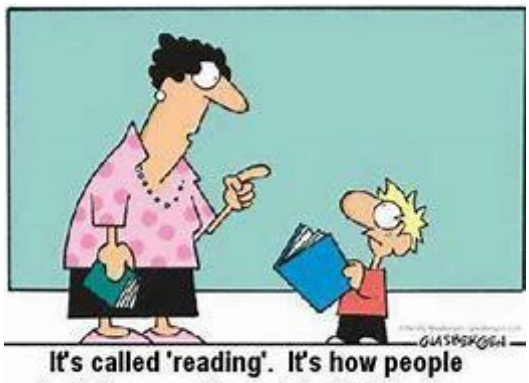
There may or may not be a direct benefit to you if you take part in a research study. You may get better as a result of your taking part in the study, you may stay the same, or you may even get worse. No one can predict the outcome of a research study or

how it might affect you. The study may not help you personally, but your taking part may result in information that helps others in the future.

Are there risks or side effects in a research study?

Sometimes research procedures may cause discomfort and side effects. The questions being asked could make you uncomfortable. The risks and side effects of the research may not be known completely when you start the study. The research staff will discuss with you known possible risks so you can decide if you want to volunteer. If you do volunteer, the research staff will tell you about any new risks that they learn about during the study for as long as you take part in the study.

What questions should I ask before I agree to take part in a research study?



Before you decide to volunteer to take part in a research study, you need to know as much as possible about the research study. If there are any issues that concern you, be sure to ask questions. You might want to write your questions down in advance or print out this page to take with you. The following is a list of sample questions. Not every question will apply to every study. Remember, if you do not understand the answer to one of your questions, ask the question again and ask the person to explain the answer in a way you can understand it. If you forget the answers to the questions during the study, just ask them again.

- Who is doing this study and what question might it answer?
- Will this research help in understanding my condition? If so, how?
- What tests or procedures will be done?
- Will I have to make extra trips?
- What could happen to me, good and bad, if I take part in the study?
- How long will this study last?

- What will happen to any specimens that I give?
- Who has reviewed and approved this study?
- Could I get worse during the study? What will happen if I do?
- What other options or choices do I have if I decide not to take part?
- Will I be charged anything or paid anything to be in this study?
- If I decide to take part in this study, how will it affect my daily life?
- What will happen to me at the end of the study?
- Will I be told the results of the study?
- Who will find out that I am taking part in this study?
- How do I stop taking part in this study if I change my mind?
- Whom do I contact for questions and information about the study?
- What will happen to my private information?

What is informed consent?

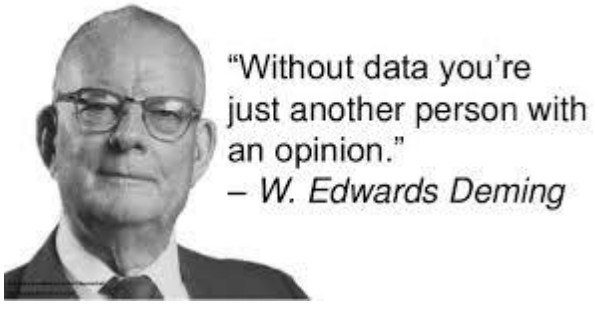


Informed consent is the process of learning the key facts about a research study before you decide whether or not to volunteer. Your agreement to volunteer should be based upon a clear understanding of what will take place in the study and how it might affect you. Informed consent begins when the research staff explains the facts to you about the research study. The research staff will assist you with the "informed consent document" that goes over these facts so you can decide whether or not you want to take part in the study. These facts include details

about the study, procedures you may receive, the benefits and risks that could result, and your rights as a research volunteer. Please note that the "informed consent document" is not a legal document.

Who will answer my questions about the informed consent form?

You should take your time when you read the consent form. If you have any questions, ask the research staff. If you don't understand something, ask them to explain it to you so you do understand. If English isn't your native tongue, ask for an interpreter to be present when you are discussing the study with the research staff. The written and verbal informed consent information will be given to you in a language that you know. You can take the information home with you and discuss it with your family, friends, a health care provider, or others before you decide whether or not to take part in the study.



If you decide to take part in the study, you may be asked to sign the informed consent form. However, the informed consent process is more than just signing a piece of paper. It is a process that goes on throughout the study. During the course of the study, you may be told of new findings, benefits or risks. At that time, you can decide whether or not to continue taking part in the study. You may change your mind and leave the study before it starts or leave at any time during the study or the follow-up period.

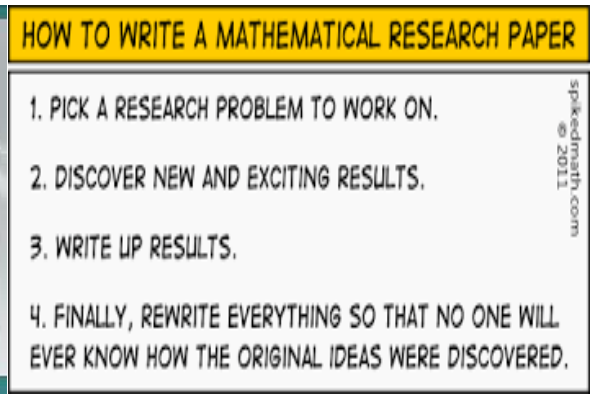
Who will see my records?

Like your medical record, the information in your research record will be confidential. Information will be given only to the researchers who carry out the study or to those who make sure that the study is safe and carried out the way it was planned. The groups of individuals who might look at your records are the research staff, the

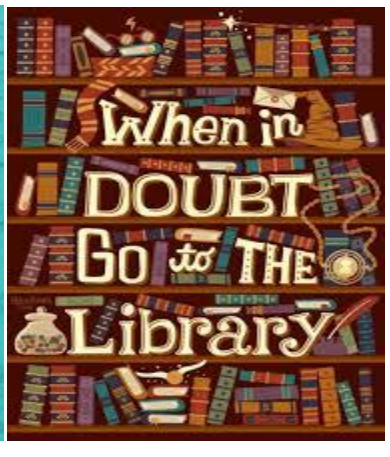
company or group funding the study, and various government oversight agencies. It is important for these groups to be able to look at your records so they can ensure that the study is conducted using acceptable research practices.

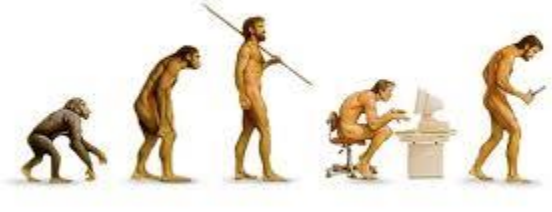
(☺)(☺)(☺)(☺)(☺)













Checklist for Evaluating a Research Report

I. Introduction

A. Statement of the Problem

1. Is the problem significant? 2. Is the problem clearly and completely formulated? 3. Is the general scope of the study adequately presented? 4. Is the purpose of the study precisely stated?

B. Related Research

1. Is previous research related to the study presented by the investigator? 2. Is the cited research relevant to the study presented? 3. Is the previous research integrated instead of merely enumerated? 4. Is a succinct and meaningful summary presented?

C. Hypotheses or Questions

1. Are the hypotheses to be tested or the questions to be answered clearly stated? 2. Are the hypotheses stated in a form that permits them to be tested? 3. Are the hypotheses or questions superficial?

D. Assumptions and Delimitations

1. Are the assumptions underlying the study made explicit? 2. Are these assumptions reasonable? 3. What are other implicit assumptions the study made

explicit? 4. Are these assumptions reasonable? 5. What are other implicit assumptions of the study that should have been made explicit? 6. How has the study been narrowed down?

E. Operational Definitions

1. Are essential concepts or terms clearly defined or explained? 2. Are the definitions or explanations meaningful?

II. Method

A. Population and Sample

1. Are the characteristics of the selected population and sample (size, source, nature, etc.) fully presented? 2. Is the sampling method indicated?

B. Research, Instruments and/or Apparatus

1. Are the techniques employed (e.g. interview, questionnaire, apparatus, tests, etc.) clearly and fully described? 2. Are the instruments or techniques appropriate for collecting the data? 3. If tests were used, what evidence is presented regarding their rationale, reliability, and validity?

C. Procedure

1. Is the design or procedure clearly and fully reported? 2. Is the statistical treatment of data discussed? 3. Are appropriate statistical methods used in analyzing the data? 4. Can the study be replicated?

III. Results and Conclusions

1. Are the findings intelligibly reported in textual presentation? 2. Are the conclusions logically drawn (i.e. based on the data presented)? 3. Are tables and figures used appropriately?

IV. Discussion

1. Are the findings discussed adequately and meaningfully? 2. Does the investigator indicate the possible implications of the study? 3. Are these implications meaningful? 4. Are limitations of the study recognized? 5. How severe are the limitations of the study? 6. What are some other limitations that were not

mentioned? 7. Are any suggestions offered regarding avenues for further research? 8. Are these suggestions worthwhile? 9. What other suggestions should have been offered? V.

Summary

1. Are the problem and methodology restated? 2. Are the major findings, generalizations, implications, and limitations succinctly synthesized?

Communication

1. Is the report well organized? 2. Is the report well written?

EVALUATION

HIGH DISTINCTION (81-100)

- 96 plus Truly exceptional Truly exceptional achievement equivalent to the best scholarship in its field (eg, equivalent to material publishable in a quality refereed journal, with minor revisions if necessary). The research paper exhibits rare interpretive and analytic insight and contains writing of the highest quality.

- 91-95 Exceptional The research papers makes a contribution to knowledge, demonstrates exceptional research skills, exhibits great interpretive subtlety and is exceptionally well written.

- 86-90 Outstanding Above average for the HD grade. The research papers provides new insights, demonstrates independence in research, provides original treatment of primary and secondary materials and some interpretive subtlety, and is very well written throughout.

- 81-85 Accomplished The research paper demonstrates very thorough research, accomplished grasp of primary and secondary materials and incisive analysis, and is well written.

DISTINCTION - GOOD (71-80)

A research paper that is solid on most indicators but also has some weaknesses or limitations, e.g. gaps in research; limited insights or intellectual evaluations; flaws in structure, writing or presentation.

Credit - Modest (61-70)

The research paper presents adequate treatment of the topic but reveals some flaws which exclude it from higher honours categories. The flaws may consist of, or be equivalent to, the following: research has overlooked much important material; some materials have been misunderstood or distorted; analysis shows limited insight; the thesis is inappropriately structured; written expression is deficient.

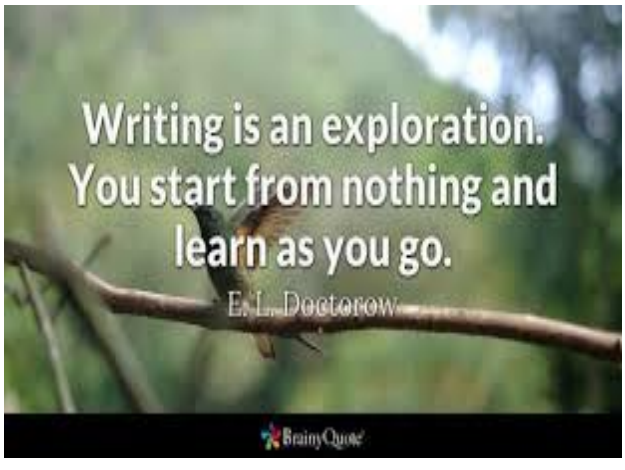
Pass - Fair (51-60)

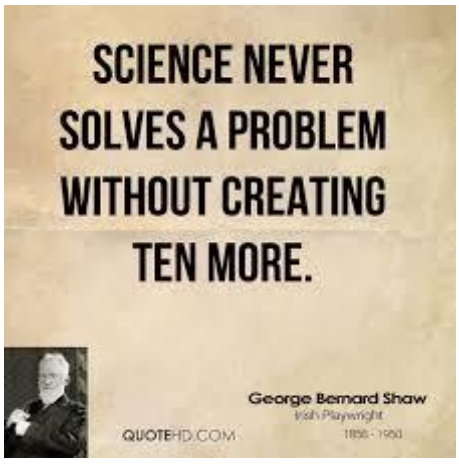
The research paper evidences adequate independent research but contains significant flaws such as: methodology or quality of research is only fair; poor treatment of materials; limited analysis; defective structure; distracting errors in written expression or presentation.

N - Fail (below 51%)

The paper is not sufficiently well-researched or written to meet the requirements of a Masters Research paper. The quality of research may be inadequate, the basic argumentation unsound or irrelevant to the thesis topic, and presentation unscholarly or incomprehensible.

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CARtoons

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QUOTES

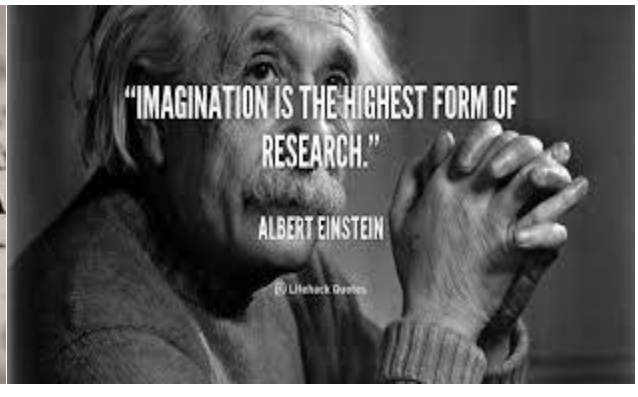
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SEARCH
RESEARCH
MOTIVATION
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IDEAS
PROGRESS
ANALYSIS

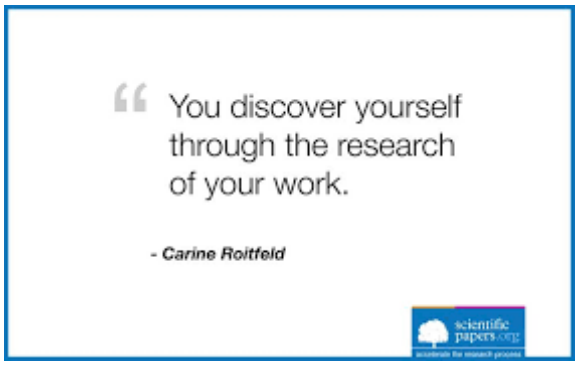

GREAT LAKES
"The best research will give the best teaching and the best teaching will give the best research.
Great Lakes Celebrates 10 Years of Excellence "Success to Substance"

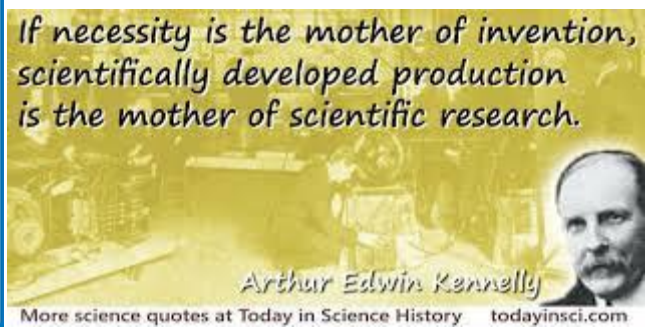

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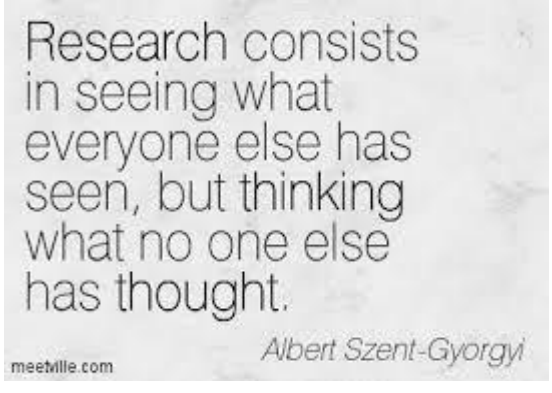

"IMAGINATION IS THE HIGHEST FORM OF RESEARCH."
ALBERT EINSTEIN


Research is creating new knowledge.
Neil Armstrong
BrainyQuote

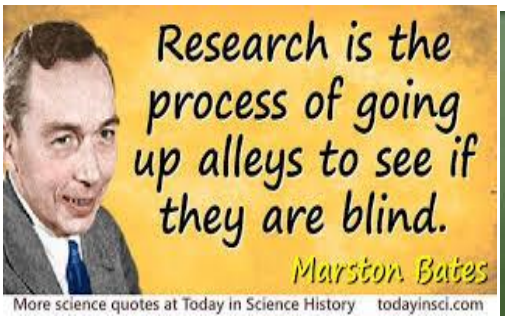

WHERE
WHY
WHEN
?
WHO
HOW
WHAT


You discover yourself through the research of your work.
- Carine Roitfeld
scientific papers.org

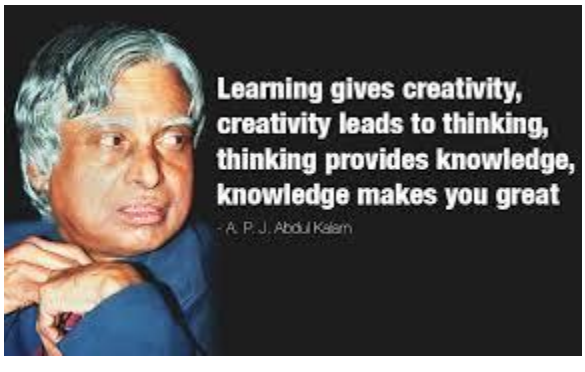

If necessity is the mother of invention, scientifically developed production is the mother of scientific research.
Arthur Edwin Kennelly
More science quotes at Today in Science History todayinsci.com

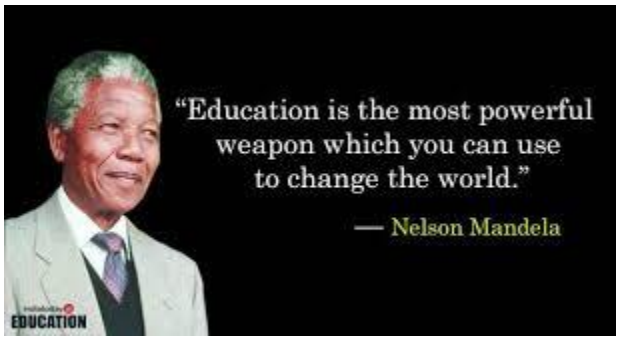

Research consists in seeing what everyone else has seen, but thinking what no one else has thought.
Albert Szent-Gyorgyi
meetville.com




Research is the process of going up alleys to see if they are blind.
Marston Bates
More science quotes at Today in Science History todayinsci.com

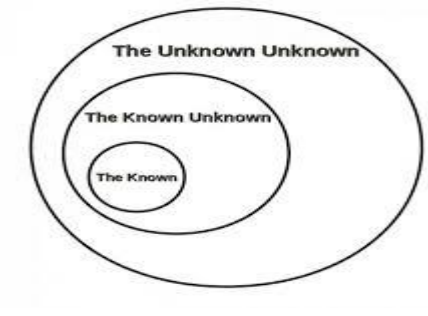


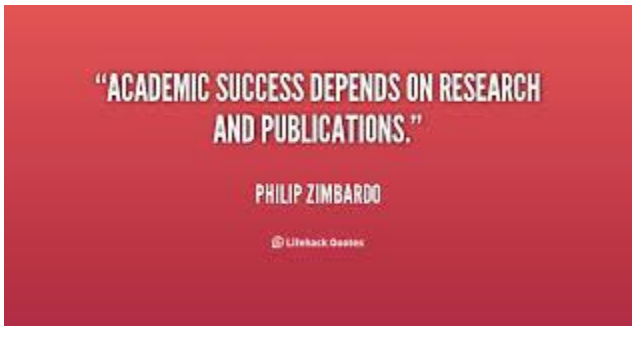

Learning gives creativity, creativity leads to thinking, thinking provides knowledge, knowledge makes you great
- A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

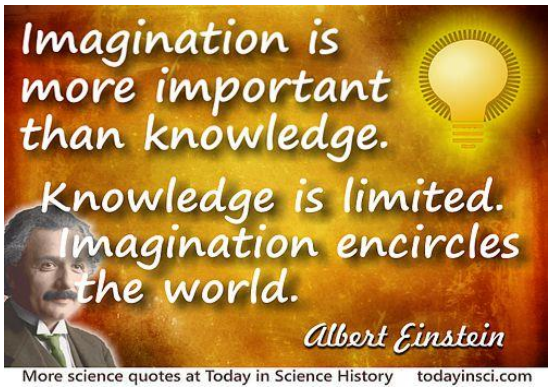

"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world."
— Nelson Mandela
EDUCATION





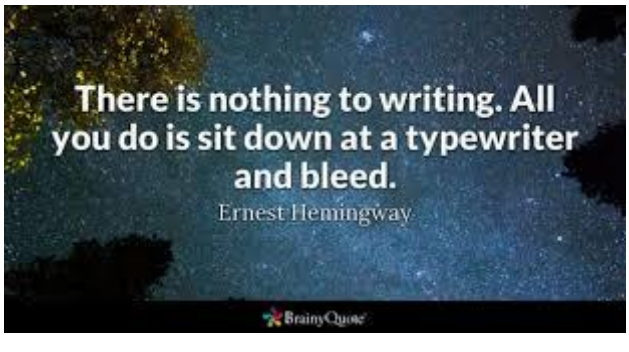






More science quotes at Today in Science History todayinsci.com









"Brilliant, Prof. Brainstorm. Any fool can come up with a new product, you've come up with a new tax break."



"My project is simply this. I want to find out once and for all whether there's any truth in the belief that money can't buy happiness."



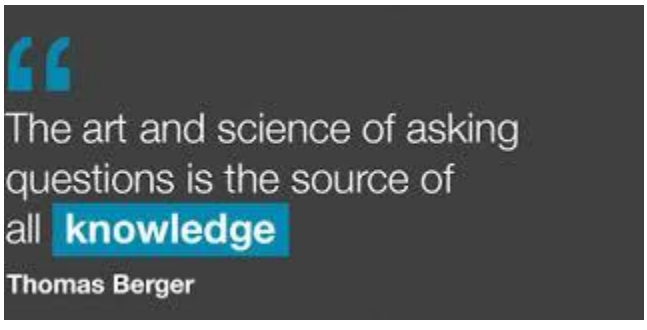
"Brainstorm is working on trying to discover the shopaholic gene."

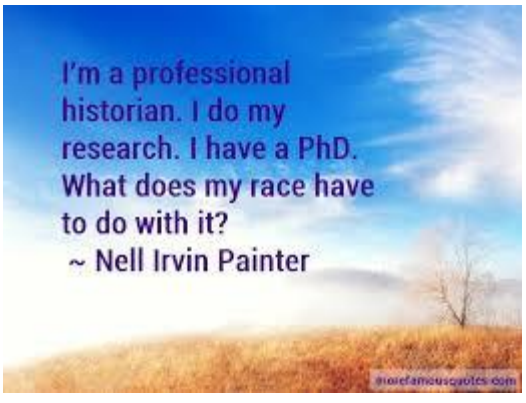


"The improvement is the higher price."

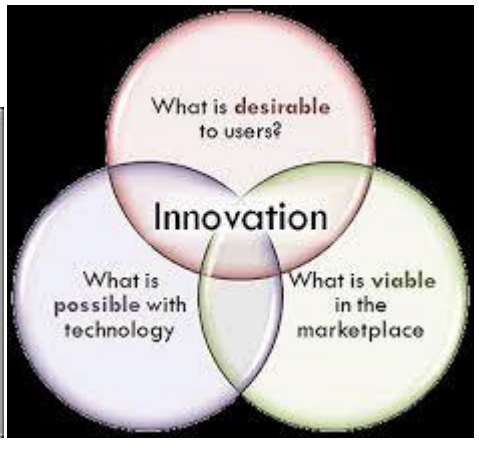


"This will be the advertising campaign - now it's up to the research dept to come up with something."


The art and science of asking questions is the source of all knowledge
Thomas Berger


I'm a professional historian. I do my research. I have a PhD. What does my race have to do with it?
~ Nell Irvin Painter


The world is hungry for the discoveries that young, leading-edge brain researchers are making in Ontario today. This collaboration will help them bring their best ideas to market, improving the quality of life for Ontarians while creating good jobs and promoting economic growth.
— Brad Duguid —
AZ QUOTES


What is desirable to users?
Innovation
What is possible with technology
What is viable in the marketplace

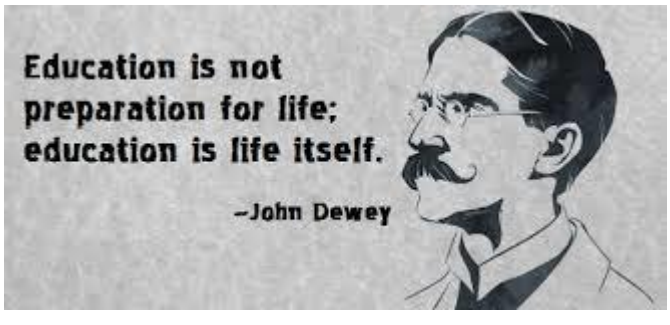
Basic Research

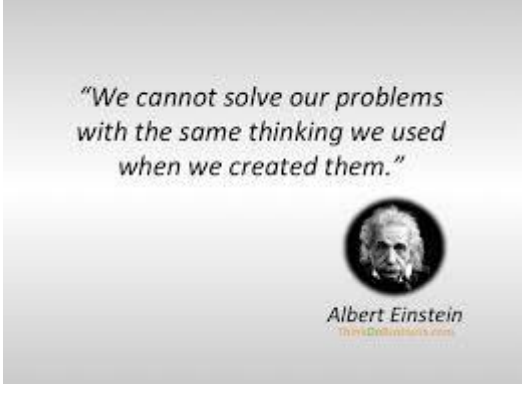
- **Basic research**, also called pure **research** or fundamental **research**, is scientific **research** aimed to improve scientific theories for improved understanding or prediction of natural or other phenomena.

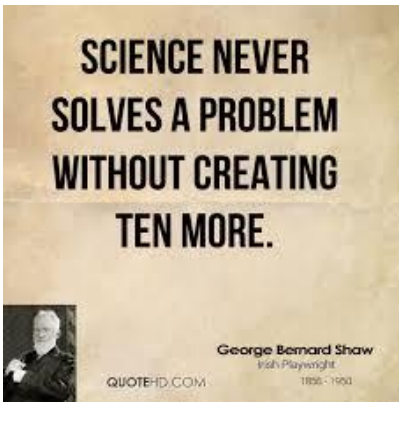


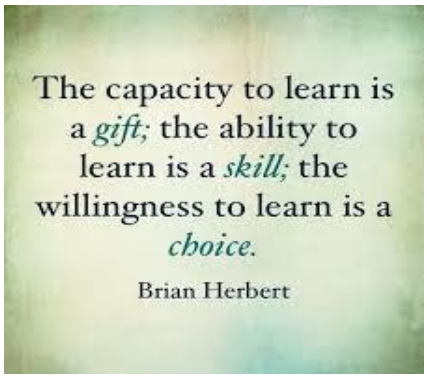










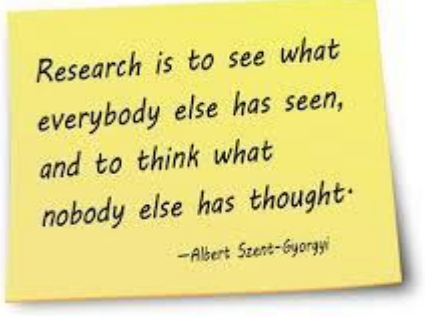




Research Methodology

Overview

- **Steps in Research Methodology**
  - Step 1: Problem formulation
  - Step 2: Hypothesis formulation
  - Step 3: Research design
  - Step 4: Sample and sampling
  - Step 5: Data collection
  - Step 6: Data analysis
  - Step 7: Manuscript Writing






The
EVOLUTION
of RESEARCH

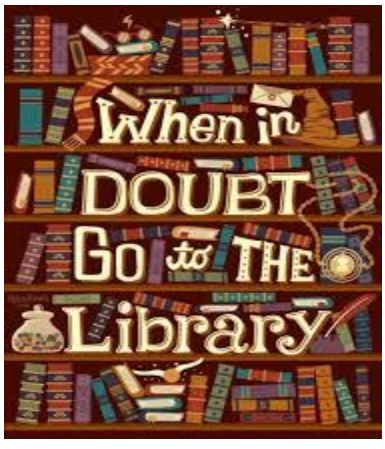





PROCESS
Study.com






When in
DOUBT
Go to THE
Library


WHITE GIRLS
HILTON ALS









"It's Brainstorm from Research and Development to see you, sir."





Excellent health statistics - smokers are less likely to die of age related illnesses.'

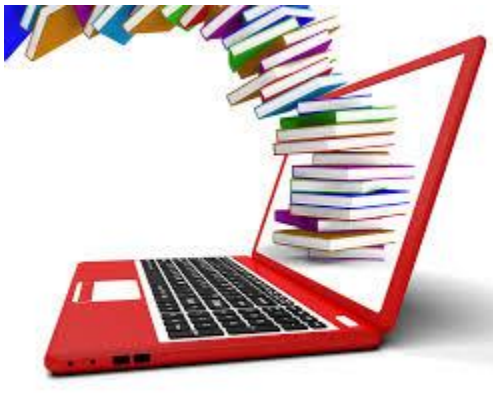


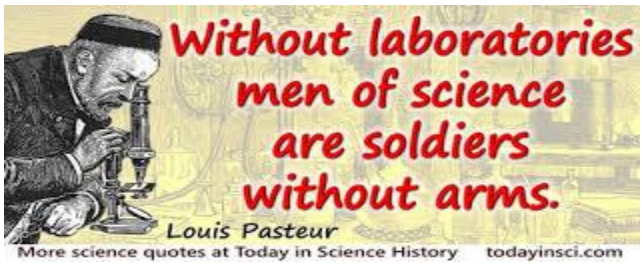
FRANK & ERNEST® by Bob Thaves



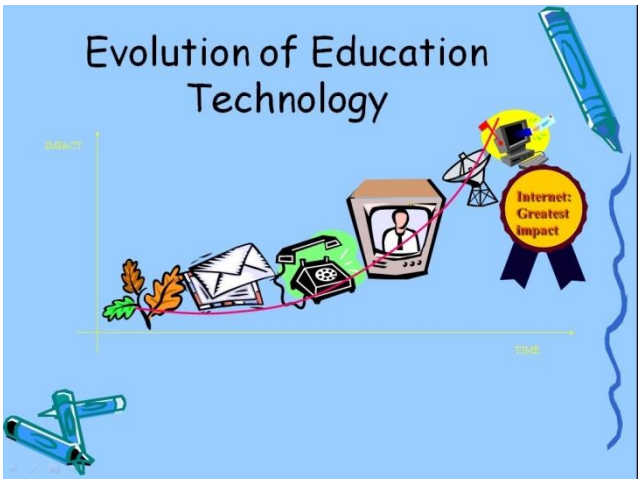


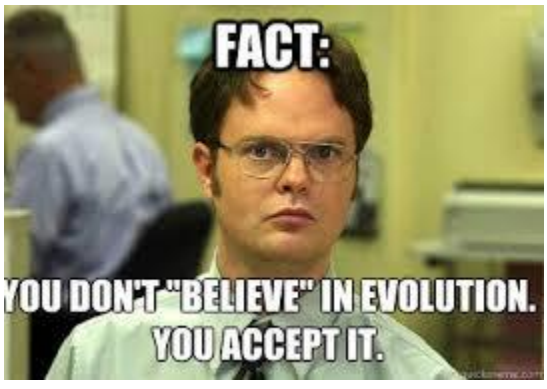

Research
shift



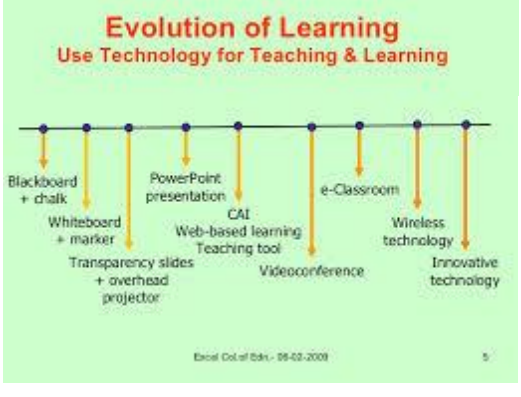

Without laboratories men of science are soldiers without arms.
Louis Pasteur
More science quotes at Today in Science History
todayinsci.com

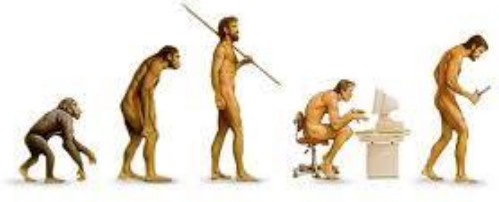

Search

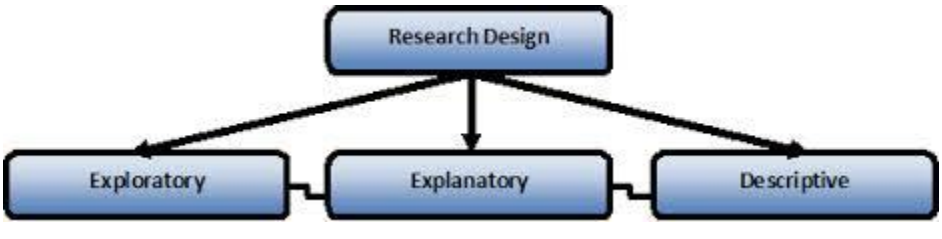

Evolution of Education Technology
Internet: Greatest impact


FACT:
YOU DON'T "BELIEVE" IN EVOLUTION.
YOU ACCEPT IT.


MY
OPINIONS
CHANGE
WITH
NEW
INFORMATION


Evolution of Learning
Use Technology for Teaching & Learning
Blackboard + chalk
Whiteboard + marker
Transparency slides + overhead projector
PowerPoint presentation
CAI
Web-based learning
Teaching tool
Videoconference
e-Classroom
Wireless technology
Innovative technology




Research Design
Exploratory
Explanatory
Descriptive


Historical
Content Analysis
Ethnographic
Qualitative Research
Types of Research Methodologies
Research by Practitioners
Action
Experimental
Quantitative Research
Correlational
Survey
Single-Subject
Causal-Comparative

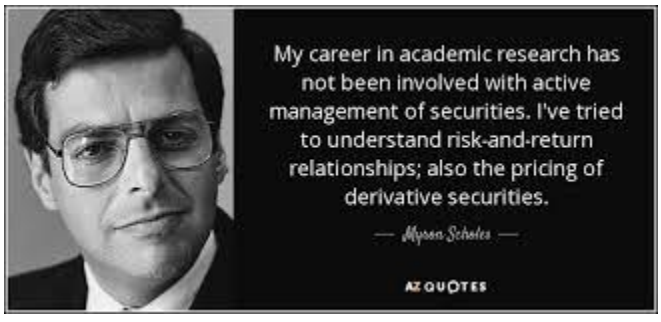

research methodology
The process used to collect information and data for the purpose of making business decisions. The methodology may ...
BD BusinessDictionary

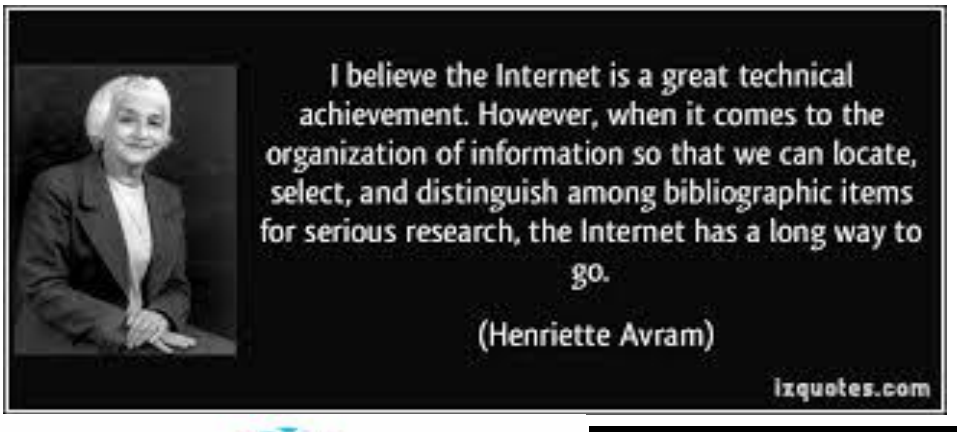

Why is Research Important?
• Method of asking questions then drawing logical supported conclusions
• Researchers need to be able to determine if conclusions are reasonable or not (critical thinking).
20%
Does this seem like a Reasonable conclusion?


I recognized that teaching and research institutions vitally depend on the involvement of active scientists also in management functions
Richard Ernst
PICTUREQUOTES


Wrong Decision
Right Decision


"There's nothing wrong with market research as long as you remember that marketing is a game of the future. Most market research is a report on the past."
Ries and Trout
Bottom-Up Marketing
CXO

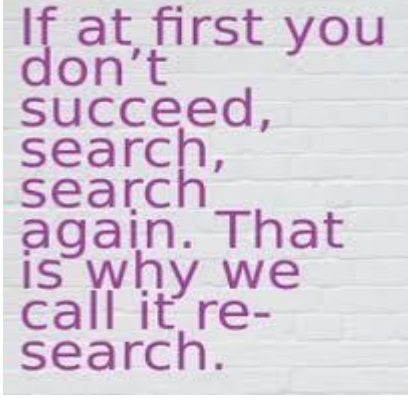

My career in academic research has not been involved with active management of securities. I've tried to understand risk-and-return relationships; also the pricing of derivative securities.
— Myron Scholes —
AZ QUOTES


I believe the Internet is a great technical achievement. However, when it comes to the organization of information so that we can locate, select, and distinguish among bibliographic items for serious research, the Internet has a long way to go.
(Henriette Avram)
izquotes.com




Somewhere, something incredible is waiting to be known.
- Carl Sagan
someday is today


PRWeb
Local.com
YAHOO!
yelp
Google
Citysearch
craigslist.com
facebook
YouTube
LinkedIn
backpage.com
bing
digg
Blogger
superpages.com
msn


If at first you don't succeed, search, search again. That is why we call it re-search.

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"It's an exciting new drug that markedly reduces the amount of glucose, cholesterol, and stupidity produced by the liver."

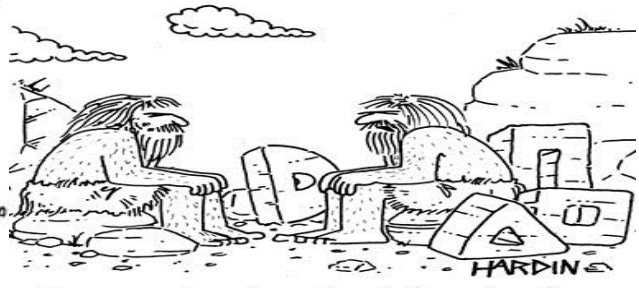


"Sales Research shows it's too big for them to carry home, sir."

www.benitaepstein.com © Benita Epstein



"Our research is solidified, but our funding has vaporized."



"I was close to a breakthrough when the grant money ran out."

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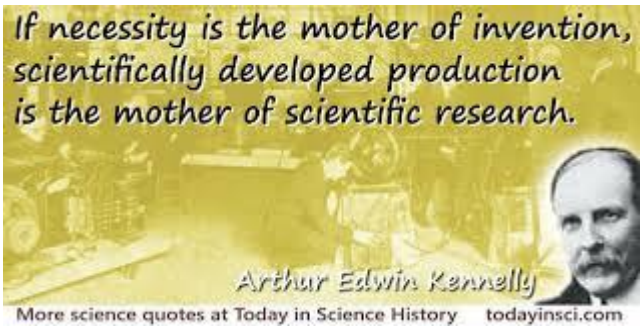


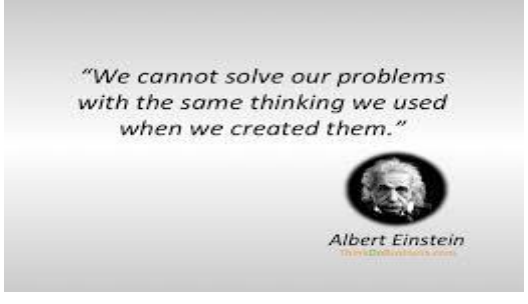
"AMAZING — YOU HAVE THE HEART OF A 375-YEAR-OLD MAN."



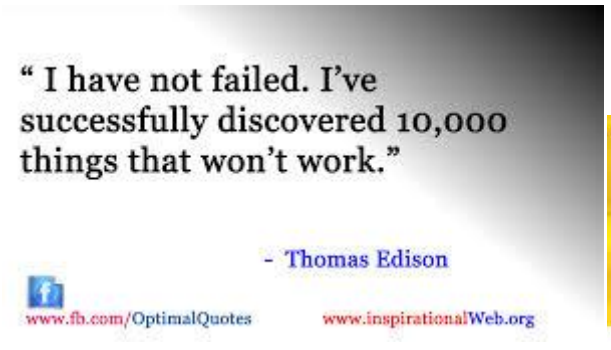
"I already wrote the paper. That's why it's so hard to get the right data."

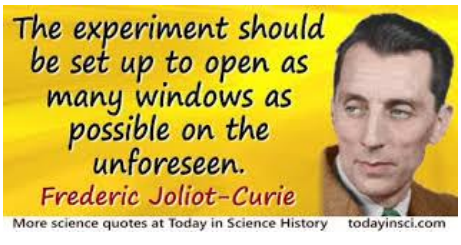

BASIC KEYWORD RESEARCH PROCESS
Research
Gather Data
Analyze
Manage


If necessity is the mother of invention, scientifically developed production is the mother of scientific research.
Arthur Edwin Kennelly
More science quotes at Today in Science History
todayinsci.com

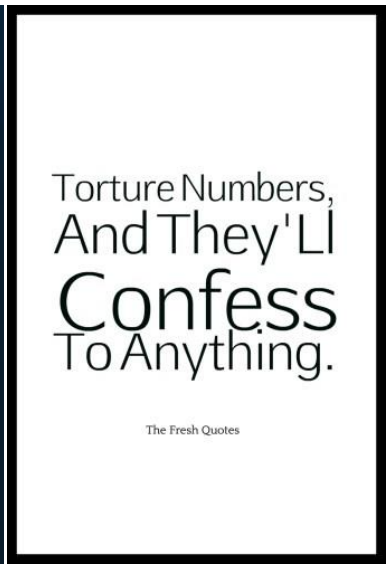

"We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them."
Albert Einstein

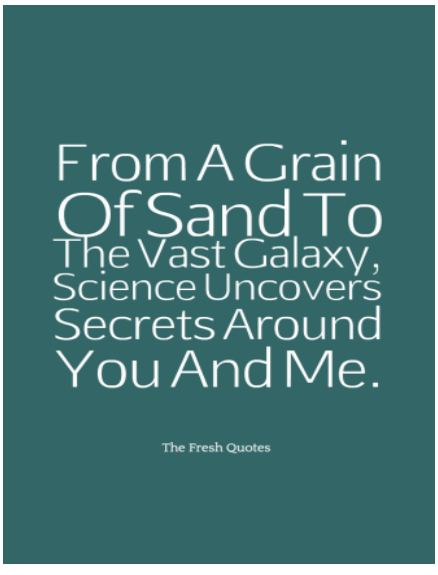

FOR TRUE SUCCESS ASK YOURSELF THESE FOUR QUESTIONS: WHY? WHY NOT? WHY NOT ME? WHY NOT NOW?
JAMES ALLEN
WWW.VERYBESTQUOTES.COM


" I have not failed. I've successfully discovered 10,000 things that won't work."
- Thomas Edison
www.fb.com/OptimalQuotes
www.inspirationalWeb.org


The experiment should be set up to open as many windows as possible on the unforeseen.
Frederic Joliot-Curie
More science quotes at Today in Science History
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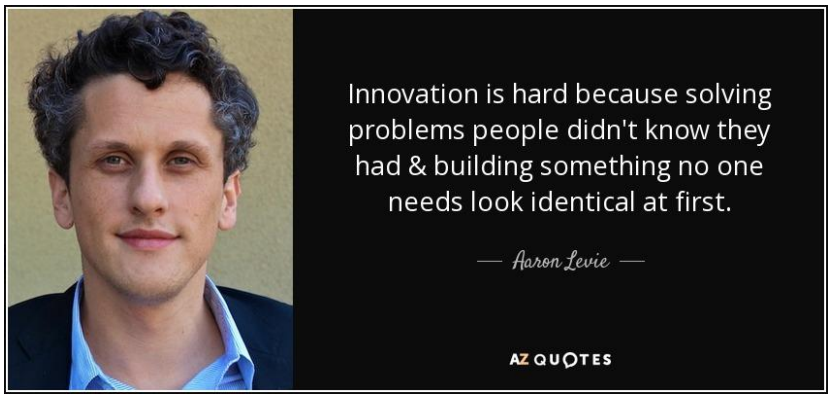

UNTIL THERE'S A RESEARCH QUESTION, THE MATERIAL IS PRESERVED BETTER IN THE CAVE.
Danny Walker
QUOTEHD.COM


Torture Numbers, And They'Ll Confess To Anything.
The Fresh Quotes

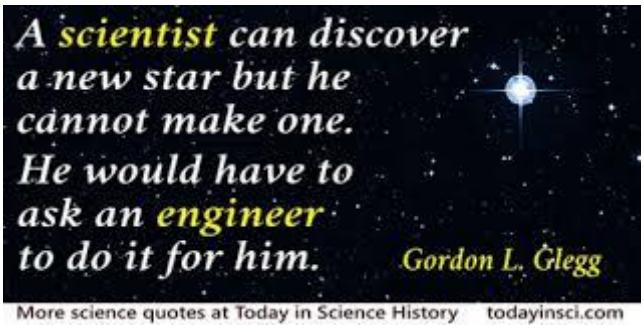

From A Grain Of Sand To The Vast Galaxy, Science Uncovers Secrets Around You And Me.
The Fresh Quotes


The important thing is not to stop questioning. Curiosity has its own reason for existing.
Albert Einstein
BrainyQuote

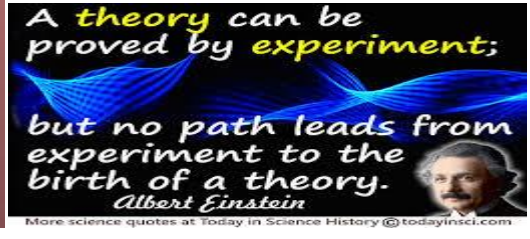



Innovation is hard because solving problems people didn't know they had & building something no one needs look identical at first.
— Aaron Levie —
AZ QUOTES


"I believe in innovation and that the way you get innovation is you fund research and you learn the basic facts."
:- Bill Gates
www.SMSandQUOTES.com

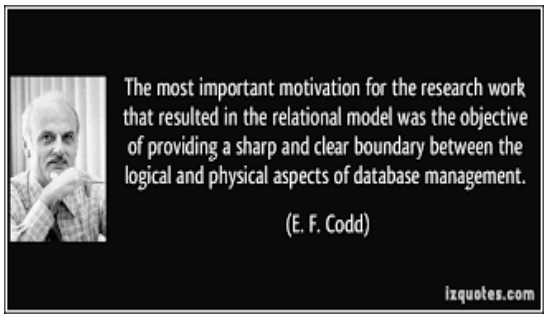

A scientist can discover a new star but he cannot make one. He would have to ask an engineer to do it for him.
Gordon L. Glegg
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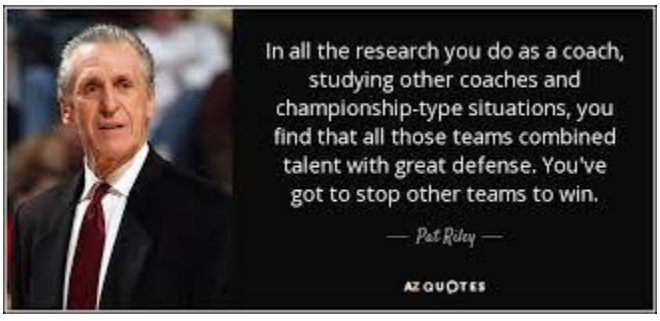

"I SUPPORT BASIC RESEARCH, WHICH CAN LEAD TO DISCOVERIES THAT CHANGE OUR WORLD, EXPAND OUR HORIZONS AND SAVE LIVES."
LAMAR S. SMITH


A theory can be proved by experiment; but no path leads from experiment to the birth of a theory.
Albert Einstein
More science quotes at Today in Science History @todayinsci.com


PROBABILITY YOU'LL COME UP WITH A BRILLIANT IDEA
does not increase
TIME SPENT STARING AT YOUR COMPUTER
ANY... MINUTE... NOW...
WWW.PHDCOMICS.COM

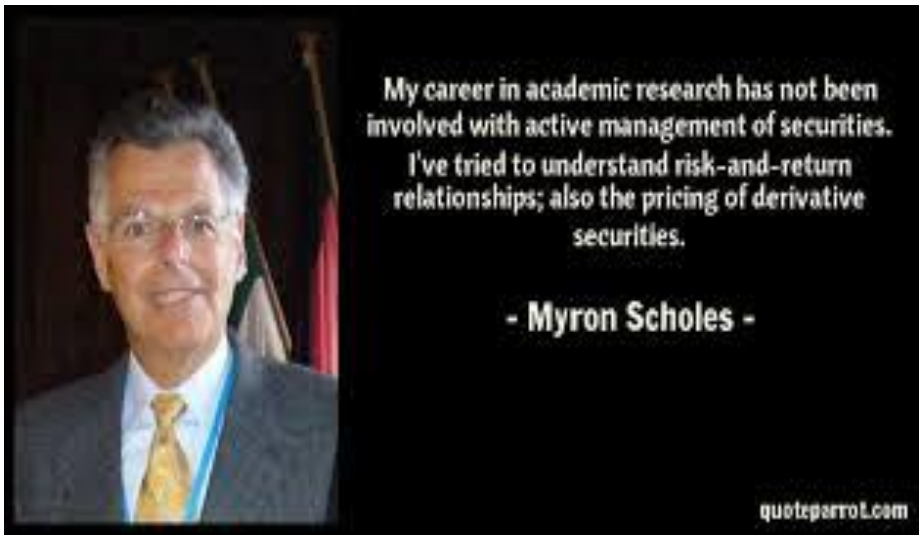

Climate change, Urbanization, Biotechnology. Those three narratives, still taking shape, are developing a long arc likely to dominate this century
Stewart Brand
BIOXPARC

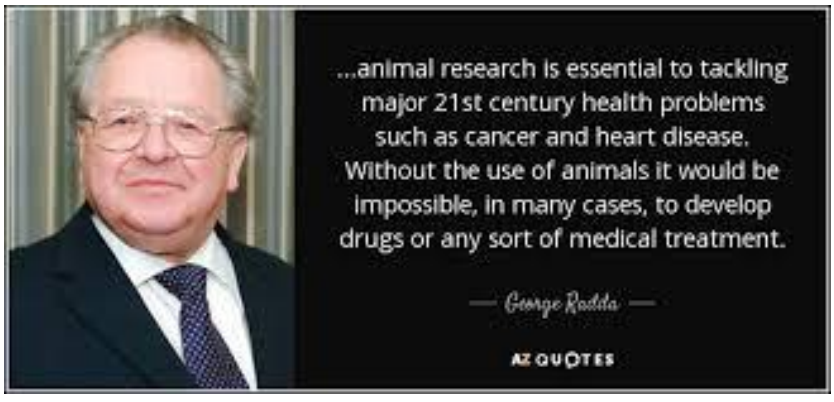


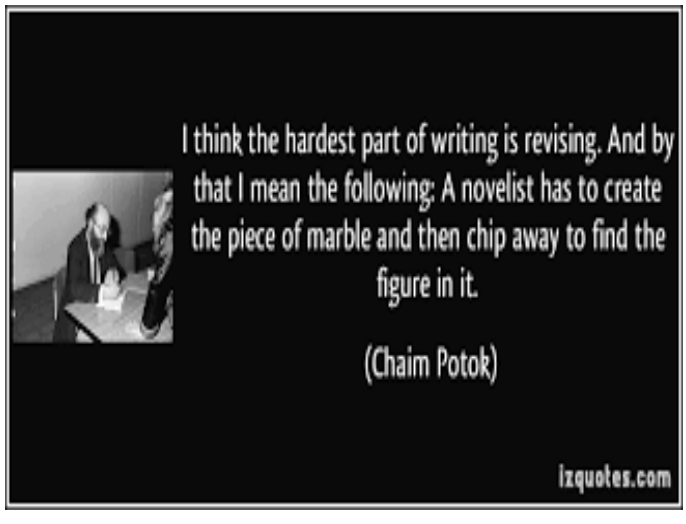


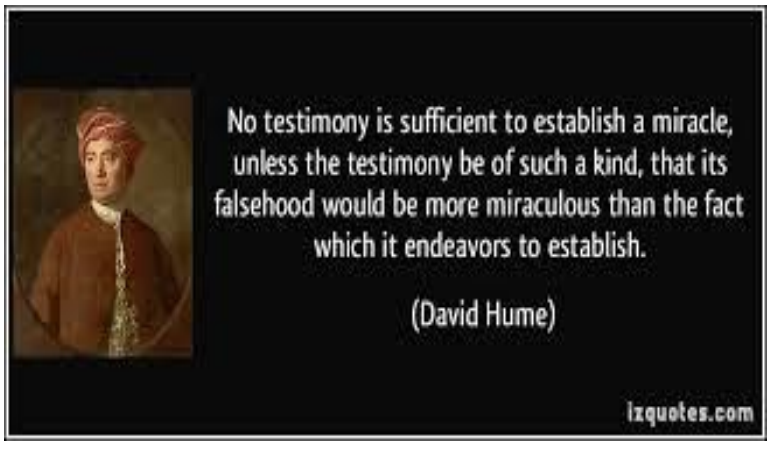
The way to do research is to attack the facts at the point of greatest as... #CeliaGreen

#SayQuotable




...animal research is essential to tackling major 21st century health problems such as cancer and heart disease. Without the use of animals it would be impossible, in many cases, to develop drugs or any sort of medical treatment.
— George Radda —
AZ QUOTES

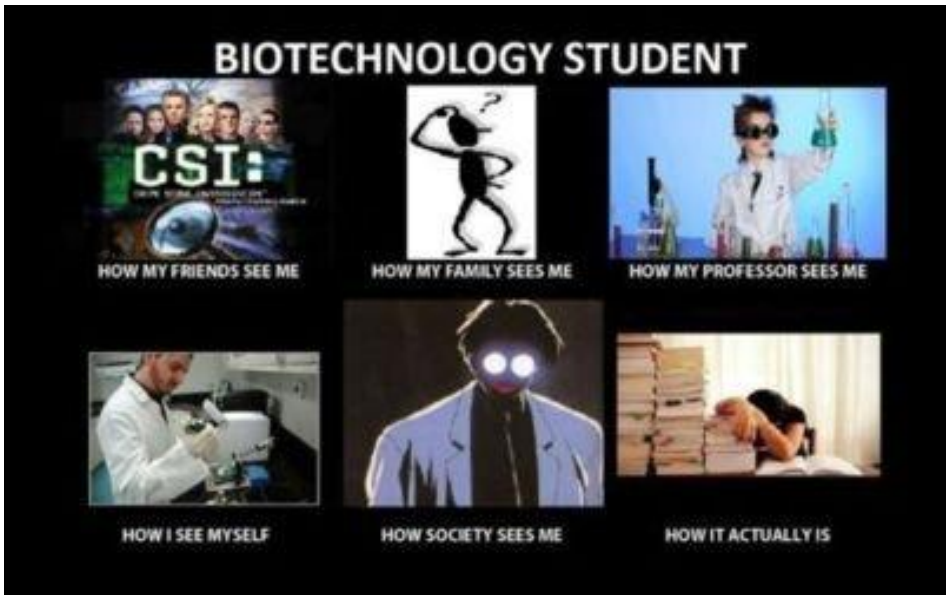

I think the hardest part of writing is revising. And by that I mean the following: A novelist has to create the piece of marble and then chip away to find the figure in it.
(Chaim Potok)
izquotes.com

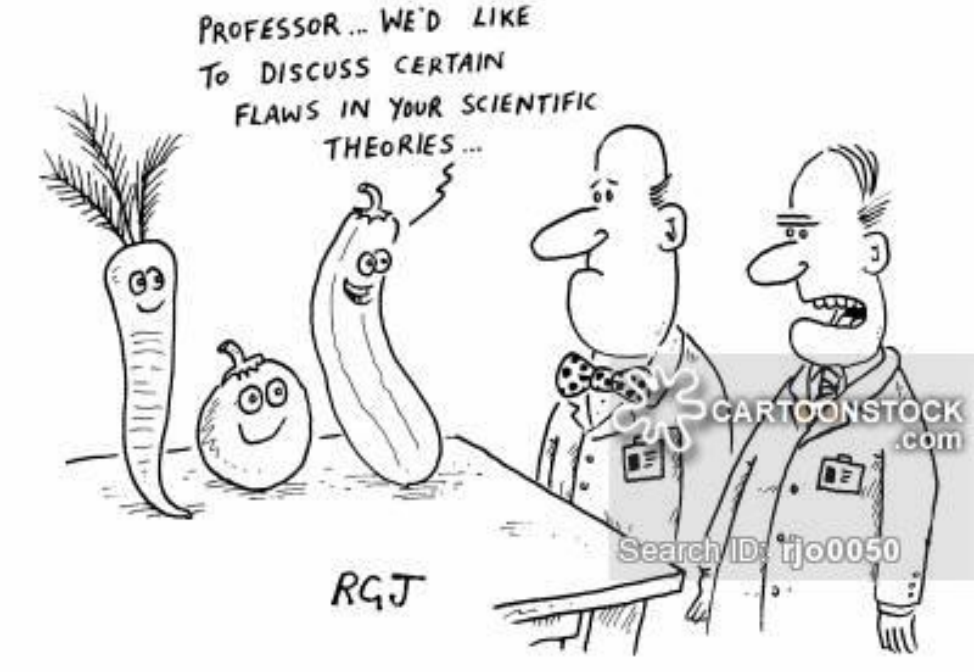

No testimony is sufficient to establish a miracle, unless the testimony be of such a kind, that its falsehood would be more miraculous than the fact which it endeavors to establish.
(David Hume)
izquotes.com



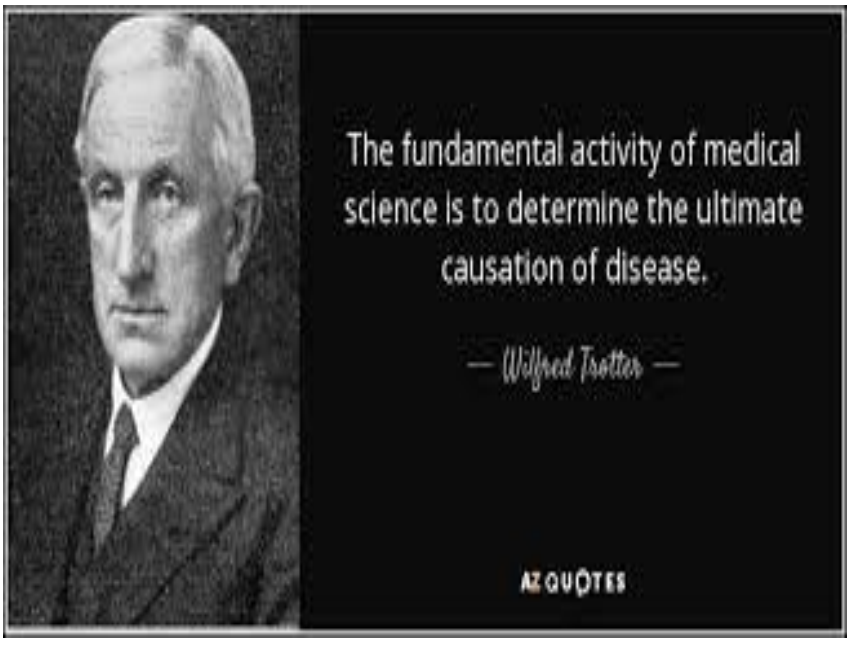


"..and these soya beans were engineered using human DNA."





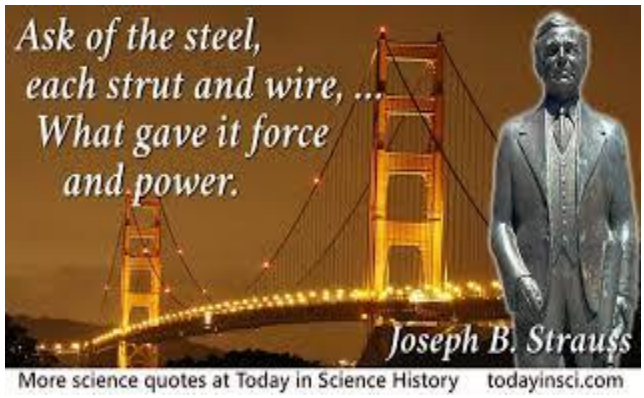
"Thats it. We've taken this genetic engineering too far"



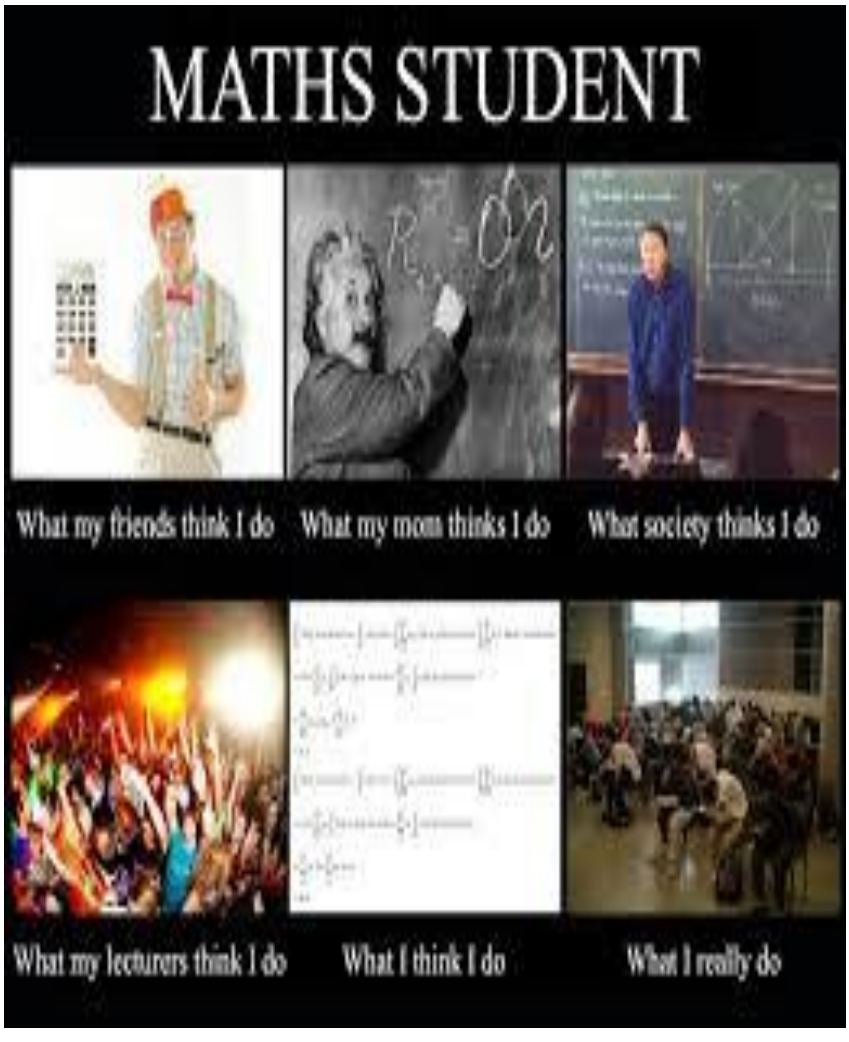


MATHEMATICS
is not about
numbers, equations,
computations, or
algorithms:
it is about
UNDERSTANDING.

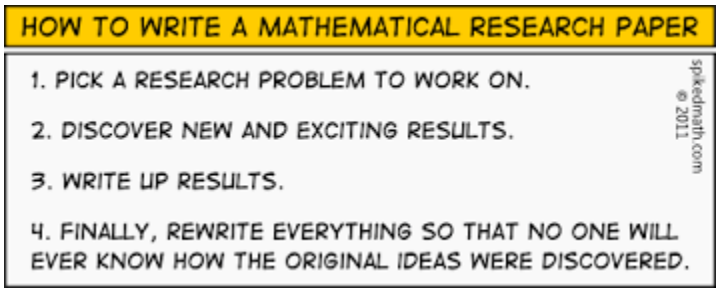
William Paul Thurston

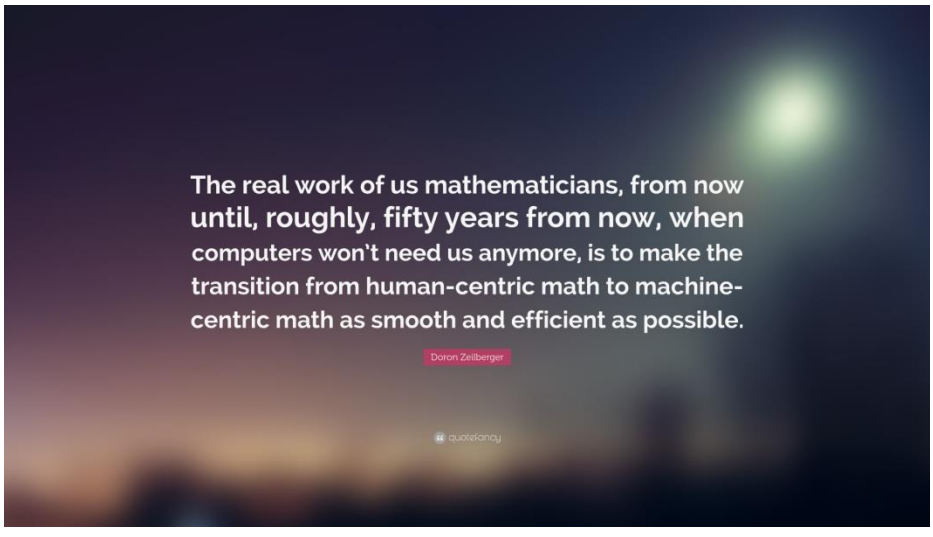


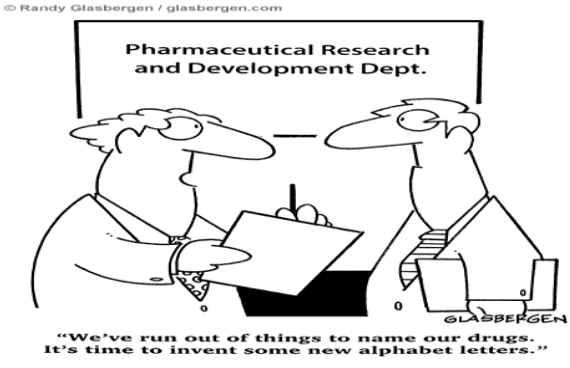
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MATHS STUDENT
What my friends think I do
What my mom thinks I do
What society thinks I do
What my lecturers think I do
What I think I do
What I really do


There is no branch of mathematics, however abstract, which may not someday be applied to the phenomena of the real world.
— Nicolai Lobachevsky
MIND Research Institute
#MathAware


HOW TO WRITE A MATHEMATICAL RESEARCH PAPER
1. PICK A RESEARCH PROBLEM TO WORK ON.
2. DISCOVER NEW AND EXCITING RESULTS.
3. WRITE UP RESULTS.
4. FINALLY, REWRITE EVERYTHING SO THAT NO ONE WILL EVER KNOW HOW THE ORIGINAL IDEAS WERE DISCOVERED.
spikedmath.com
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"We've run out of things to name our drugs. It's time to invent some new alphabet letters."



"I'm looking over the agenda for our Wellness Workshop. You forgot to schedule cigarette breaks!"

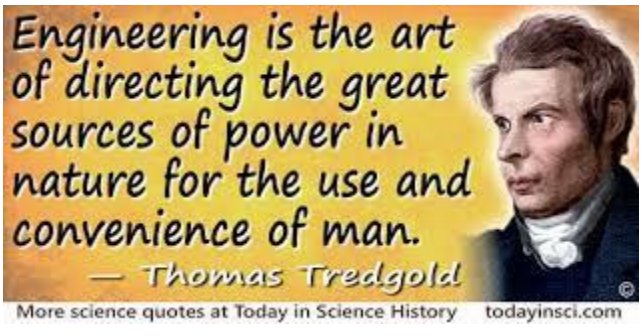


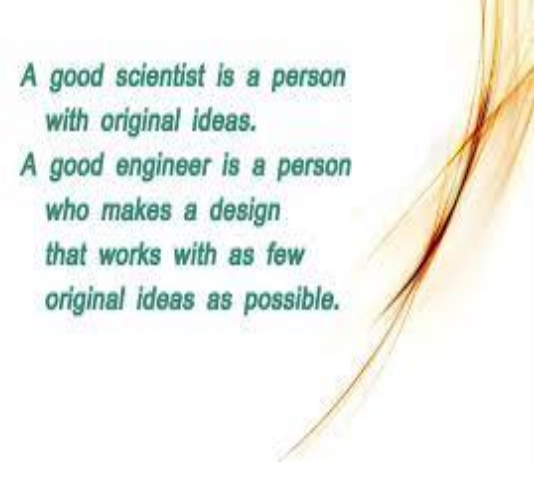
"We do things a little differently around here."

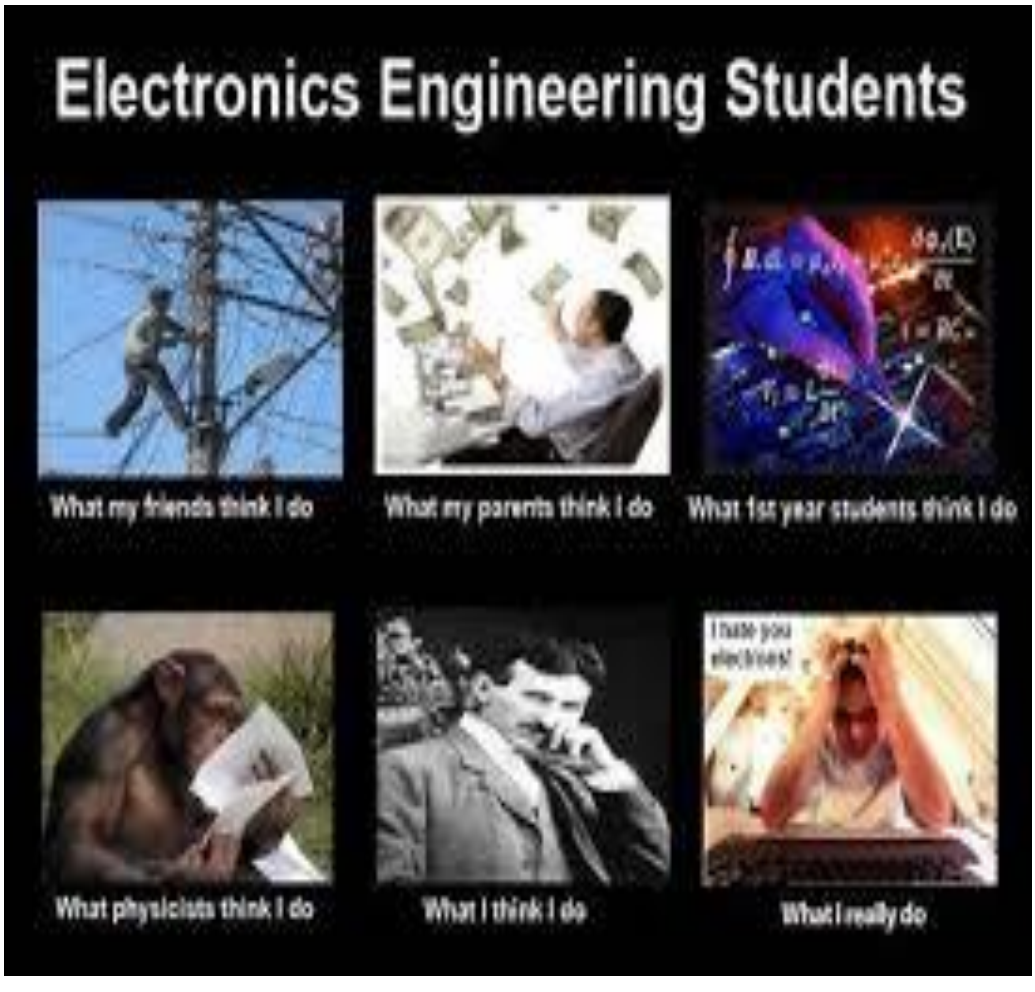


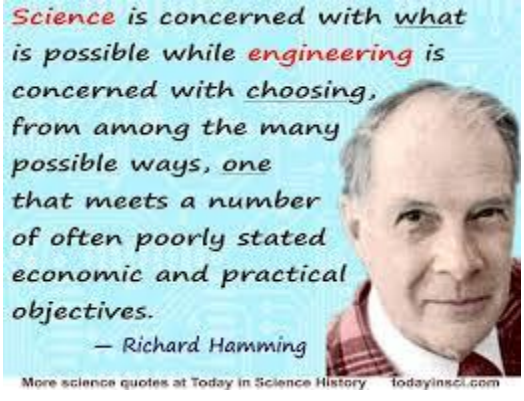
"How's the tax avoidance scheme coming along, professor?"


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WWW.ANDERTOONS.COM
"It turns out we've only got enough money for R or D."
RESEARCH LAB
CHRIS MADDEN
'WE'D LIKE YOU TO DEVELOP A TRUTH DRUG. ONE THAT MAKES OTHER PEOPLE THINK THAT WE'RE TELLING THE TRUTH.'
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Engineering is the art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man.
— Thomas Tredgold
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A good scientist is a person with original ideas.
A good engineer is a person who makes a design that works with as few original ideas as possible.

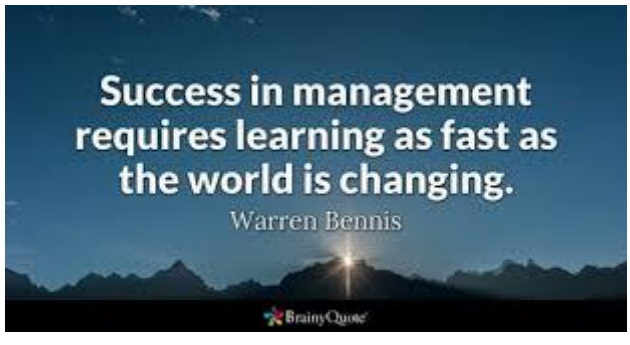

Electronics Engineering Students
What my friends think I do
What my parents think I do
What 1st year students think I do
What physicists think I do
What I think I do
What I really do

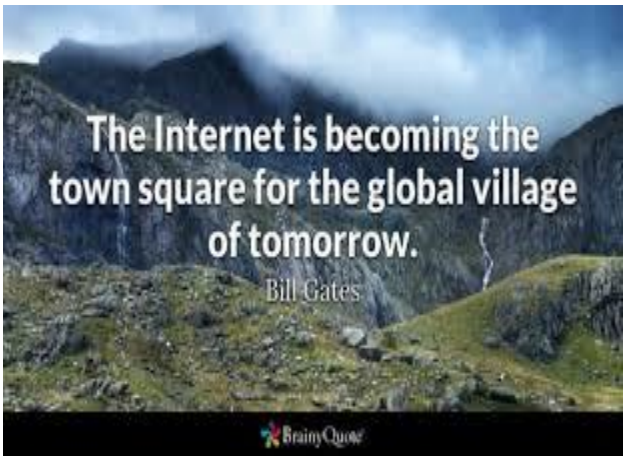

Science is concerned with what is possible while engineering is concerned with choosing, from among the many possible ways, one that meets a number of often poorly stated economic and practical objectives.
— Richard Hamming
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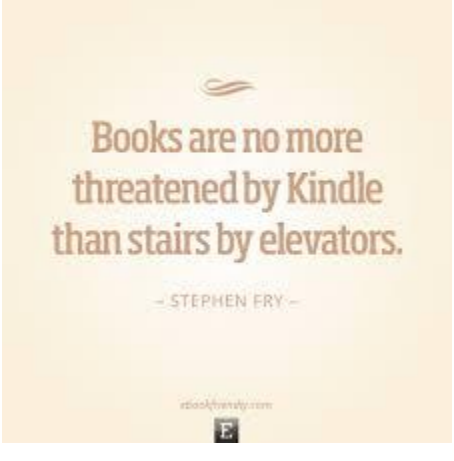


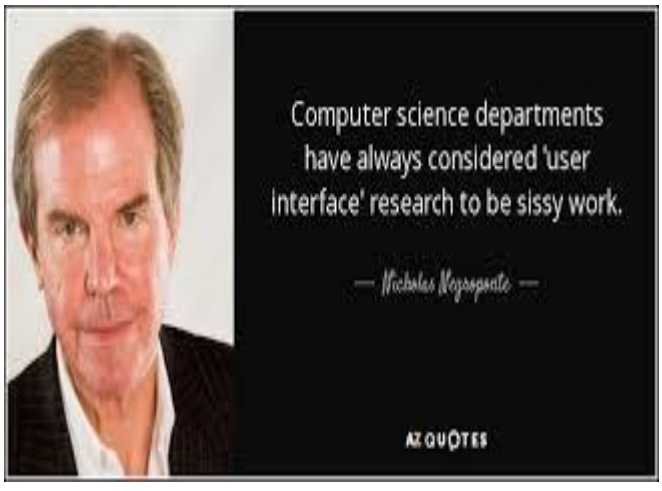
Computer application in research

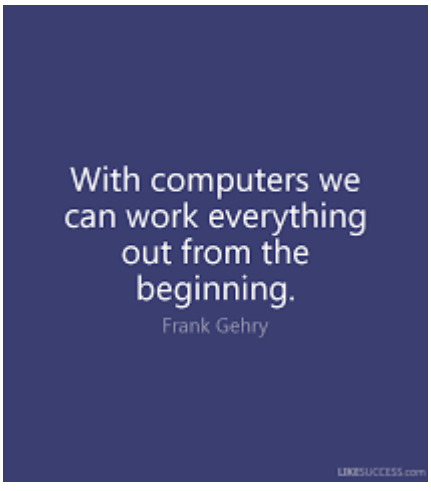
- Model processing
- Sample size calculation
- Managing missing data
- Performing computations
- In estimating accurate p-value
- Data analysis and interpretation



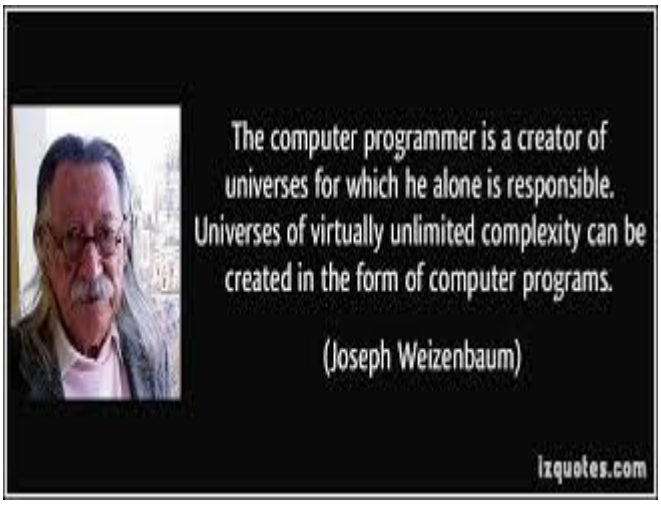





Computer science departments have always considered 'user interface' research to be sissy work.
— Nicholas Negroponte —
AZ QUOTES

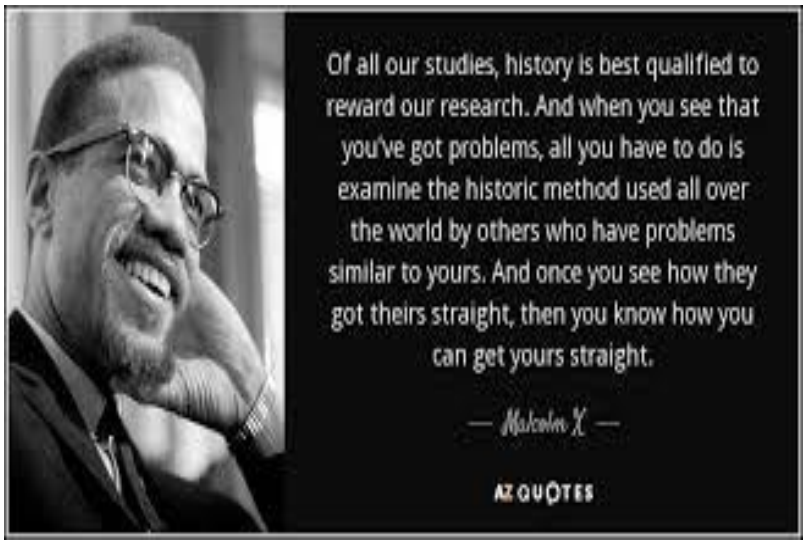

With computers we can work everything out from the beginning.
Frank Gehry


CONTROLLING COMPLEXITY IS THE ESSENCE OF COMPUTER PROGRAMMING

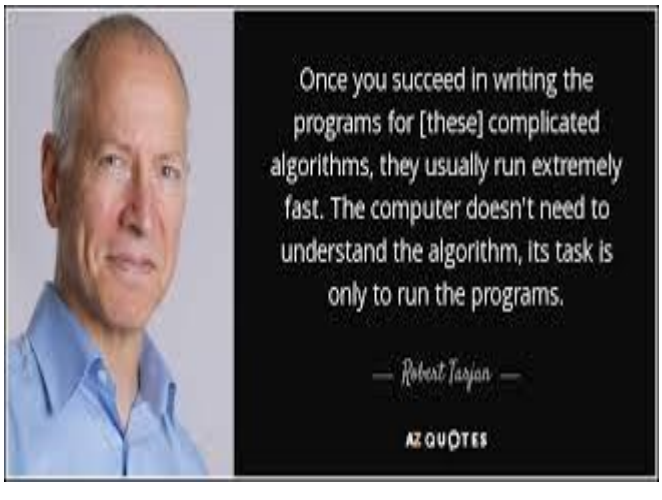

The computer programmer is a creator of universes for which he alone is responsible. Universes of virtually unlimited complexity can be created in the form of computer programs.
(Joseph Weizenbaum)
izquotes.com

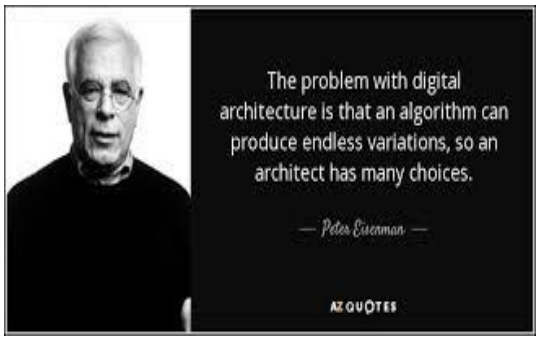

More data beats clever algorithms, but better data beats more data.
— Peter Norvig —
AZ QUOTES

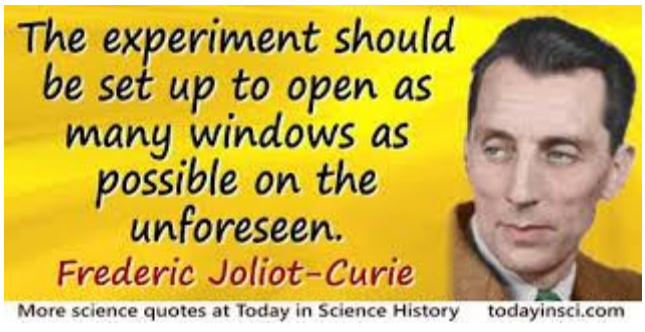

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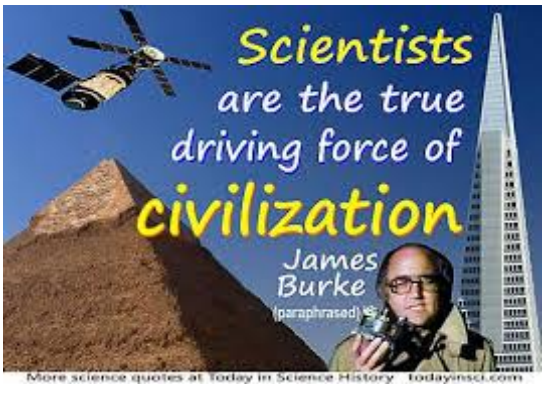

Of all our studies, history is best qualified to reward our research. And when you see that you've got problems, all you have to do is examine the historic method used all over the world by others who have problems similar to yours. And once you see how they got theirs straight, then you know how you can get yours straight.
— Malcolm X —
AZ QUOTES


I SHOULD GO HOME, BUT I ALMOST GOT THIS PROGRAM WORKING...
I'LL JUST STAY A FEW EXTRA MINUTES...
FOUR HOURS LATER...
almost... got it... few more... minutes...
JORGE CHAM © 2004
www.phdcomics.com

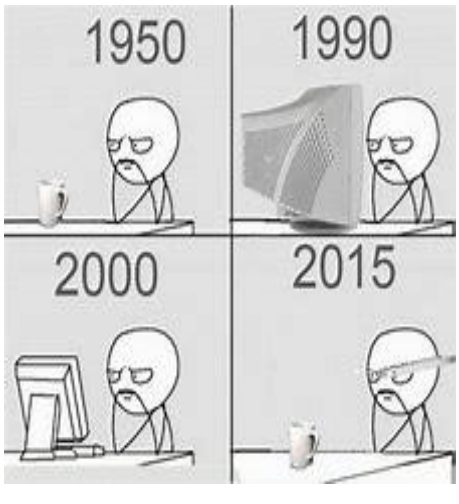

Once you succeed in writing the programs for [these] complicated algorithms, they usually run extremely fast. The computer doesn't need to understand the algorithm, its task is only to run the programs.
— Robert Tarjan —
AZ QUOTES









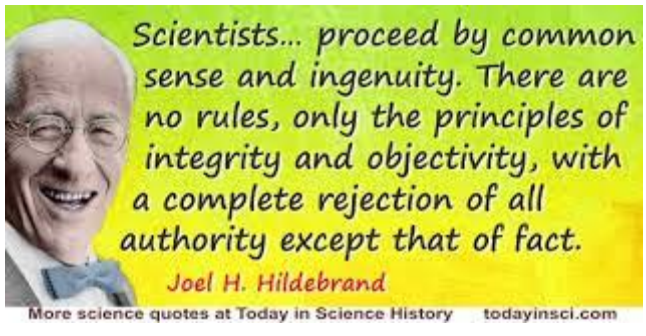


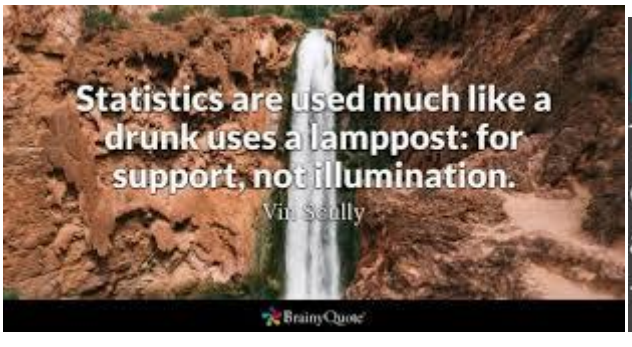
If the result confirms the hypotheses,
you've made a discovery.
If the result is contrary to the hypotheses,
you've made a discovery.
– Enrico Fermi

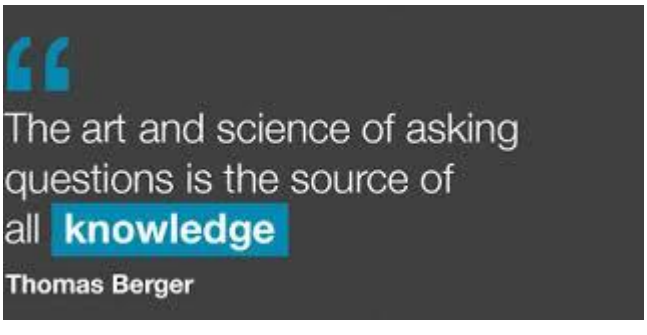


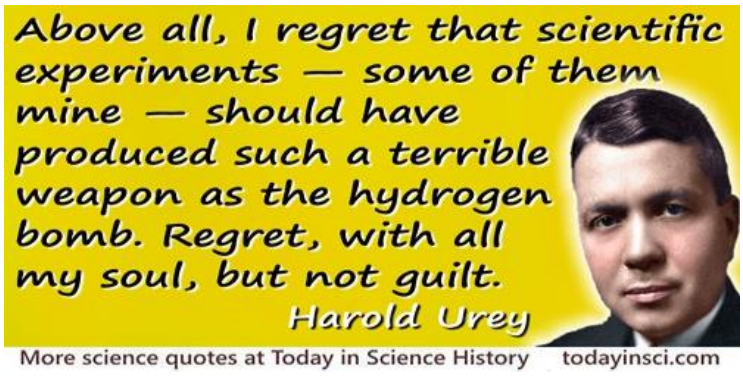

AN EXPERT
IS A PERSON WHO HAS MADE ALL THE MISTAKES
THAT CAN BE MADE IN A VERY NARROW FIELD."
NIELS BOHR
QUOTESEVERLASTING.COM


"There's nothing wrong with market research as long as you remember that marketing is a game of the future. Most market research is a report on the past."
Ries and Trout
Bottom-Up Marketing
CXO


Scientists... proceed by common sense and ingenuity. There are no rules, only the principles of integrity and objectivity, with a complete rejection of all authority except that of fact.
Joel H. Hildebrand
More science quotes at Today in Science History todayinsci.com

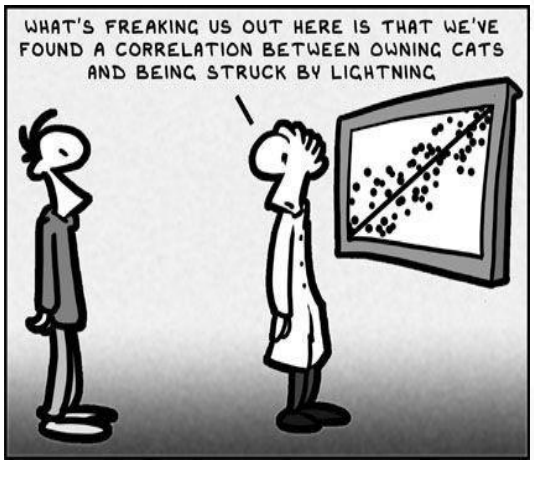

Statistics are used much like a drunk uses a lamppost: for support, not illumination.
Vin Scully
BrainyQuote

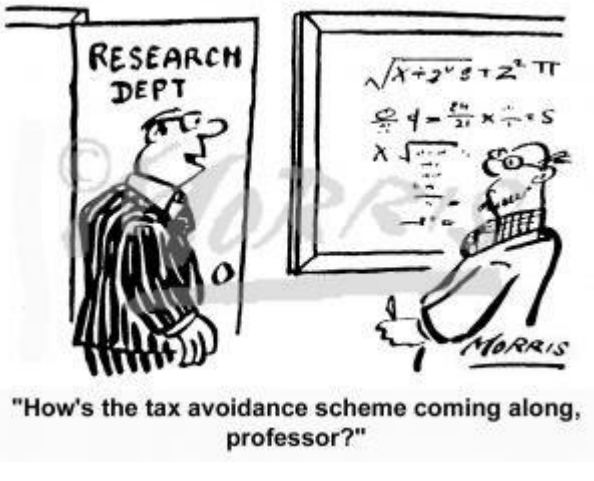

The art and science of asking questions is the source of all knowledge
Thomas Berger


Above all, I regret that scientific experiments — some of them mine — should have produced such a terrible weapon as the hydrogen bomb. Regret, with all my soul, but not guilt.
Harold Urey
More science quotes at Today in Science History todayinsci.com


Rather fail with honor than succeed by fraud.
Sophocles
BrainyQuote


USING IT IS THE HARDEST PART.
BIG DATA


WHAT'S FREAKING US OUT HERE IS THAT WE'VE FOUND A CORRELATION BETWEEN OWNING CATS AND BEING STRUCK BY LIGHTNING


RESEARCH DEPT
MORRIS
"How's the tax avoidance scheme coming along, professor?"



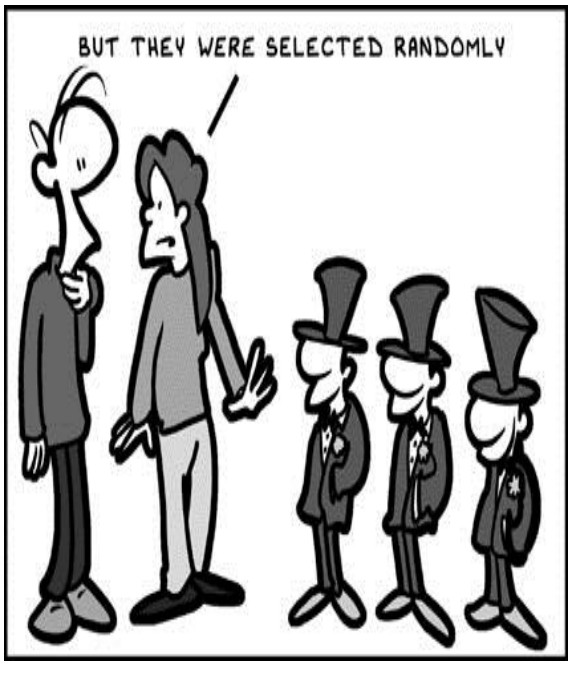
"Dr.Brainstorm, do you realise it's been eighteen months since you shouted 'eureka'."

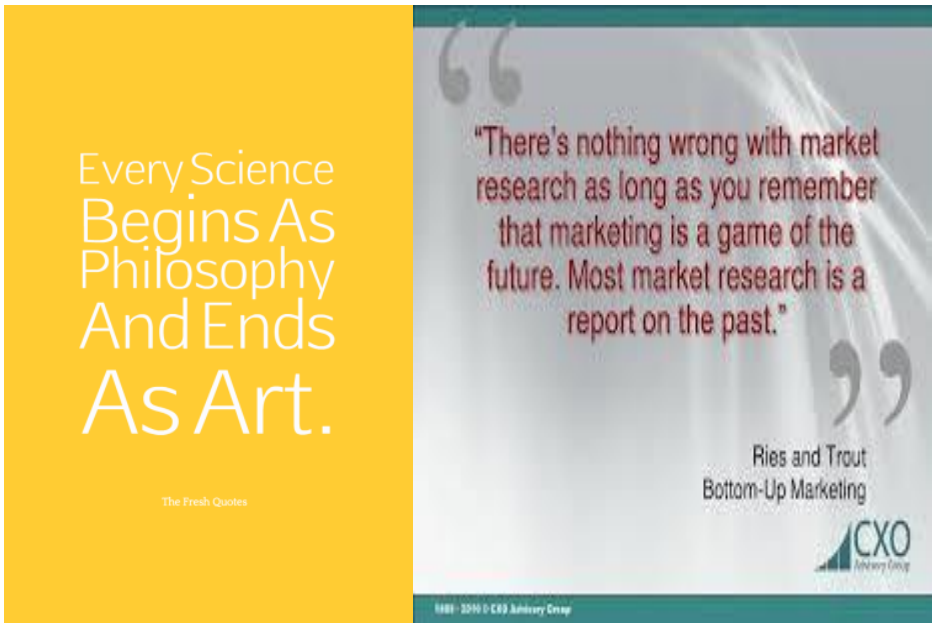


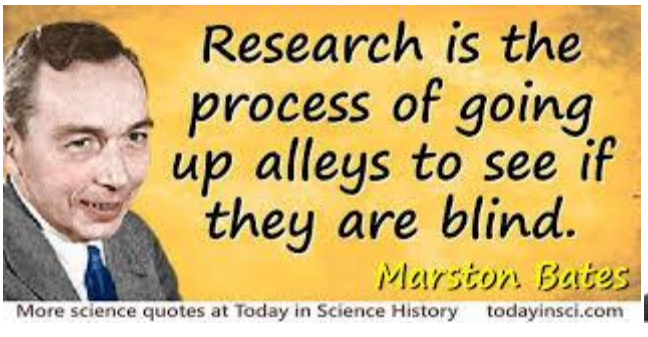
"Thirty years in R& D, and what do I have to show for it? Not even one 'Eureka!'"

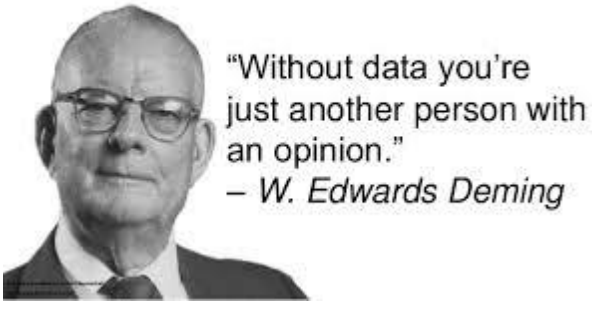


"See if you can come up with something that's not dangerous to health."




Every Science
Begins As
Philosophy
And Ends
As Art.
The Fresh Quotes
"There's nothing wrong with market research as long as you remember that marketing is a game of the future. Most market research is a report on the past."
Ries and Trout
Bottom-Up Marketing
CXO


Research is the process of going up alleys to see if they are blind.
Marston Bates
More science quotes at Today in Science History todayinsci.com


"Without data you're just another person with an opinion."
– W. Edwards Deming

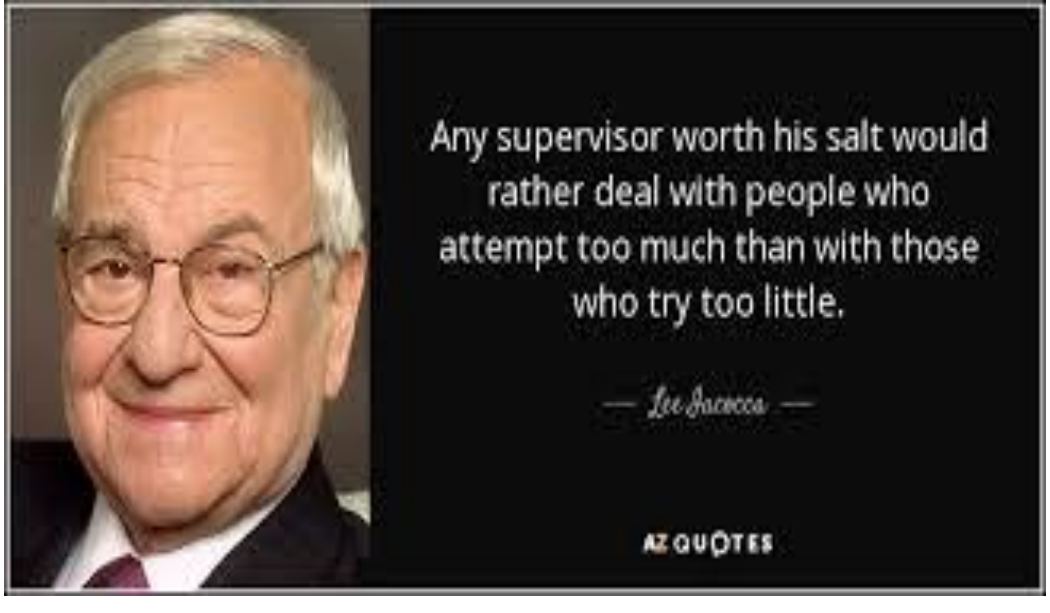

IF THIS EVIDENCE IS CORRECT IT'LL ROCK THE VERY FOUNDATIONS OF OUR RESEARCH GRANT APPLICATION

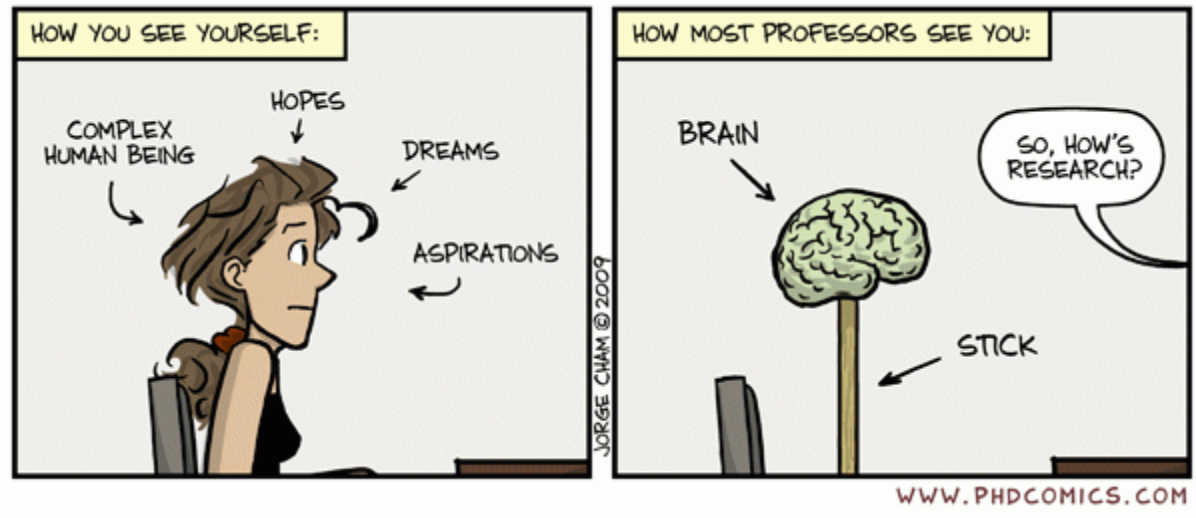

The goal is to turn data into information, and information into insight.
—Carly Fiorina



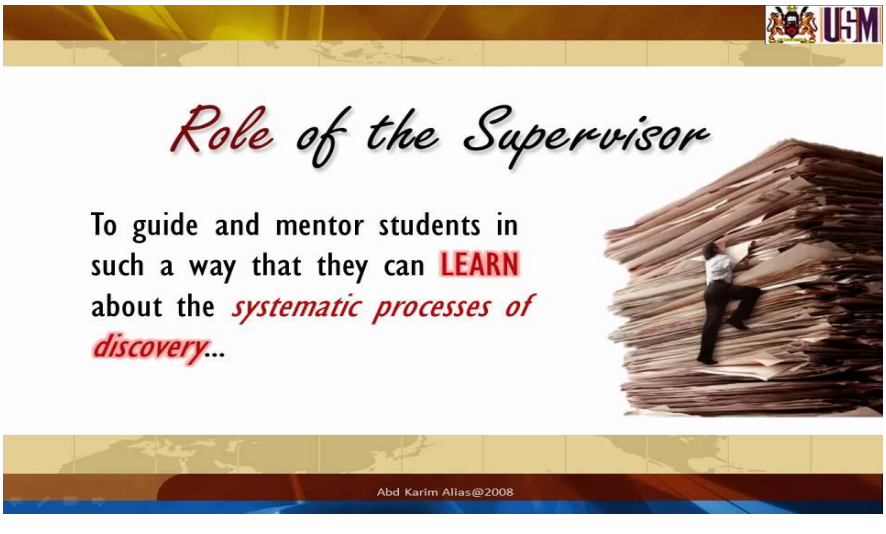


Good supervisors
can take you to
incredible heights.
They help you learn
to fly, providing the
wind beneath you,
and providing a net
for when you fall.




HOW YOU SEE YOURSELF:
COMPLEX HUMAN BEING
HOPES
DREAMS
ASPIRATIONS
HOW MOST PROFESSORS SEE YOU:
BRAIN
SO, HOW'S RESEARCH?
STICK
JORGE CHAM © 2009
WWW.PHDCOMICS.COM


I MADE A FEW TWEAKS TO THE DRAFT PAPER YOU SENT ME.
B. SMITH PROFESSOR
YOU... RE-WROTE THE ENTIRE THING.
YES, IT'S EASIER FOR ME TO RE-WRITE IT THAN TO POINT OUT ALL THE THINGS YOU DID WRONG.
I CALL IT LEARNING BY DEMONSTRATION.
WHAT ARE WE DEMONSTRATING?
THAT YOU'RE A BAD WRITER.
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USM
Role of the Supervisor
To guide and mentor students in such a way that they can LEARN about the systematic processes of discovery...
Abd Karim Alias@2008

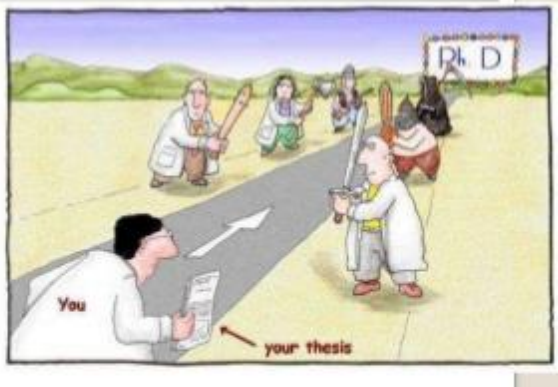
My PhD Journey...

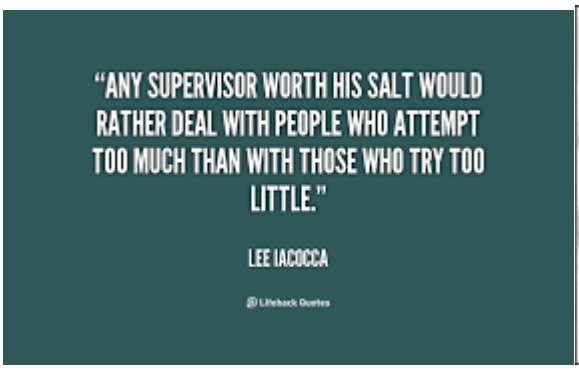
Excitement (Honeymoon) Period:

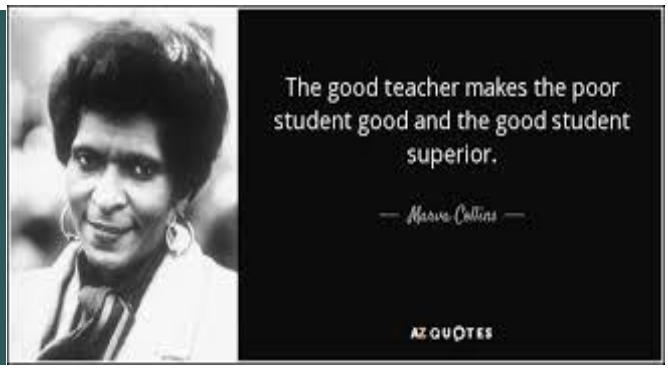
- Got my 'passport' (CMBA) to PhD – *'My destiny'*
- Accepted by faculty and supervisor – *'I must be good'*
- Given full Zamalah scholarship – *'I deserve it'*

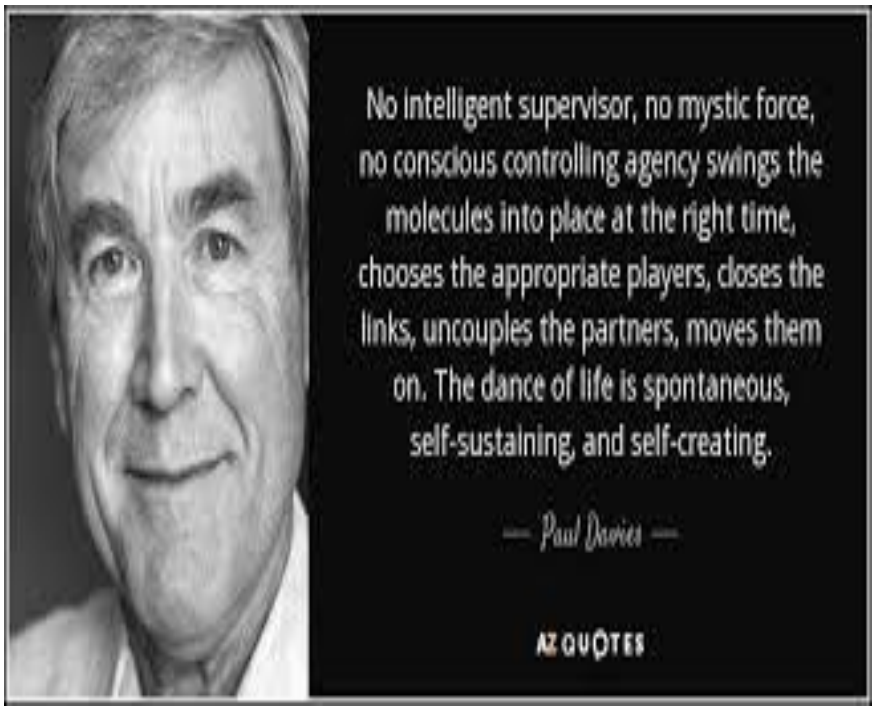
Ignorance Period:

- Thought it'd be smooth-sailing – *'No sweat'*
- Procrastinating attitude – *'Long time to go, no worries'*
- Inconsistent reading/writing – *'Just choose what I want'*











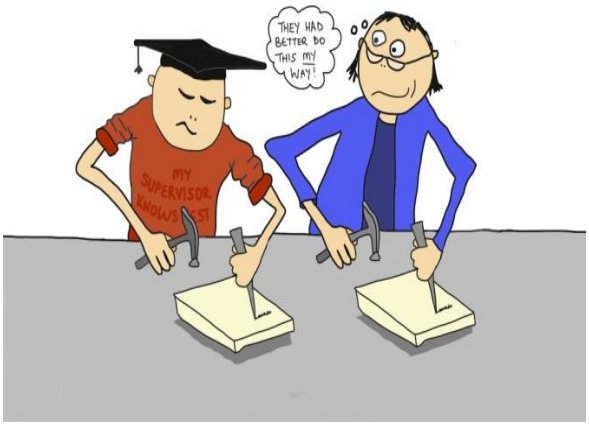
Before you are a leader,
success is all about growing yourself.
When you become a leader,
success is all about
growing others.
—Jack Welch







"I'm coordinating five different R&D projects, but SURE, I can spare a minute."







The Role of the Supervisor

- The supervisor as **project advisor**.
- The supervisor as **academic guide**.
- The supervisor as **quality assurer**.
- The supervisor as **pastoral supporter**.

At the PhD level, the role of the supervisor is more that of a colleague and advisor than one of being a subject-matter expert. From the beginning, you will know more about your topic than your supervisor will. He will be able to advise on technical and methodological issues, and discuss the content with you, but he will not the subject expert.

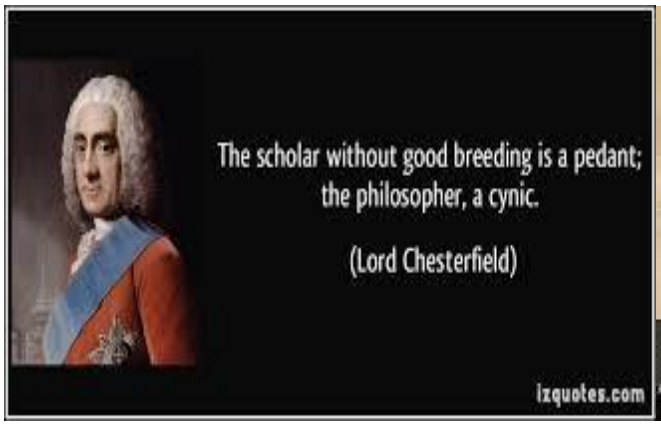
SOUTH AFRICAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Bible-based · Christ-centred · Spirit-led

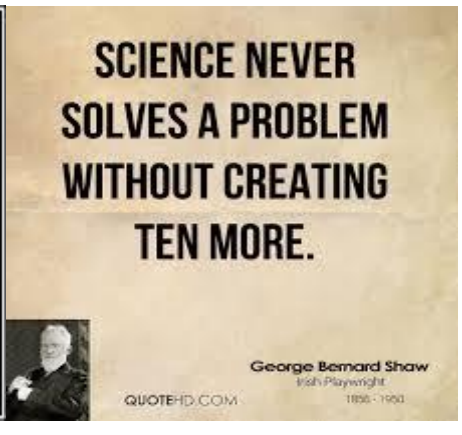




Lol MexicansProblemas





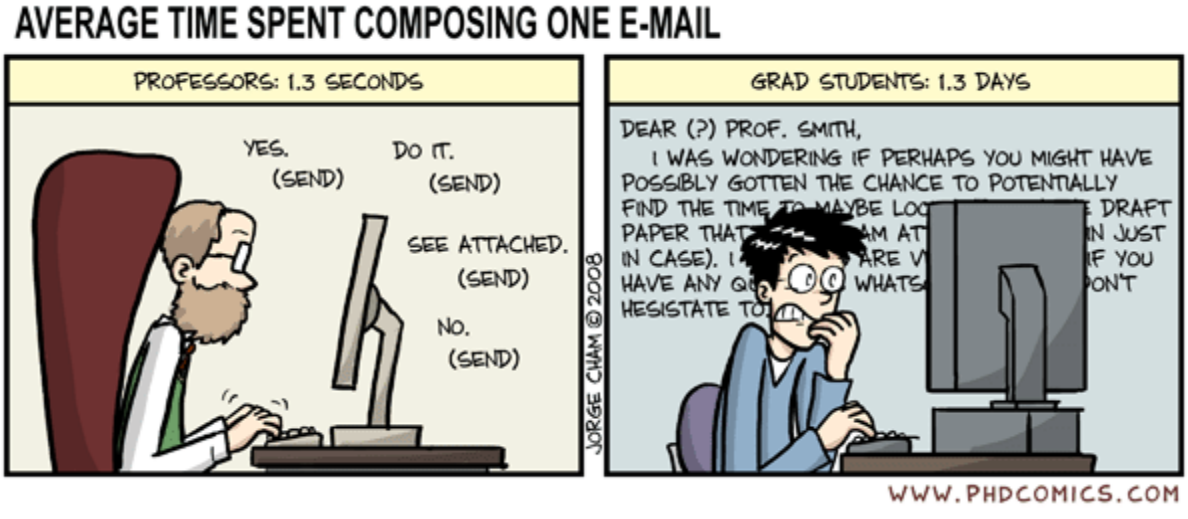


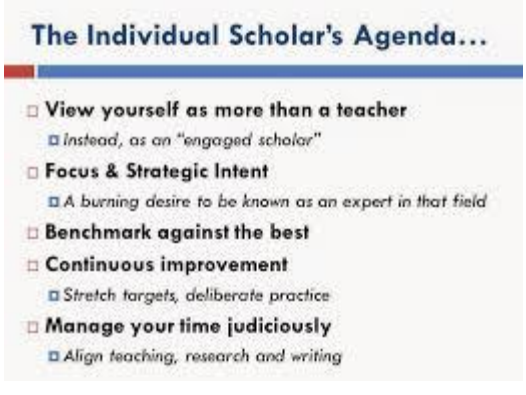





EHG142-TS
HA, I PUBLISHED MY BOOK!
HA, I REVIEWED HIS BOOK!
CARTOONSTOCK .com


I never learn anything talking. I only learn things when I ask questions.
Lou Holtz
BrainyQuote


AVERAGE TIME SPENT COMPOSING ONE E-MAIL
PROFESSORS: 1.3 SECONDS
YES. (SEND)
DO IT. (SEND)
SEE ATTACHED. (SEND)
NO. (SEND)
GRAD STUDENTS: 1.3 DAYS
DEAR (?) PROF. SMITH,
I WAS WONDERING IF PERHAPS YOU MIGHT HAVE POSSIBLY GOTTEN THE CHANCE TO POTENTIALLY
JORGE CHAM © 2008
WWW.PHDCOMICS.COM


The Individual Scholar's Agenda...
View yourself as more than a teacher
Instead, as an "engaged scholar"
Focus & Strategic Intent
A burning desire to be known as an expert in that field
Benchmark against the best
Continuous improvement
Stretch targets, deliberate practice
Manage your time judiciously
Align teaching, research and writing


STRATEGY
70%
45



Are you familiar with the term "adverse selection?"



"Physical or Social Science?"



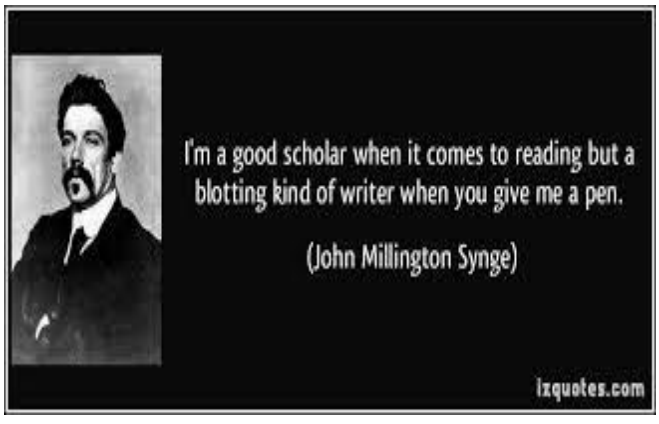
"Try to find something that works like aspirin but costs much more."



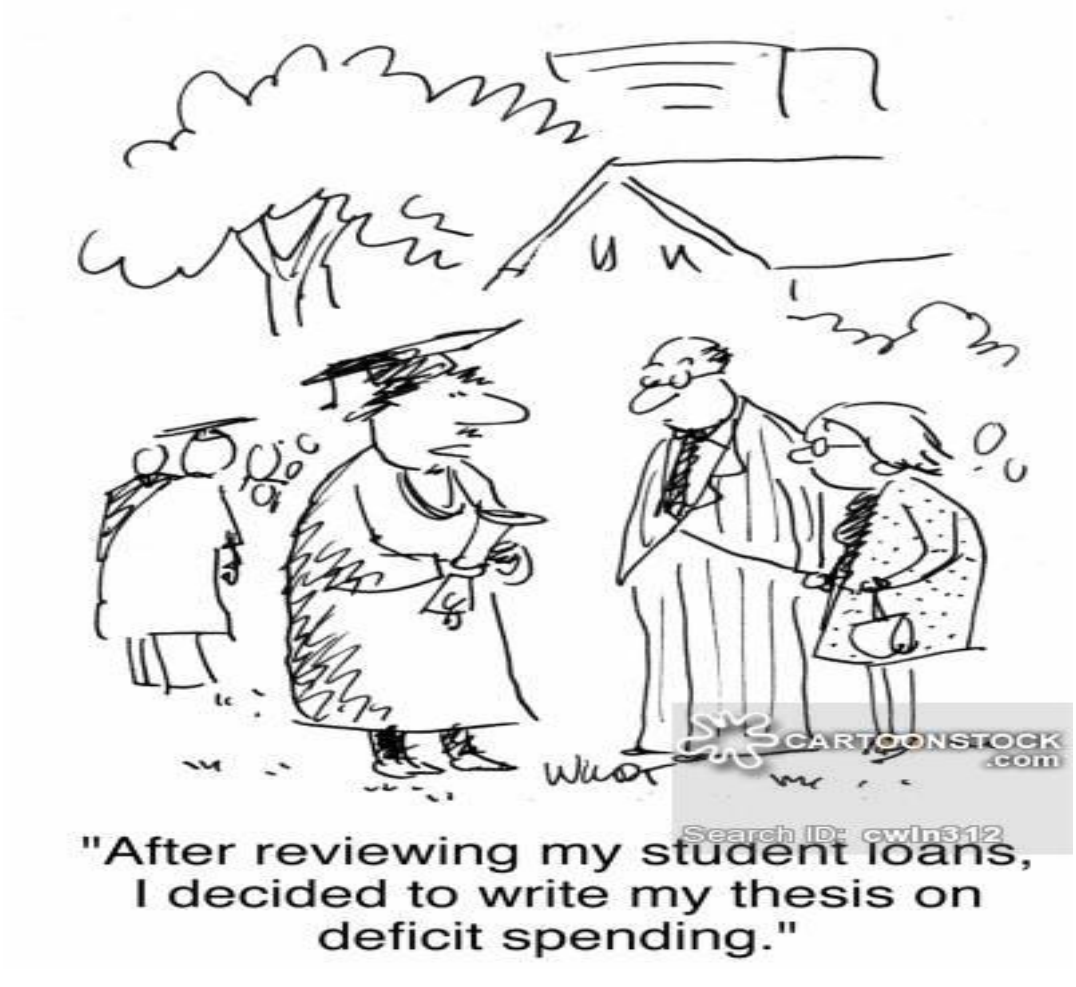
"You can clone yourself as much as you like, Brainstorm, but you're only getting one salary."

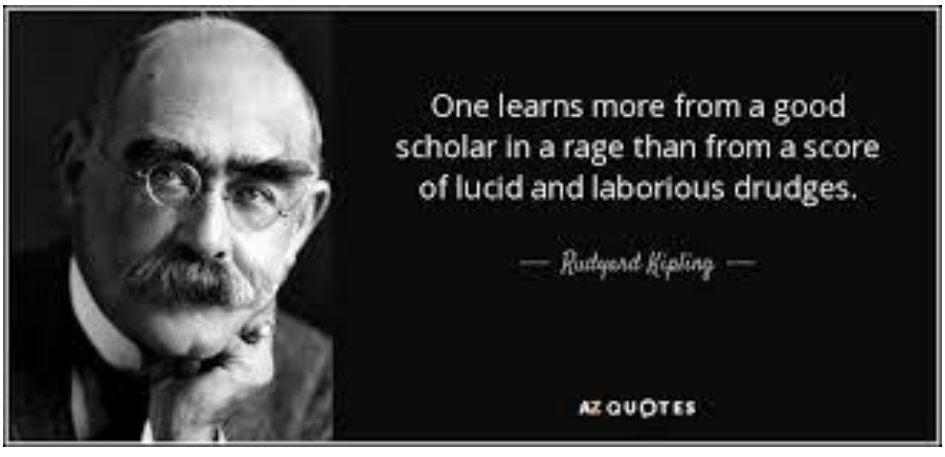


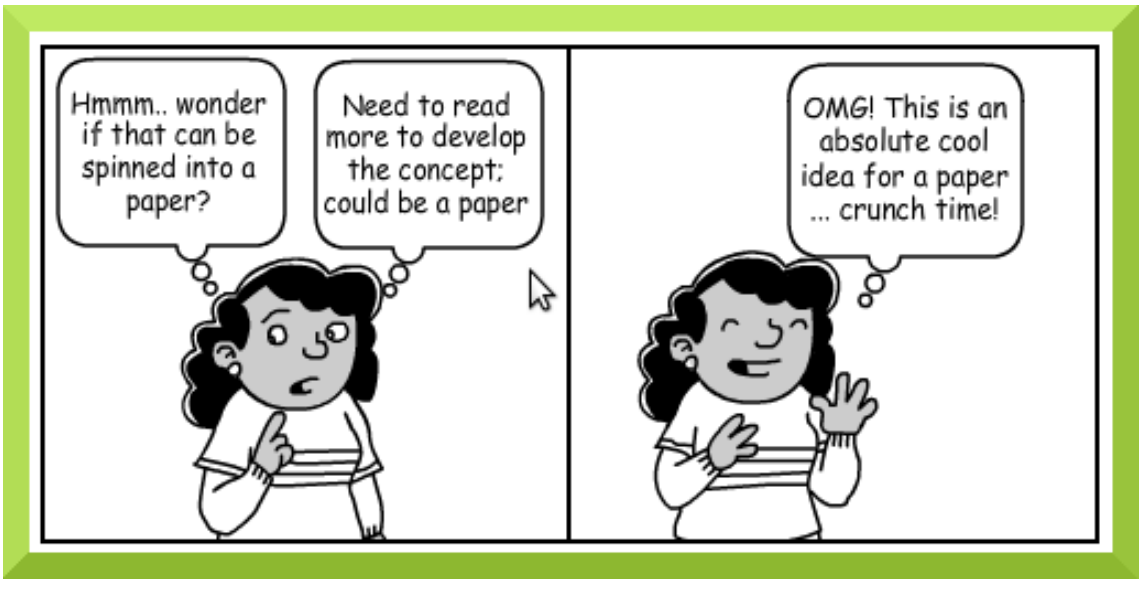


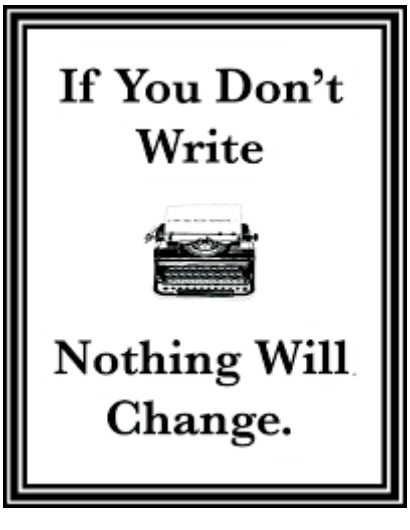

I'm a good scholar when it comes to reading but a blotting kind of writer when you give me a pen.
(John Millington Synge)
ixquotes.com


It's called 'reading'. It's how people install new software into their brains.


CARTOONSTOCK .com
Search ID: cwln312
"After reviewing my student loans, I decided to write my thesis on deficit spending."

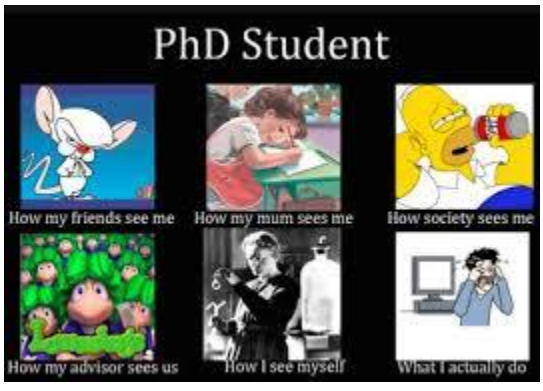






Day-to-day progress and training

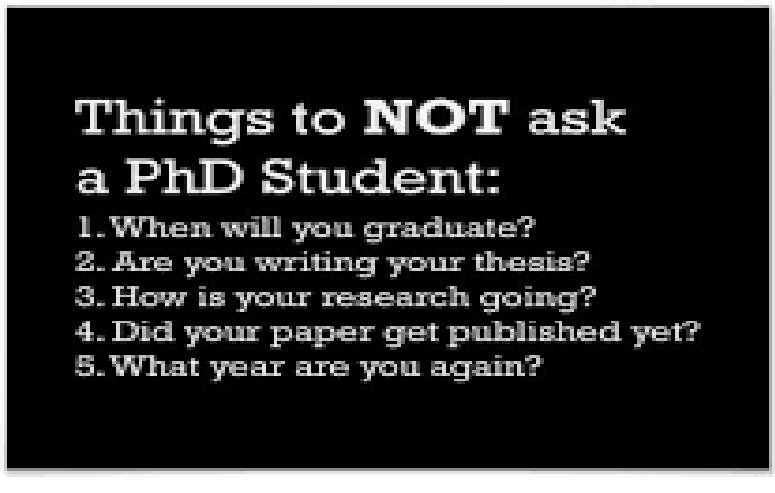
- Research project specific
  - Don't worry if you seem to be progressing more slowly than the next student (he or she might have problems later!)
- Ask and listen to:
  - Your supervisor
  - Post-docs
  - Technicians
  - Senior students







"I haven't read your proposal yet, but I already have some great ideas on how to improve it!"

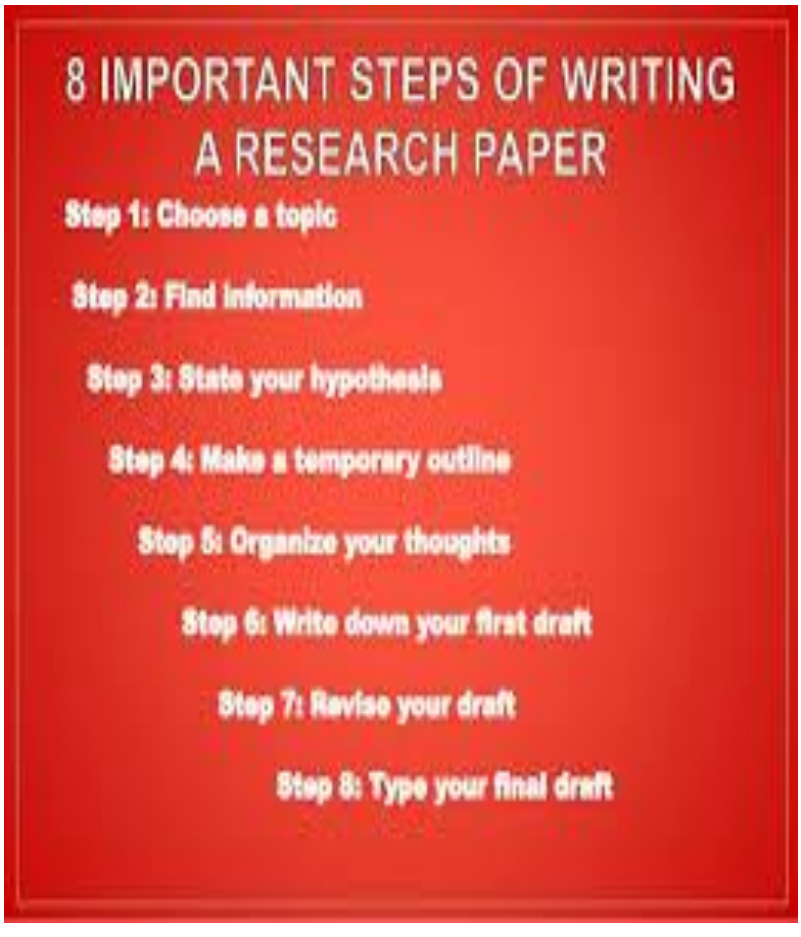


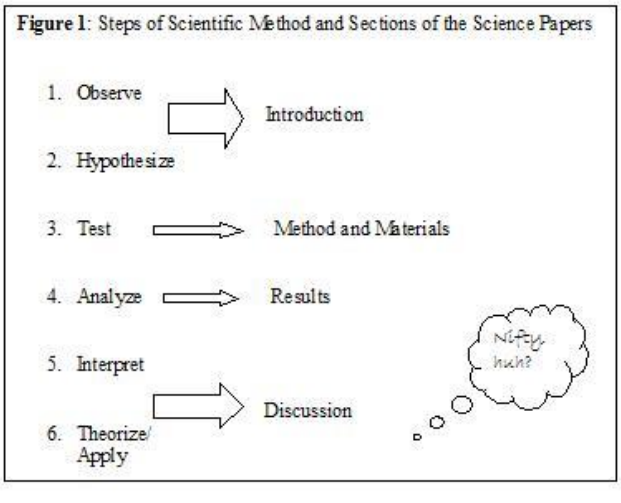


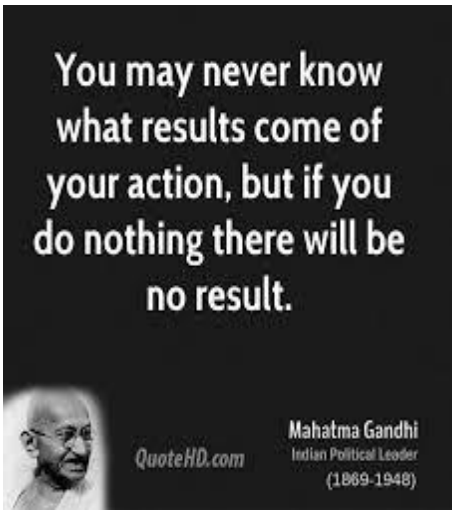
What is a Research Paper

- A research paper is the culmination and final product of an involved process consisting of
- research,
- critical thinking,
- source evaluation,
- organization, and composition.
- Research paper is a living thing, which grows and changes as the student explores, interprets, and evaluates sources related to a specific topic.
- Primary and secondary sources are the heart of a research paper, and provide its nourishment.
- The research paper serves not only to further the field in which it is written, but also to provide the student with an exceptional opportunity to increase his or her knowledge in that field.




8 IMPORTANT STEPS OF WRITING A RESEARCH PAPER
Step 1: Choose a topic
Step 2: Find information
Step 3: State your hypothesis
Step 4: Make a temporary outline
Step 5: Organize your thoughts
Step 6: Write down your first draft
Step 7: Revise your draft
Step 8: Type your final draft


Figure 1: Steps of Scientific Method and Sections of the Science Papers
1. Observe
2. Hypothesize
Introduction
3. Test
Method and Materials
4. Analyze
Results
5. Interpret
6. Theorize/ Apply
Discussion
Nifty, huh?

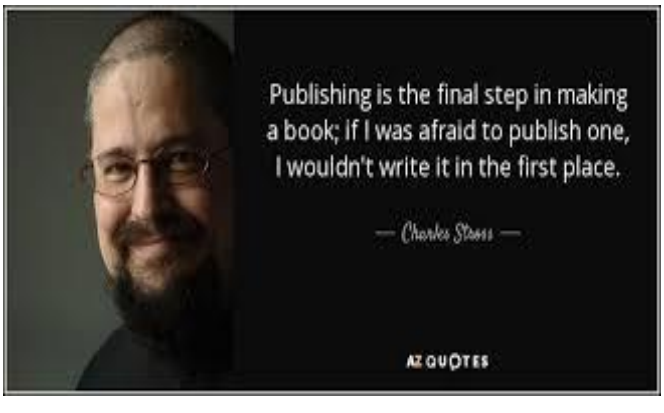

You may never know what results come of your action, but if you do nothing there will be no result.
QuoteHD.com
Mahatma Gandhi
Indian Political Leader
(1869-1948)

A) Identifying a target journal

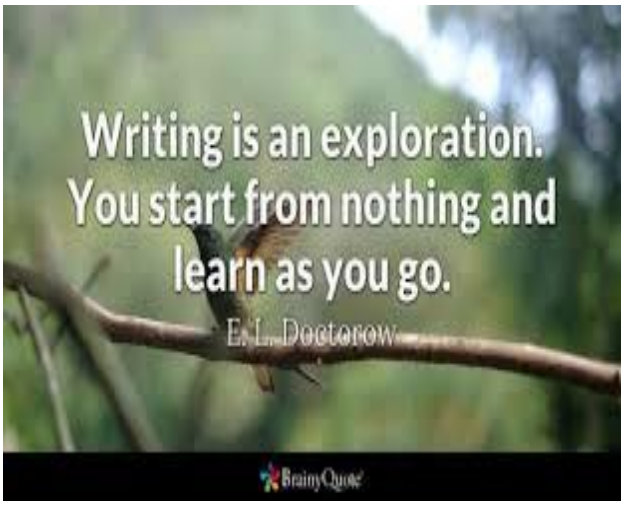
- After preparing a manuscript, your next step is to choose a journal for the publication of your research.
- There are several criteria that should be considered in accurately selecting a journal for manuscript submission.

Publishing research papers

- When the paper writing is finished and the authors consider the paper to be worth publishing, the next step is to submit it for publication (e.g. to a conference, a journal or a book editor).
- The selective focus here is on **journal articles** and **conference papers**.





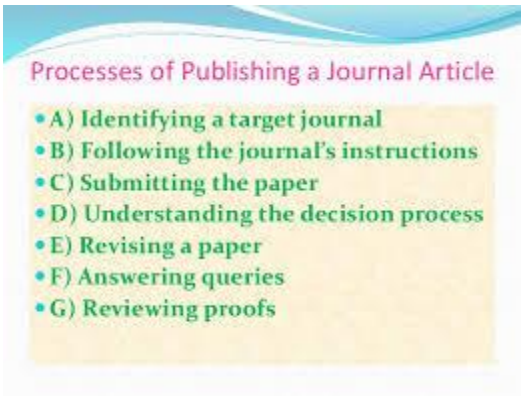


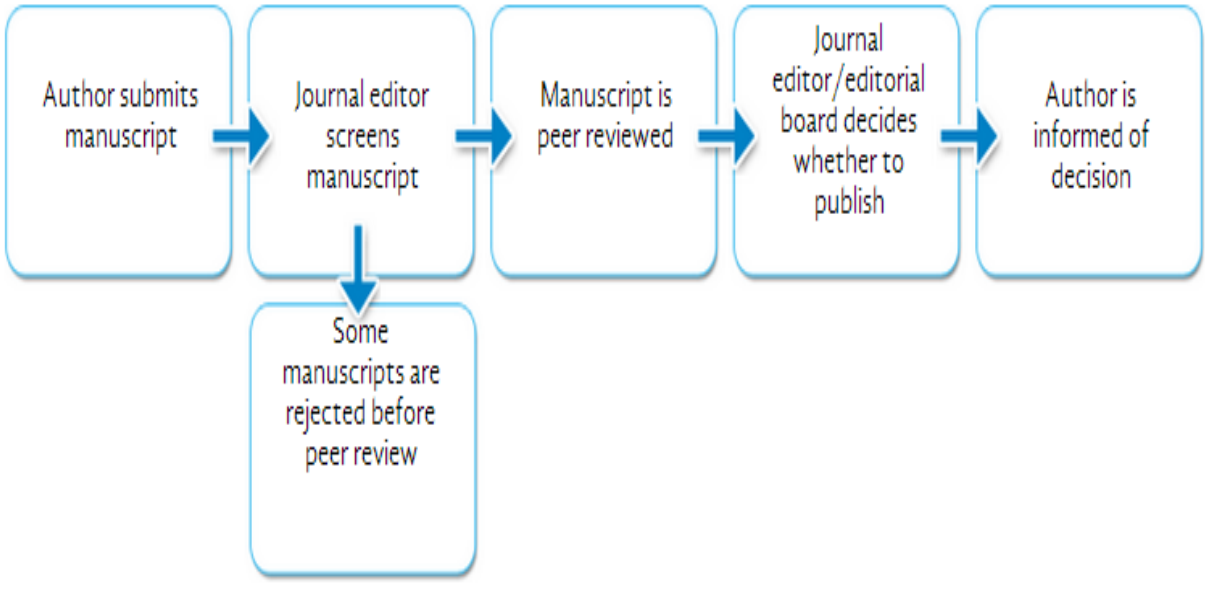


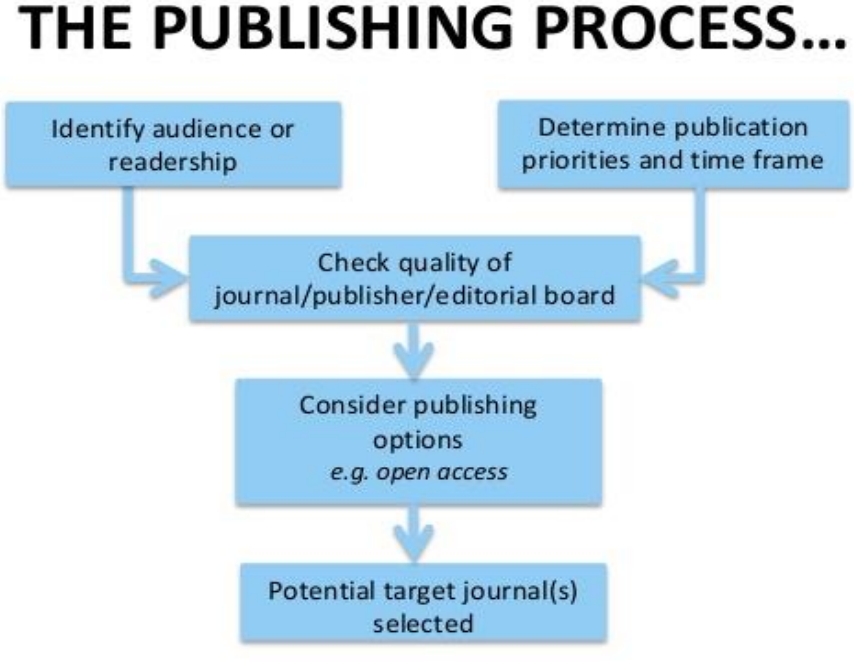
"Clear thinking is not possible in the absence of clear writing."

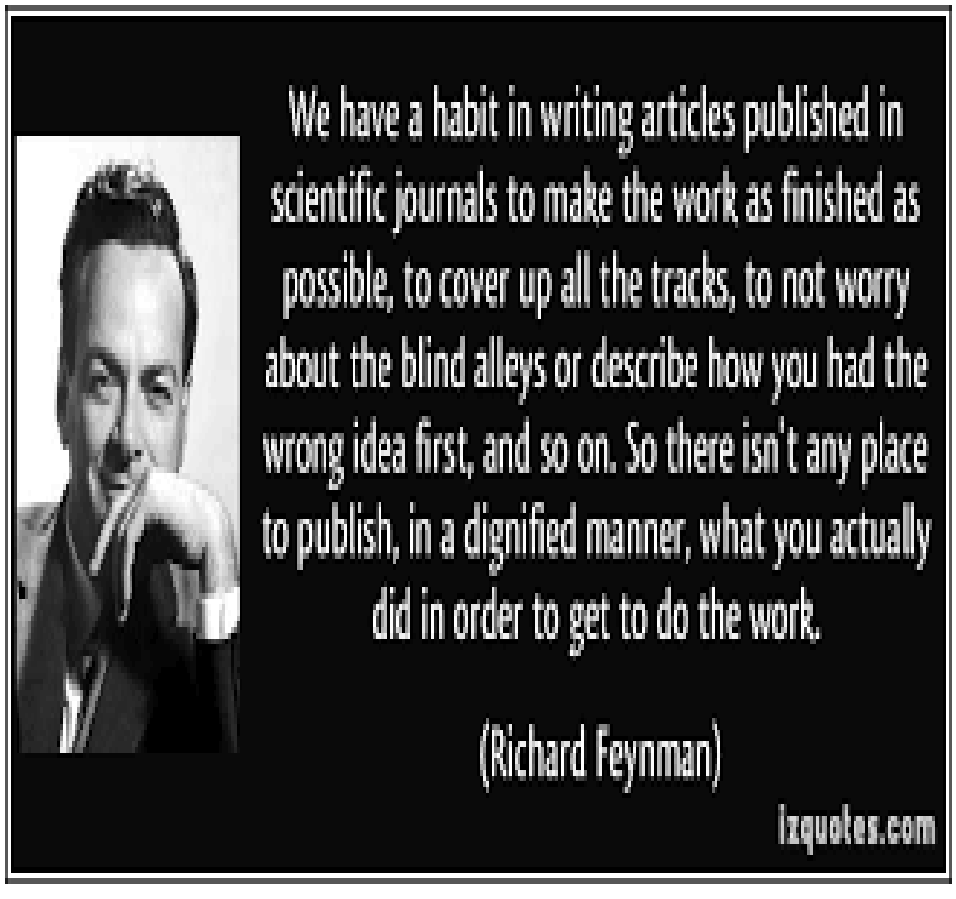
-Thomas Famula

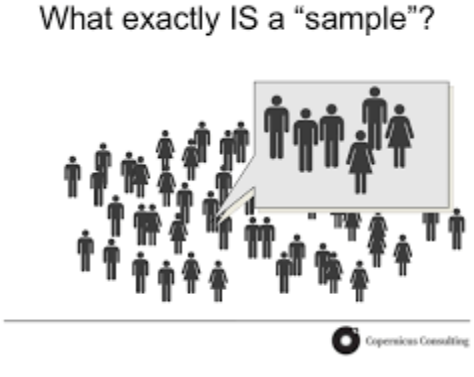


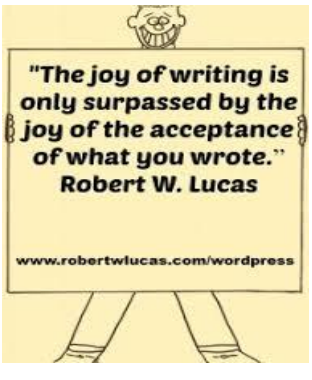



Author submits manuscript
Journal editor screens manuscript
Manuscript is peer reviewed
Journal editor/editorial board decides whether to publish
Author is informed of decision
Some manuscripts are rejected before peer review

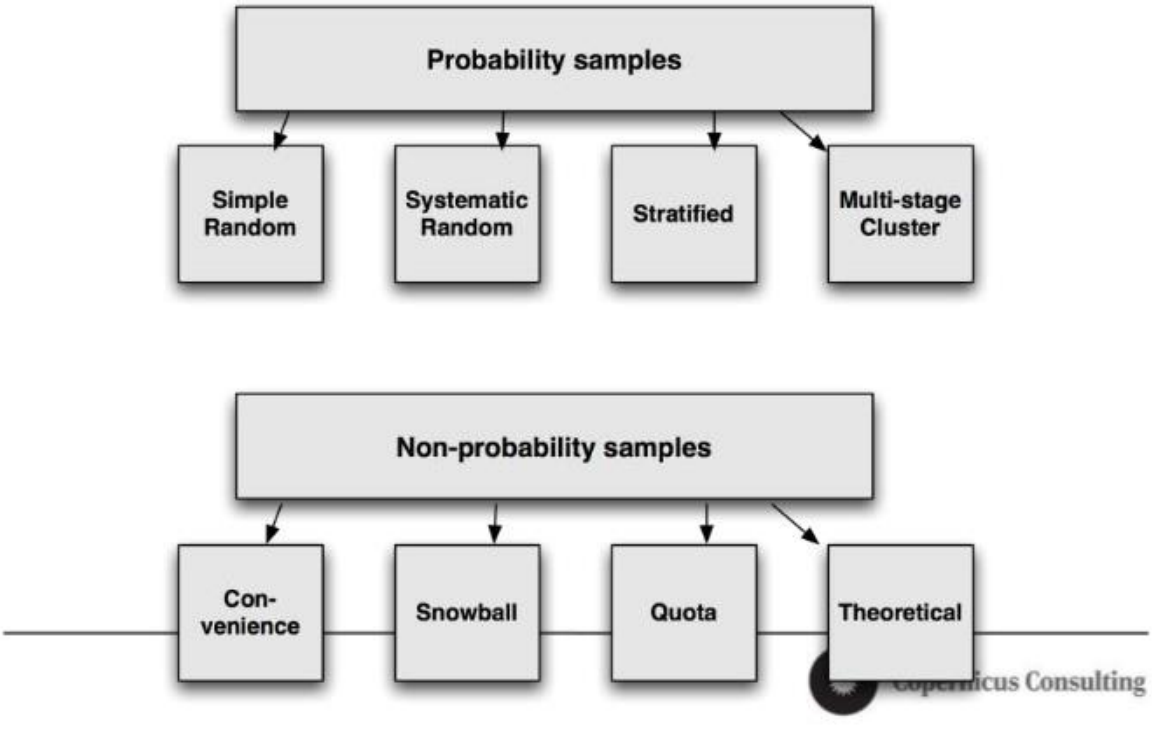

THE PUBLISHING PROCESS...
Identify audience or readership
Determine publication priorities and time frame
Check quality of journal/publisher/editorial board
Consider publishing options
e.g. open access
Potential target journal(s) selected


We have a habit in writing articles published in scientific journals to make the work as finished as possible, to cover up all the tracks, to not worry about the blind alleys or describe how you had the wrong idea first, and so on. So there isn't any place to publish, in a dignified manner, what you actually did in order to get to do the work.
(Richard Feynman)
izquotes.com


What exactly IS a “sample”?


"The joy of writing is only surpassed by the joy of the acceptance of what you wrote."
Robert W. Lucas
www.robertwlucas.com/wordpress

Types of samples





How many?

- Qualitative researchers seek "saturation"
  - "How many" isn't the issue. Do you understand the phenomenon? Have you learned enough?
  - More numbers are irrelevant. You want "verstehn" or deep understanding
- Quantitative researchers seek statistical validity
  - Can you safely generalize to the population? Have you systematically excluded anyone? (See the "famous sampling mistake"!)



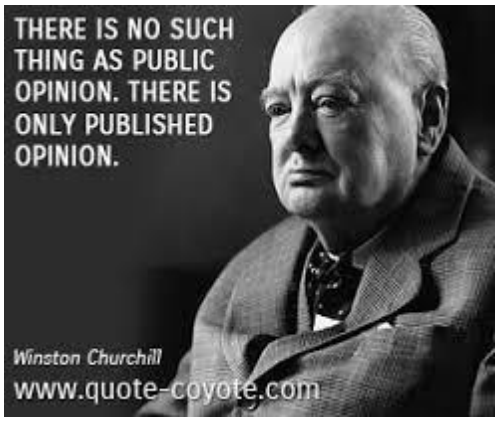
Results and Discussion

- In this section, first the data are presented in an orderly manner. Then they are discussed individually. This section is the most important part of the paper and should be as convincing as possible.

Discussion

- The purpose of this section is to evaluate and interpret the results, especially with respect to the original research question.
- this section should contain three parts: the non-technical summary, discussion of the results and their implications, and the concluding paragraph.

Group Work

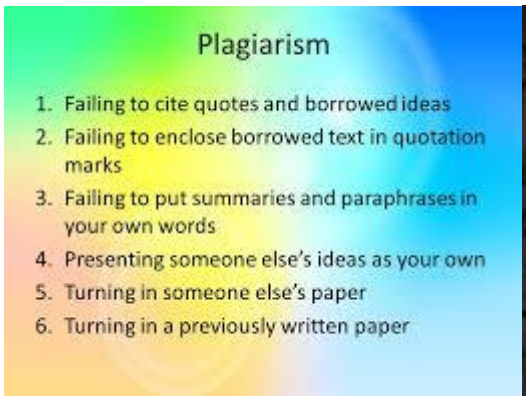


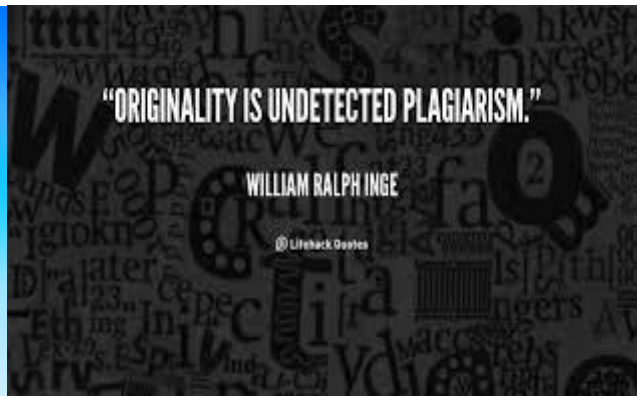
Plagiarism is when you pass off other people's text as your own.

http://colinpurrington.com/tips/academic/preventing-plagiarism

"Imitation may be the "sincerest form of plagiarism," but it is also the mark of an inferior person." - David Ogilvy oftheday

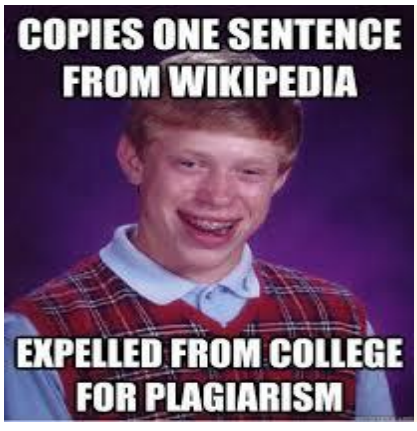
#SayQuotable



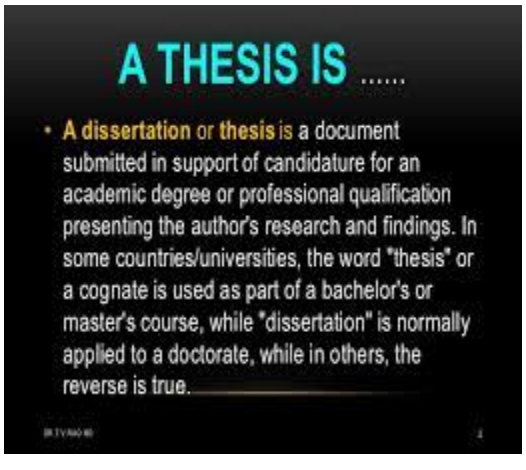







COPIES ONE SENTENCE FROM WIKIPEDIA
EXPELLED FROM COLLEGE FOR PLAGIARISM


it ALWAYS SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE UNTIL IT IS DONE.

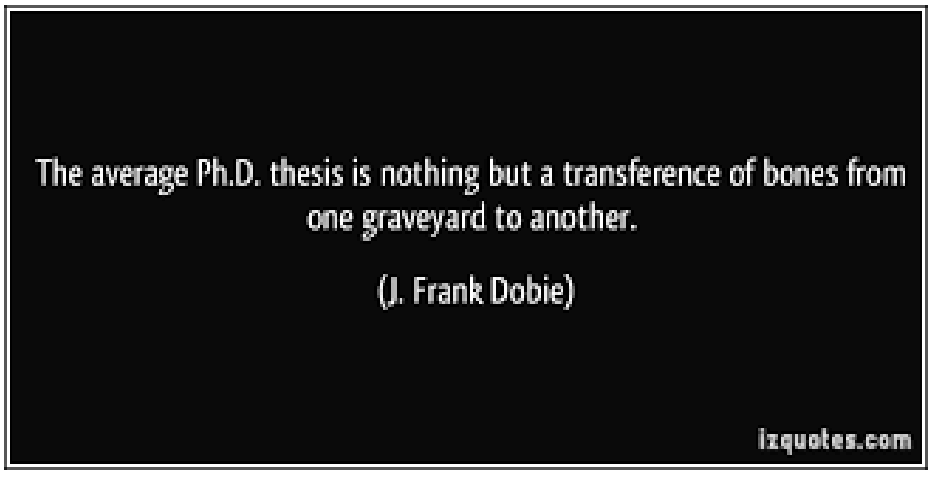

A THESIS IS .....
A dissertation or thesis is a document submitted in support of candidature for an academic degree or professional qualification presenting the author's research and findings. In some countries/universities, the word "thesis" or a cognate is used as part of a bachelor's or master's course, while "dissertation" is normally applied to a doctorate, while in others, the reverse is true.

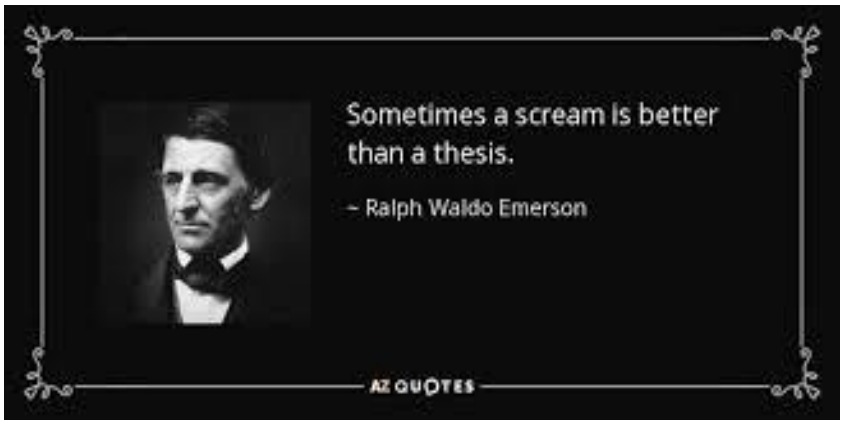

"Read a lot.
Write a lot.
Delete a lot."
- Hannah Richell
WritersCentre.com.au


STRIVE FOR
PROGRESS
NOT
Perfection


never
never
never
give
up


“
What is not started
will never get finished.
”
- Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
SO..... YOU WANT STARTUP!
THE GREATEST
INSPIRATION
IS THE DEADLINE
9GAG.COM/GAG/5288886


The average Ph.D. thesis is nothing but a transference of bones from one graveyard to another.
(J. Frank Dobie)
izquotes.com


Sometimes a scream is better than a thesis.
~ Ralph Waldo Emerson
AZ QUOTES

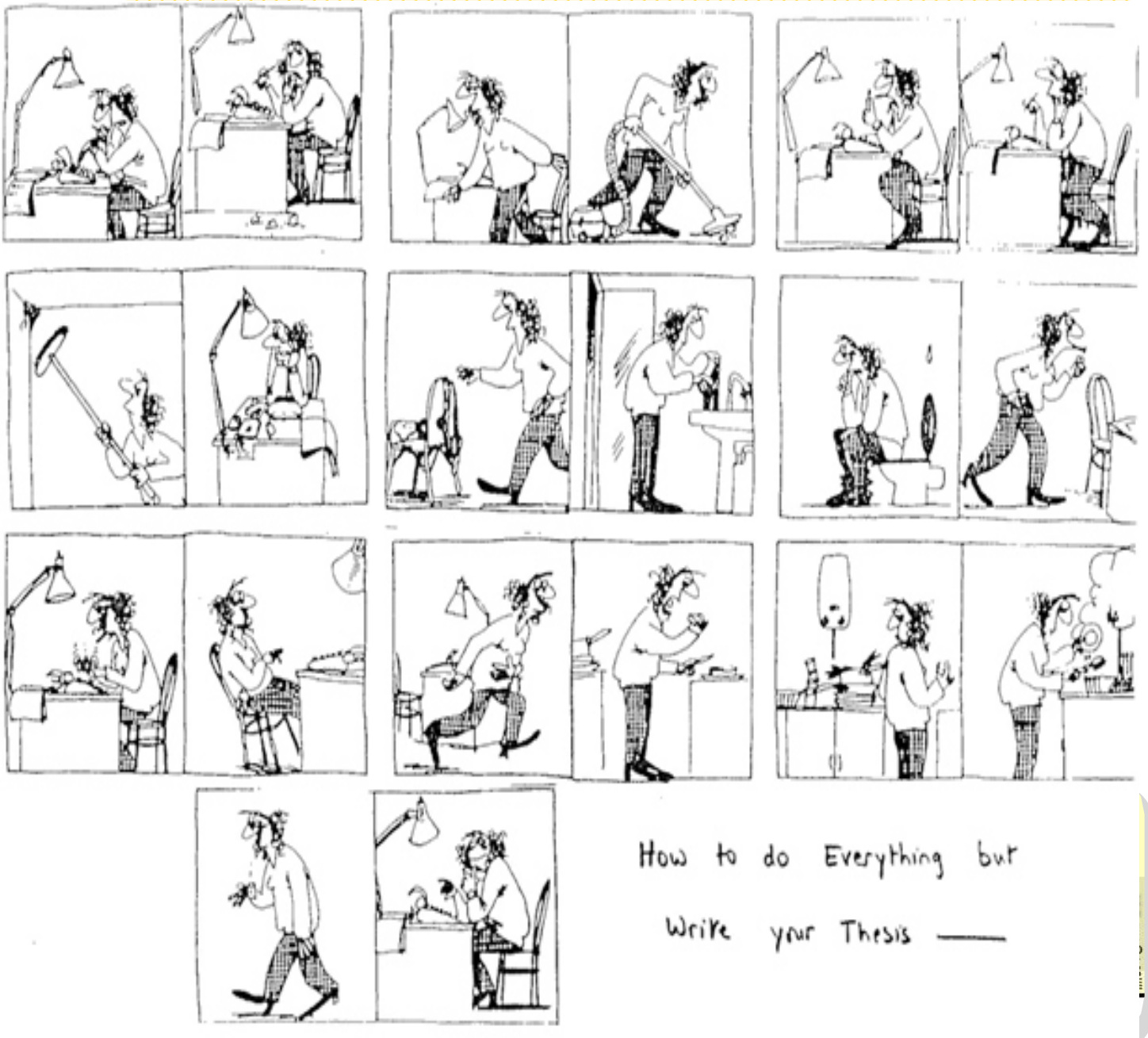
APPENDIX

Other University Publications relating to Research

S.No.	Name of the Publication & Year	Department	Editor / Authors
01	Issues of Excellence in Academic Research 2010	Management Studies	Dr P Aravindan Editor **Members** Dr P Kaliyaperumal Dr GC Kothandan Dr S Ramalingam
02	A 2 Z PhD Thesis 2012	Management Studies	Dr S Ramalingam
03	Publishing a Research Paper 2013 (**Bi-Decennial Publication**)	Management Studies	Dr S Ramalingam Ms Rachel Priya [Editors]
04	Annotated Webliography	Research	---
05	RESEARCH Referencing …. 2014	Research	Dr S Ramalingam A Devendran P Kokila
06	Researchers' Delight 2014	Research	Dr S Ramalingam Ms T Godhavari Ms Golda Dilip
07	Research Scholars' Handbook 2017 (**MGR100 Publication**)	Research	Dr A Devendran Ms M Swarna



Doing *Et Cetera* except Research ?



ISBN 978-81-937145-3-9

Scholars !

Which one of these are you doing?

Department of Research

RESEARCHERS' Delight

Annotated Web Links!

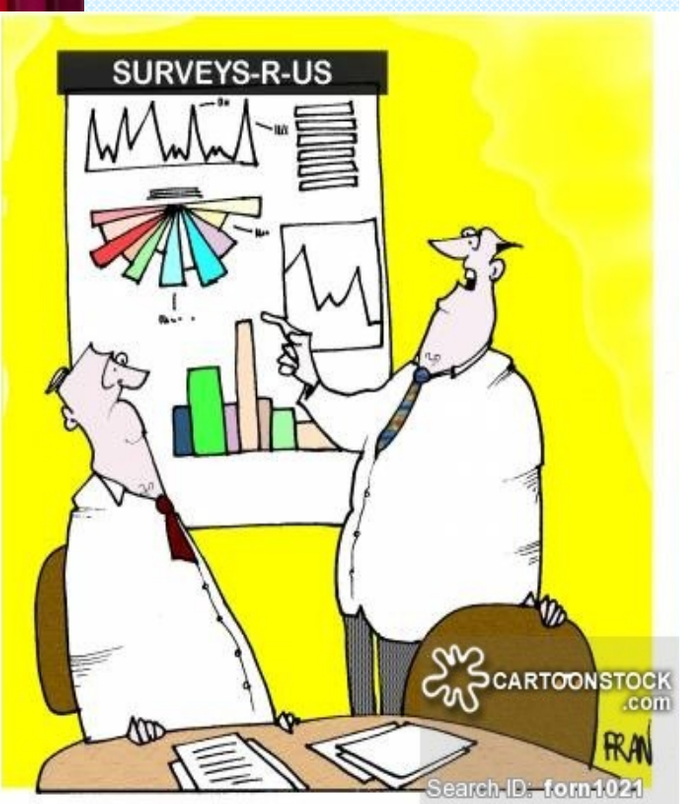
"It is better to deserve honors and not have them than to have them and not to deserve them."<< MARK TWAIN

S Ramalingam
T Godhavari
Golda Dilip





"Our mistake.
We introduced a politician's genes in that one!"



87% OF THE 56% WHO COMPLETED MORE THAN 23% OF THE SURVEY THOUGHT IT WAS A WASTE OF TIME

Dr MGR
EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY
Maduravoyal, Chennai—600 095

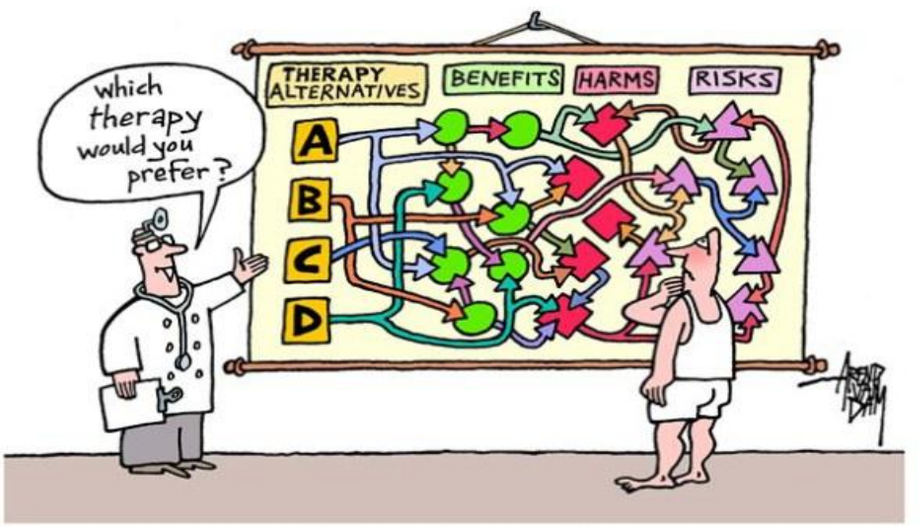




"At first it's, *we'll* try this and *we'll* try that. But when there's a medical breakthrough, guess who takes all the credit."

RESEARCHERS' Delight

S Ramalingam
Senior Professor & Research Supervisor
T Godhavari
Associate Professor
Golda Dilip
Assistant Professor



informed consent

Department of Research
Dr MGR
EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY
Maduravoyal, Chennai – 600 095

RESEARCHERS' DELIGHT

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NOVEMBER 2014

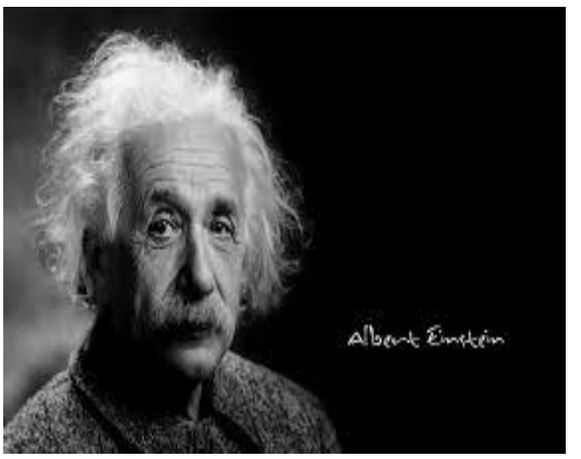
PUBLISHED BY:
Department of Research
DR MGR
EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY
MADURAVOYAL, CHENNAI – 600 095

ISBN 978-93-84654-03-0

WRAPPER DESIGN: FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

DEDICATED TO:

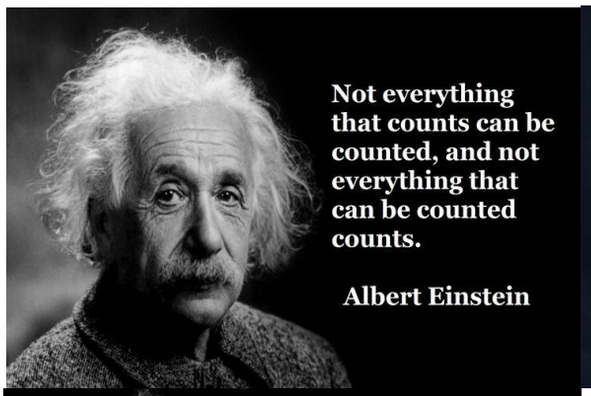
BRAIN OF THE 20TH CENTURY

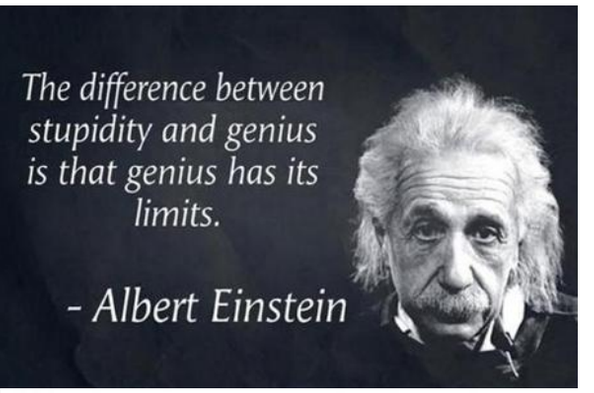


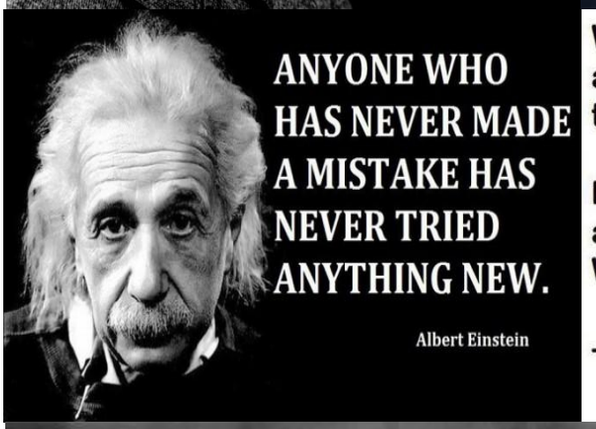
ALBERT EINSTEIN

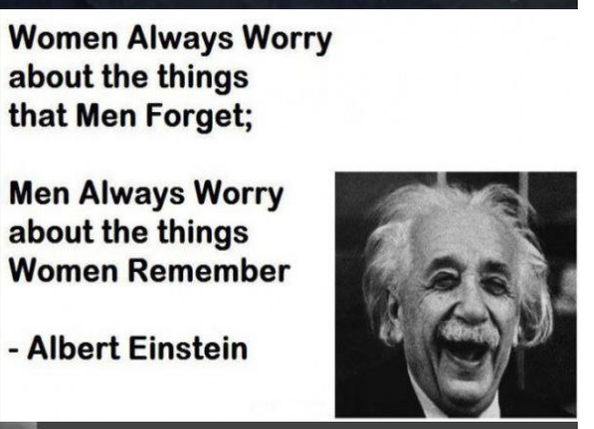
14 Mar 1879 – 18 Apl 1955

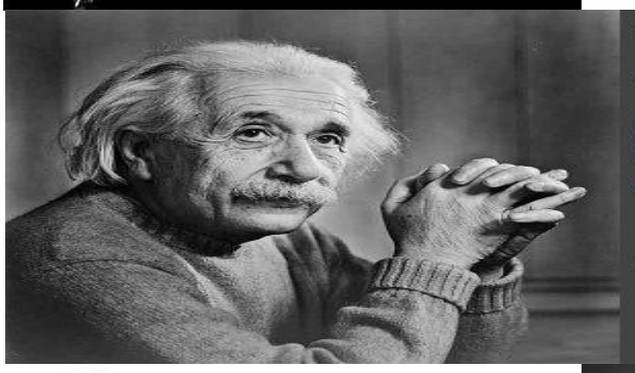
**"A hundred times a day I remind myself that
my inner and outer lives are based
on the labours of other people,
living and dead, and that I must exert myself
in order to give in the same measure
as I have received and am still receiving."**

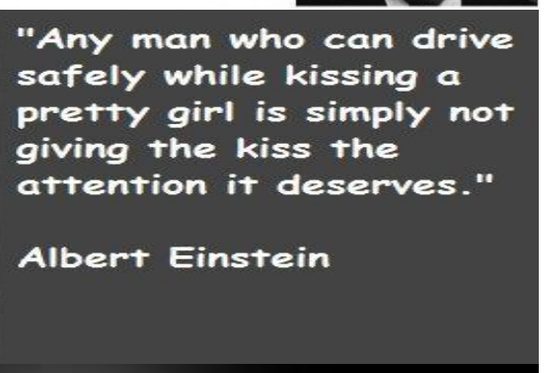

Not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything that can be counted counts.
Albert Einstein

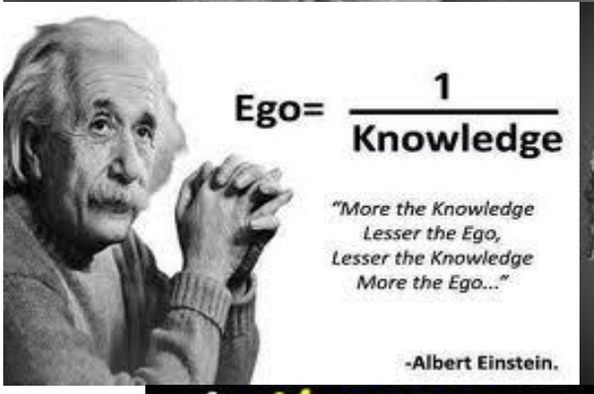

The difference between stupidity and genius is that genius has its limits.
- Albert Einstein

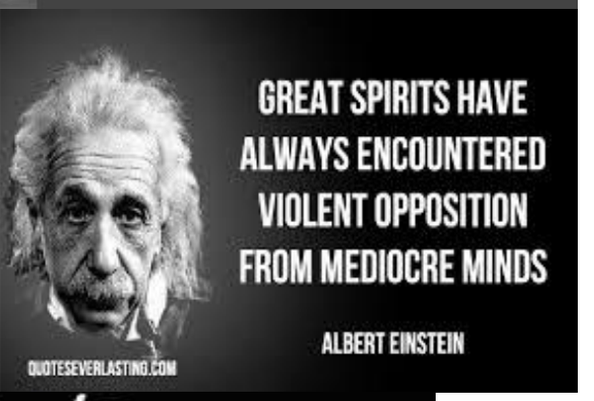

ANYONE WHO HAS NEVER MADE A MISTAKE HAS NEVER TRIED ANYTHING NEW.
Albert Einstein

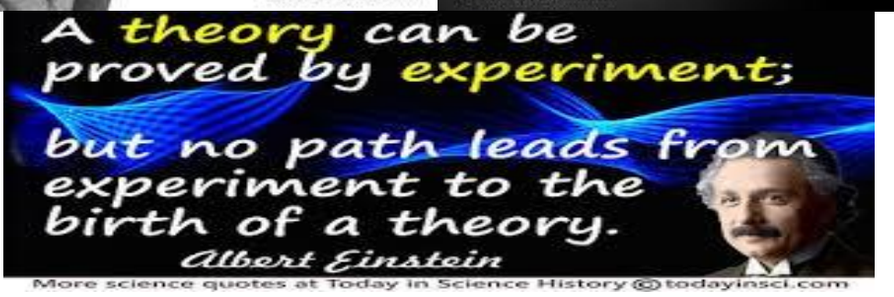

Women Always Worry about the things that Men Forget;
Men Always Worry about the things Women Remember
- Albert Einstein




"Any man who can drive safely while kissing a pretty girl is simply not giving the kiss the attention it deserves."
Albert Einstein


Ego= 1 / Knowledge
"More the Knowledge Lesser the Ego, Lesser the Knowledge More the Ego..."
-Albert Einstein.


GREAT SPIRITS HAVE ALWAYS ENCOUNTERED VIOLENT OPPOSITION FROM MEDIOCRE MINDS
ALBERT EINSTEIN
QUOTESEVERLASTING.COM


A theory can be proved by experiment;
but no path leads from experiment to the birth of a theory.
Albert Einstein
More science quotes at Today in Science History @ todayinsci.com



FOREWORD

PRESIDENT

Dr MGR
EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY

Researchers have contributed much to the growth of fundamental and applied research in various fields over the centuries. The outcome of their research findings have helped for the improvement of society through various facets.

An important aspect of a researcher is to design his research with a systematic plan to study a scientific/social problem. A research design will typically include data to be collected, what instruments/methods to be employed, and how these instruments/methods to be used and then, how to analyze the data collected. Thus, locating resources for the chosen research topic plays a vital role in the progress and success of research by any one. Research must always be of high quality in order to produce knowledge that is applicable and should improve the living conditions of people on the whole.

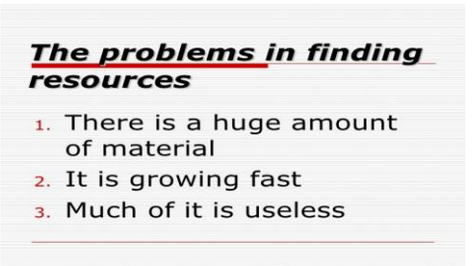
In this book, authors have successfully attempted to offer a wide variety of web-resources in abundance - both historic and contemporary – which must serve as an intellectual appetizer for highly ambitious research scholars as well as budding research supervisors. The anatomy of the book is well conceived, designed and executed. The unique feature is that every single web link is precisely annotated so that scholars, without all the criss-cross journeys, could identify and reach the most appropriate resource at the shortest possible time. Also this book sets a good and subtle example as to how elder scholars should encourage and motivate the younger scholars. I congratulate the authors for their efforts and contribution to the research fraternity.

I do hope that academic and research community would enjoy and derive rich benefits from it.

14 Nov 2014 Er ACS Arunkumar



Everyone does research. Some just do it better than others. How? The answer is too obvious or too ambiguous? It is obvious to anyone who knows, understands and appreciates the intricacies of research process well; to another one who is ignorant, it is ambiguous.



A (research) scholar is in the verge of taking up a research project about which he knows nothing or nearly nothing. Does he have the skills and strategies to get the job done efficiently and effectively without panic attacks and the need for a long vacation when the project is done? Does he have confidence that he can start with a topic about which he knows nothing and end up with an understanding of it that is neither trite nor superficial? Is he prepared to enjoy the experience?

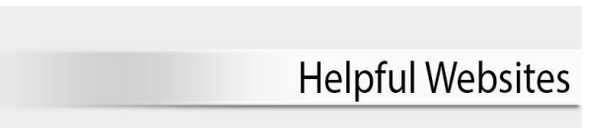
We – academicians, scholars and professionals - have the privilege of living in the information age, with so many opportunities all around us to find out anything about everything. The breakneck development of the computer and of information technology has made it possible to gather, store, and analyze huge amounts of data. But faced with a humongous number of Internet sites, not to mention academic and commercial databases of increasing size and complexity, knowing how to navigate through the information fog is not something we can pick up easily on our own.

There are a lot of resources on the internet that are not going to be valuable to a researcher. Part of the internet research will include evaluating the resources that one finds. Personal web pages are not a good source to go by - they often have incorrect information on them and can be very misleading. One should be sure that the internet information is from a recognized source such as the government, or an agency that is a credible source. A rule of thumb when doing internet research: if one is not sure whether or not the source is credible, that should not be used.

In this book, we have visualized the dilemma faced by a serious research scholar in identifying, selecting and then using the resources especially from the internet. Therefore, an attempt is made to help a scholar to a maximum extent possible. Focus is on searching and selecting web resources. Several web resources have

been considered and grouped under eight categories: (i) journals, (b) libraries, (c) research organizations, (d) e-articles, (e) countries, (f) help desks, (g) dictionaries & encyclopaedias and (h) online news channels. All these resources are highly reliable in the sense that they are either governmental or internationally reputed organizations.

We have taken the pain of annotating each web-link to enable the researcher to know about each link regarding their contents, coverage, reliability and usefulness. A preliminary and random analysis in any one area should narrow down the search and a scholar should be able to shortlist the most relevant and useful web links matching his short-term as well as long-term requirements. Once a single source has been identified and selected, it is easy to make use of that source. But, how that source should be used or quoted is another job, the intricacies of which have been provided in the book, "***RESEARCH Referencing...***" published by the Department of Research in October 2014.



We do hope that this simple and humble endeavour would serve the research community and, that the book would be found interesting and useful.

Authors are grateful to the Department of Research of the University in general and Er ACS Arunkumar, President of the University in particular for providing the necessary support in the publication of this book.

22 Nov 2014 **Authors**

"**The measure of greatness in a scientific idea is the extent to which it stimulates thought and opens up new lines of research**."

<< **Paul AM Dirac**

"An expert is one who knows more and more about less and less until he knows absolutely everything about nothing."

<< **Nicholas Murray Butler**

"The opposite of a correct statement is a false statement. But the opposite of a profound truth may well be another profound truth."

<< **Niels Bohr**

'*A SUPERIOR MAN IS MODEST IN HIS SPEECH, BUT EXCEEDS IN HIS ACTIONS.*'
<< Confucious

01 ANNOTATED WEB-JOURNALS 001



Association with journals for any Researchers is a life-long experience, i.e., before becoming full-time scholars, during conducting serious research and after completion of research and submission of PhD thesis. In the era of ICT, the mechanism of production, accession and achieving of reputed international journals has been in the fast-track. Web sources providing links to hundreds of thousands of online journals have been identified and offered. The special feature is that each link is fully annotated; in other words, a short –up indicating the nature and scope of available resources in a particular link is provided. This, we hope, would facilitate the Researcher to identify and make use of these resources in the shortest possible time and energy. Total number of online journals, excluding multiple-counted journals, is more than 100,000.

02 ANNOTATED WEB-LIBRARIES 037



In a pre-network world, where information resources were relatively scarce and attention relatively abundant, users built their workflow around the library. In a networked world, where information resources are relatively abundant, and attention is relatively scarce, we cannot expect this to happen. An access to a library, either physical or online, is an important aspect in the life of a Researcher. Identifying, locating, finding and utilizing a library which would serve most of one's requirements is a laborious and complex process. A single source providing a comprehensive list of links to various online library sources is definitely a boon to a Researcher. Each link is suitably annotated to enable the Researcher to facilitate in his/her decision. Total number of libraries listed here is approximately more than 8000.

03 ANNOTATED WEB-ORGANIZATIONS 065





Research organizations - governmental, non-governmental, charitable, etc - play a major role in the welfare and development of human race. In the era of high-tech, academic faces tremendous challenges to meet the expectations of the people. To be familiar with the leading international research organizations is

one of the important functions of a Researcher. Most of the research organizations are growing, developing and diversifying on a fast-track and also receiving substantial funds from governments as well as other funding organizations. Several organizations provide substantial support to the industries as well as to educational institutes and universities. Some big multinational corporations have their R & D activities in the leading universities. Nearly 20000 organizations, both national and international have been listed here.

04 Annotated Web Links to e-Articles 105



An attempt is made to gather selected sources of links to research or otherwise articles from across the electronic world of journals, magazines, books, news media, newspapers, periodicals on all possible topics of public interest. Focus is not only research articles, but also other articles of academic interest which researchers find more useful in their research activities. Each link may be a single or multiple which in turn lead to several links and thus, leading the researchers to fascinating world of knowledge. It is possible for some of these links may lead to the same few links as the collections of these links have been culled from various sources of information. It is suggested that researchers, after an initial study of these links, identify those links which are mostly useful to them in their research activities and better bookmark them to avoid repetitive search and also, to reduce time and energy. Total number of electronic articles listed here, through these links, is approximately 10 million.

05 Annotated Web Links to World 111



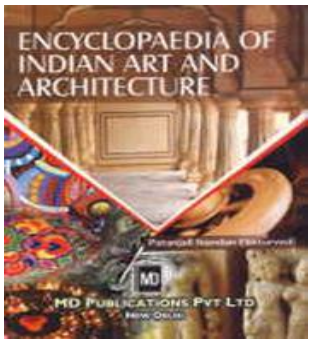
In the era of globalization, getting to know about the countries of the world, their political environment, geographical position, countries' policies in respect of transnational business, trade, economy, etc is becoming more and more relevant to people who are in the helm of affairs, especially to academicians, that too Researchers. Academic research had contributed tremendously to the development of the thought-process of the human race and offered immense impact on the lives of mankind. A study about for the peaceful, nonviolent coexistence of nations, for cultural diversity and cultural identity, and the free flow of information and knowledge across national, cultural and religious boundaries would act as a catalyst for the global research activities. Following is the cluster of in-depth information culled from several authoritative sources like UNO, IMF, EU, & CIA covering the fields of politics, economics, trade, military, fiscal, geography, religion, culture, population, language, etc,. Some of the links provide an interesting comparison of nations on several areas/fields. Researchers are expected to derive ample benefits and use from these web links. Coverage envelops all the countries of the world.

06 Annotated Web-HelpDesk 115



The purpose here is to serve as a hand-on source for Researchers during the drafting/preparing the research articles/papers/thesis. The idea is, instead of searching and locating the various required sources/materials every time, to make available all possible resources that would be very handy to Researchers. The following is a selected list of resources with links which may very often be referred to the Researchers. A earnest attempt is made to provide all possible and suitable resources. Links to resources such as writing skills, tips for English language, research methods, citation styles, list of reputed publishers, peer-reviewed journals, materials useful to students and scholars, report writing, Online Services to Researchers, etc., are provided.

07 Web Links to Encyclopedias, Dictionaries & References 121



While preparing the draft of the assignments, viz., an article, paper or a thesis, a Research Scholar may require several clarifications regarding writing skill; he/she has to refer a variety of resources, such as Writing Guide, dictionaries, reference books, citation style, etc.,. Here is a list of encyclopedias, dictionaries and other reference books, exclusively selected to suit the most required needs of a scholar, which are easily accessible and available in the Internet. Scholars are required to clearly identify the most suitable resource and make use of the same to the maximum extent possible.

08 Annotated Web Links to Online NewsChannels, etc., 125



Getting updated is vital for any Researcher. For the last twenty years, i.e., from 1990s onwards information flows across the world on a breadth-taking speed. So many electronic gadgets have appeared in the market in facilitating the flow of information. It is an age of ICT. Information, that too updated information, plays major role in deciding the quality or otherwise of a research project/work. There are several occasions where lack of correct and timely data and information hampered the progress of major research projects and thus, leading to waste of time, energy and money. Several information sources like newspaper, TV channels have become online. One has to have an access to these media to get globally updated data and information. Internet plays an unimaginable role in the creation and dissemination of knowledge. Following list covers a wide variety of

online news channels, online newspapers and online TV channels, covering a wide range of fields, such as politics, economics, trade, culture, heritage, language, literature, social sciences, games & sports, agriculture, healthcare, wealth care, finance, food & nutrition, etc., A Researcher has to identify, locate and make use of few of these links which serve him/her the most. Almost all major online news channels, online news magazines, online TV channels, etc have been covered in the list.

* GLOSSARY 133

(☺)(☺)(☺)(☺)(☺)





"**To avoid criticism, do nothing, say nothing, be nothing.**"
<< **Elbert Hubbard**

"*Either write something worth reading or do something worth writing.*"
<< **Benjamin Franklin**

A Guide to Research Scholars

RESEARCH Referencing...

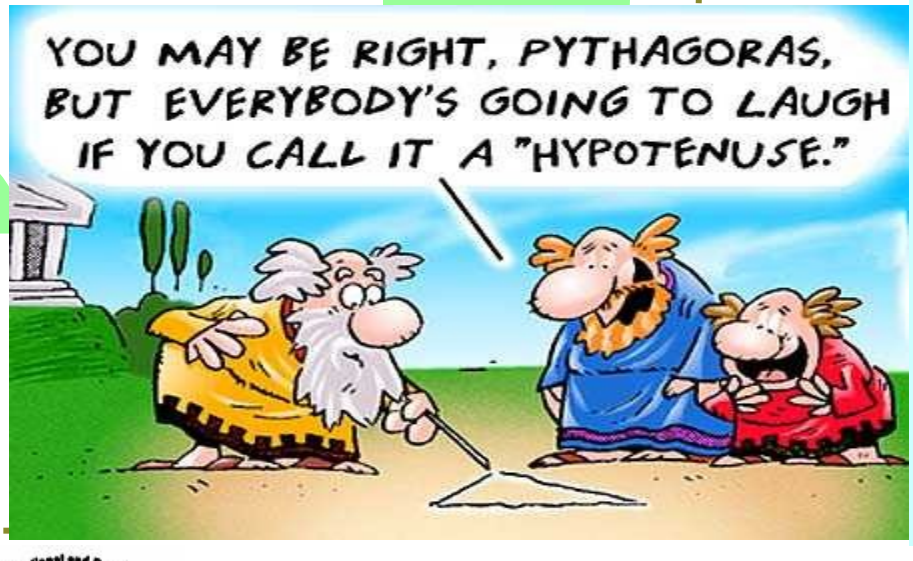
PUBLICATION OF:

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A DEVENDRAN
P KOKILA

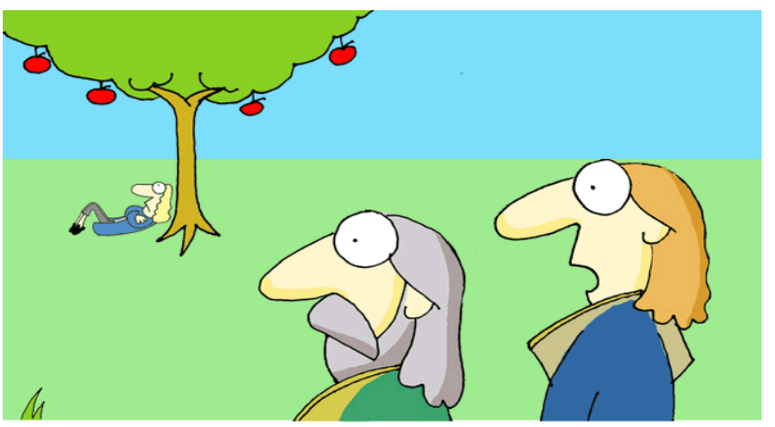


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Maduravoyal, Chennai—600 095

He who sees things grow from the beginning will have the best view of them. < Aristotle

RESEARCH Referencing...

Prof Dr S Ramalingam
Senior Professor & Research Supervisor
A Devendran
Associate Professor
P Kokila
Research Scholar
Faculty of Management Studies



"Reviewers have asked him to reproduce the experiment."

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Dr MGR
Educational and Research Institute
UNIVERSITY
Maduravoyal, Chennai – 600 095

RESEARCH Referencing...

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SCHOLAR PAR EXCELLENCE



19 Feb 1855 – 28 Apl 1942

Mahamahopadhiyaya

Dr UV Swaminatha Iyer

His research work increased several times after retirement!

Mahamahopadhiyaya

Dr UV Swaminatha Iyer

Known as Tamil Thatha, 'Grandfather of Tamil', Swaminatha Iyer was a scholar and researcher who was instrumental in bringing many long-forgotten works of classical Tamil literature to light. His singular effort over five decades brought to light major literary works in Tamil and contributed vastly to the enrichment of its literary heritage. The contribution he made to classical Tamil literature and music is immeasurable. Swaminatha Iyer was born into a poor family in a small village. His father was a musician and encouraged him to pursue a similar trade, but Swaminatha Iyer decided to concentrate on the study of Tamil. In 1880, at the age of 25, he was appointed a Tamil teacher at the Government Arts College of Kumbakonam following a rigorous selection process. In 1903, he joined Presidency College, Chennai as Tamil teacher. Swaminatha Iyer retired from active teaching in 1919. From 1924 to 1927, Iyer was the Principal of the Meenakshi Tamil College in Annamalai University, Chidambaram. On health grounds, he resigned the post, came to Madras and continued his research.

His research work increased several times after retirement. Swaminatha Iyer took it upon himself to try and recover the hidden treasures of Tamil literature by searching for missing palm leaf manuscripts. Alongside his teaching, Swaminatha Iyer conducted long and arduous journeys across Tamil Nadu and beyond, visiting every hamlet and knocking on every door. He travelled from place to place in search of palm leaf manuscripts so as to edit and publish them. It was a formidable search that lasted until his death – but it was extremely fruitful. Swaminatha Iyer collected 3,067 original ancient manuscripts, published almost 100 books on Tamil literature, and unearthed a rich and beautiful tradition of poetry, devotional works and Puranas (Hindu, Buddhist and Jain religious texts detailing history, philosophy, genealogy and cosmology).



Swaminatha Iyer's publications were not merely transcriptions of the manuscripts he discovered. He edited them, adding extensive footnotes, indices and commentaries, as well as biographical information about the authors. Swaminatha Iyer's contribution to Tamil culture also extended to the discovery of Tamil music sources from previous eras. Until these discoveries were made, very little had been known about Tamil music history. Swaminatha Iyer's publications paved the way for extensive research into the presence of Tamil music in the earlier centuries.



The honorary doctoral degree (D.Litt.) was conferred on Iyer by the University of Madras in 1906. In recognition of his outstanding literary accomplishments and contributions, he was also honoured with the title, *Mahamahopadhiyaya*, literally: "Greatest of great teachers". In the same year, when the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Madras, a function was arranged where Swaminatha Iyer was honoured. Iyer was awarded the title of *Dakshina Kalanidhi* in 1925. In 1932, the University of Madras awarded an honorary PhD to him in recognition of his services in the cause of Tamil. Indian Postal department issued a commemorative postage stamp on 18 February 2006. His house in Uthamadhanapuram has been converted as a Memorial.



When the Royal Society was founded in 1660, it was possible for a knowledgeable person to be able to understand the full gamut of scientific discovery of that time. Centuries later, it is hard to keep up with the furious pace of research advances even in one's own discipline. Research is not only critical to the economic and social development of society; for some research, the benefit may not be so obvious. As Albert Einstein once remarked: *"**If we knew what it was we were doing, it would not be called research, would it?**"* Nevertheless, it is this research which is the foundation for knowledge that makes possible so much of the innovation and application that provides wider benefit. There is no doubt that the emphasis on the social, cultural, economic and environmental impacts of research has increased greatly.

Academic skills competency include the ability to locate information, critically read and evaluate data and information sources (e.g. primary and secondary sources) and re-articulate and apply previous work by integrating new research within previous research frameworks, inter-disciplinary projects and non-academic studies. Competency in research includes the ability to design, apply and disseminate research.

Academic writing basically consists of (a) a work done by scholars for other scholars and (b) is devoted to topics and questions that are of interest to the academic community. Any scholar should concentrate the following while preparing his/her dissertation/thesis:

(a) Planning research study and formulating research questions;

(b) Reviewing the literature and writing the literature review;

(c) Understanding the research strategies and designs;

(d) Investigate the nature of quantitative and qualitative research, and understanding the importance of ethics in research; and

(e) Identifying the structure and language associated with the each chapter of a typical ‘dissertation/thesis’.

Referencing is an important part of academic writing, especially research papers and theses, at university level because it adds to the shared knowledge of all involved in an academic area. Using others’

ideas in the academic writing serves multi-purpose such as: (a) showing the breadth of the research work, (b) strengthening the scholar's academic argument, (c) demonstrating the scholar's understanding of academic requirements, (d) acknowledging and rewarding others for their contribution, (e) showing the readers the sources of information cited, (f) allowing the readers to consult the cited-sources independently, and (g) allowing readers to verify the information cited. Also by using referencing appropriately, the scholar would avoid plagiarism, otherwise also known as academic/intellectual dishonesty, which is falsely claiming someone else's words/ideas as his/her own.



References should always be accurate, allowing your readers to trace the sources of information you have used. The best way to make sure is to keep a record of all the sources used when reading and researching for an assignment. It is important that any reference a scholar gives to published sources provides sufficient detail to enable anyone to find for themselves the book or article that are being cited. An accurate and detailed description of the source allows the reader to find and read it. Evaluator/Examiner will therefore be able to evaluate how the scholar has used source material to develop his/her own work.

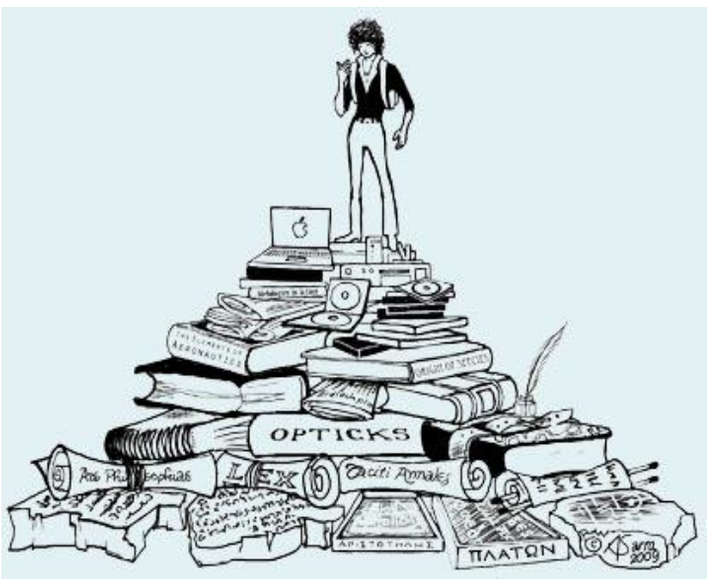
The present book "*RESEARCH Referencing…*" is an ensemble of all relevant topics associated with making citation and providing references of other sources which have been made use of in one's research study. Chapters on 'Referencing' and 'Citation' provide comprehensive information regarding the intricacies involved in the process of citation and referencing. Book also contains typical examples of APA, MLA, HARVARD and CHICAGO style of referencing. Detailed discussion, with relevant web links, on citation generator is provided to make the rigorous job of referencing and citation easy and comfortable. A Glossary of terms used in 'referencing' would be useful to the scholars. This attempt by the authors, who belong to the Faculty of Management of Studies, of providing some important and critical information which are very useful to all prospective as well as current research scholars would receive earnest welcome from the academic fraternity.

20 October 2014

Dr A Thirunavukkarasu
Dean – Research
Dr MGR
Educational and Research Institute
UNIVERSITY

PROLOGUE

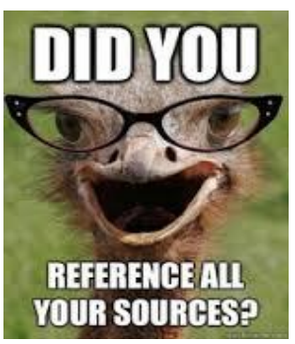
"The time will come when diligent research over long periods will bring to light things which now lie hidden. A single lifetime, even though entirely devoted to the sky, would not be enough for the investigation of so vast a subject... And so this knowledge will be unfolded only through long successive ages. There will come a time when our descendants will be amazed that we did not know things that are so plain to them... Many discoveries are reserved for ages still to come, when memory of us will have been effaced."
– Seneca, *Natural Questions*



Knowledge is built one small piece at a time. We know more today than we did 100 years ago because we have extended and built upon existing knowledge and ideas over that time.

A very simple model to illustrate this concept of building knowledge is this pyramid. Each item represents an idea or piece of knowledge that an individual or group has contributed. When a scholar does an academic work he/she is drawing on other people's ideas. It is academic practice to acknowledge their contributions by referencing their ideas when one uses them in his/her work.

A citation is both a signpost and an acknowledgement. As a signpost, it signals the location of the research scholar's source and as an acknowledgement, it reveals that the scholar is indebted to that source.



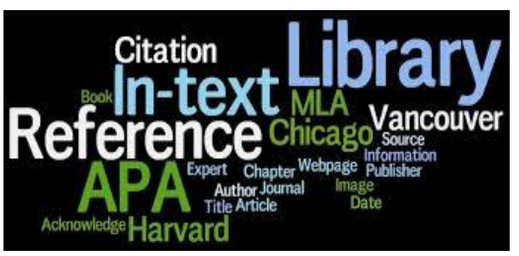
A citation can appear in different formats: within the text (in-text citation) at the bottom of the page (footnotes), or at the end of the paper (endnotes). Different disciplines use different formats. The mechanics of citing are complicated, and vary in each format. To answer specific questions on the mechanics of citation, a scholar should consult sources describing each type.

Why a Citation in a research work?

- **To Give Credit Where Credit is Due**
  If a scholar uses another person's words, photographs, images, or anything else that is not his/hers in a paper or project, he/she must give credit to the original creator. Just like one wouldn't want someone to take ideas from a paper one writes, one should provide the same respect. When a scholar cites, he/she is giving proper credit to the original owner.
- **To Lead Readers to Research**
  Citing sources allows the reader/audience to find the sources that a scholar has used. It's part of the research process. When one cites someone's work, another person can find that source and learn more about the original research. Likely, the source a scholar cites also has citations, leading the audience to even more citations. It's a gateway to important past research!
- **To Give Your Work More Credibility**
  Citing sources gives the paper/article or thesis more credibility. Usually nobody is an expert, a scholar doesn't have to know all the answers, and the research supervisors or professors don't expect a scholar to. They want a scholar to research answers and show what one has learned by citing the sources from which he/she learned it, therefore making one's work more credible.

Documenting the Sources

A *citation* tells the readers where the information came from. In your writing, you cite or refer to the source of information.



A *reference* gives the readers details about the source so that they have a good understanding of what kind of source it is and could find the source themselves if necessary. The references are typically listed at the end of the lab report.

Academic disciplines each emphasize different elements in citations because it highlights the most important aspect of a discipline's research. For example, research in the sciences often needs to be up-to-date and timely, so often the date is emphasized in the citation. However, in the humanities, the date is not as important as the author and source.

There are many different forms of documentation (systems of citation and reference), varying across academic fields. Some scholars may be knowing APA (American Psychological Association) used in social sciences or MLA (Modern Language Association) used in English; some research supervisors may be familiar with one or two styles. But even within academic fields there are different forms because different scholarly journals specify a system to be used in those journals.

Smart Advice: Find out what form of documentation is appropriate to use in one's assignment before one starts writing the first paper/article. The best

practice is find out what style the university/institute prefers/recommends or seek the advice of the supervisor.

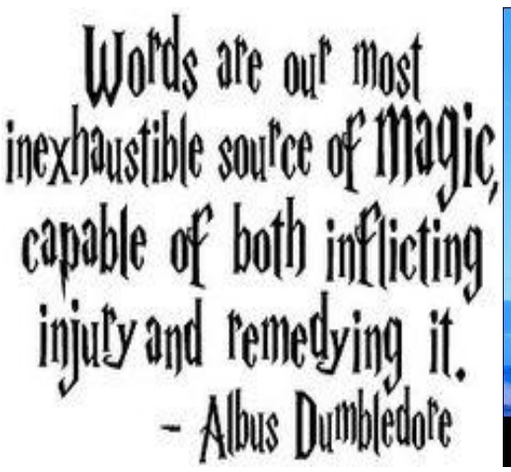
More smart advice: If the scholar is directed to choose his/her own style, it is always strongly advisable to find out what scholarly journal is appropriate to the field in which he/she is studying and use it as a guide to documentation. Find a recent copy of journal in the library or online. It will say what form that it uses (in the "guide to authors"). Also the scholar can determine what to do by looking at how the citations and references are done in an article in the journal.

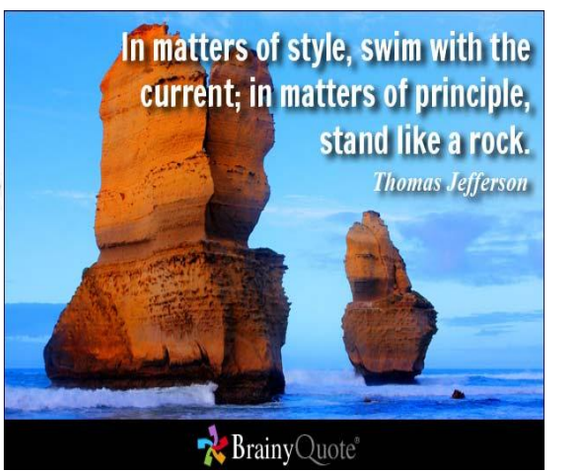
In a more comprehensive picture, though the process of 'referencing' appears to be complicated and more complex at the initial stage, in the long run it becomes fascinating and beautiful and in fact, it would enrich the quality of the paper/article or a thesis.

Of course, QUALITY matters in an academic career!

13 Oct 2014 — Prof Dr S Ramalingam









Checking some questionnaires that had just been filled in, a census clerk was amazed to note that one of them contained figures 121 and 125 in the spaces for "Age of Mother, If Living" and "Age of Father, if Living."

"Surely your parents can't be as old as this?" asked the incredulous clerk.

"Well no," was the answer, "but they would be ***IF LIVING***!"



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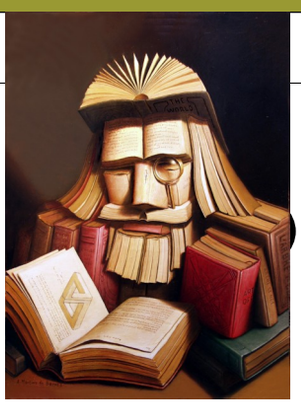
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"Anybody who has been seriously engaged in scientific work of any kind realizes that over the entrance to the gates of the temple of science are written the words: *Ye must have faith*. It is a quality which the scientist cannot dispense with."

< Max Planck

"Supposing is good, but finding out is better."

< Mark Twain



RESEARCH Referencing …

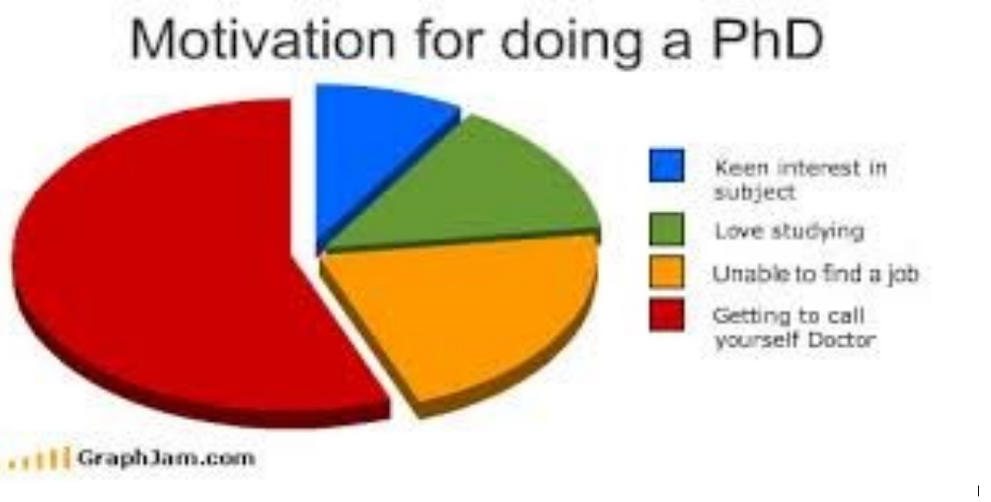
Chapter 01

What a PhD is?



Ph.D. = Startup ?

PhD







What a PhD is?

What is a Ph.D.?

A Ph.D. is the *de facto* ``union card'' for an academic position. Although it is possible to obtain an academic position without a Ph.D., the chances are low. Major universities (and most colleges) require each member of their faculty to hold a Ph.D. and to engage in research activities to insure that the faculty have sufficient expertise to teach advanced courses and to force faculty to remain current in their chosen field.

A Doctor of Philosophy degree, abbreviated Ph.D., is the highest academic degree anyone can earn. Because earning a Ph.D. requires extended study and intense intellectual effort, less than one percent of the population attains the degree. Society shows respect for a person who holds a Ph.D. by addressing them with the title ``Doctor''.

To earn a Ph.D., one must accomplish two things: master a specific subject completely, and extend the body of knowledge about that subject. To master a subject, a scholar searches the published literature to find and read everything that has been written about the subject. Each university establishes general guidelines that a scholar must follow to earn a Ph.D. degree, and each college or department within a university sets specific standards by which it measures mastery of a subject. Because examinations given as part of a Ph.D. curriculum assess expert

knowledge, they are created and evaluated by a committee of experts, each of whom holds a Ph.D. degree.

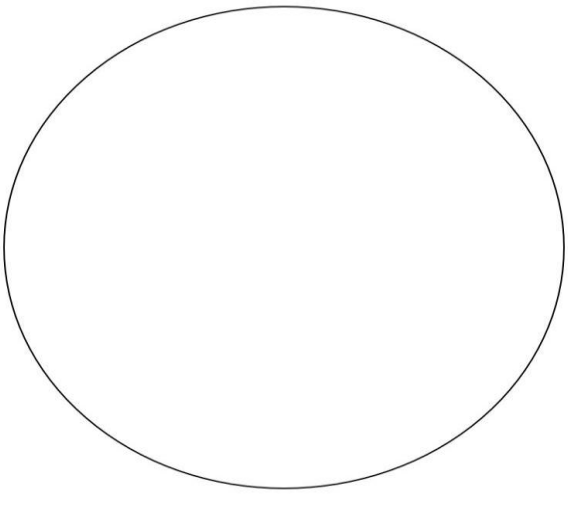
The essence of a Ph.D., the aspect that distinguishes Ph.D. study from other academic work, can be summarized in a single word: **RESEARCH**. To extend knowledge, one must explore, investigate, and contemplate.

To complete a Ph.D., each scholar must present results from their research to the faculty in a lengthy, formal document called a dissertation (more popularly referred to as a thesis). The scholar must then submit their dissertation to the faculty and defend their work an oral examination.

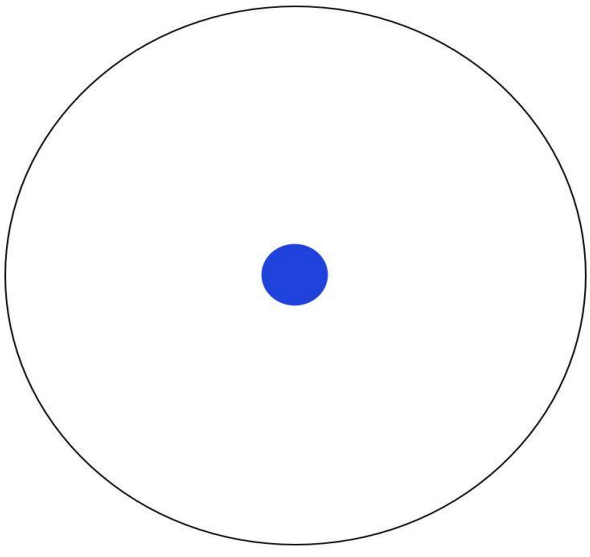
LET US GO VISUAL!

It is always easy to use diagrams rather than words to explain what a PhD is. Read below for the illustrated guide to a Ph.D.

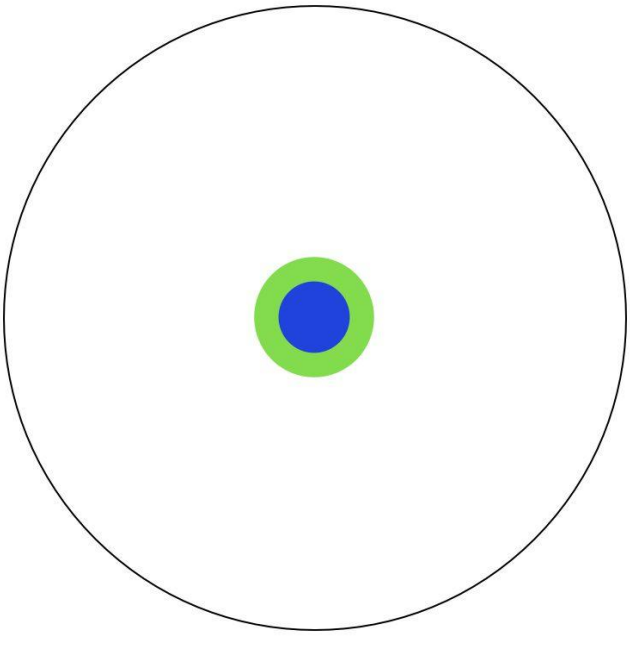
[A] Imagine a circle that contains all of human knowledge



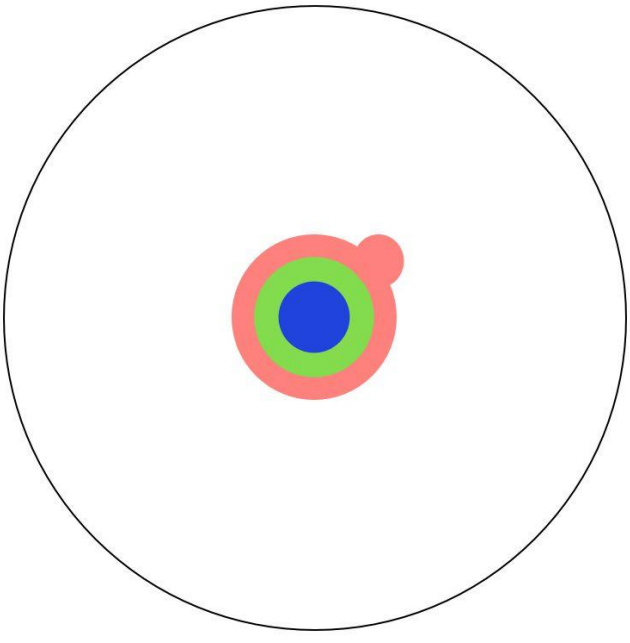
[B] By the time you finish elementary school, you know a little



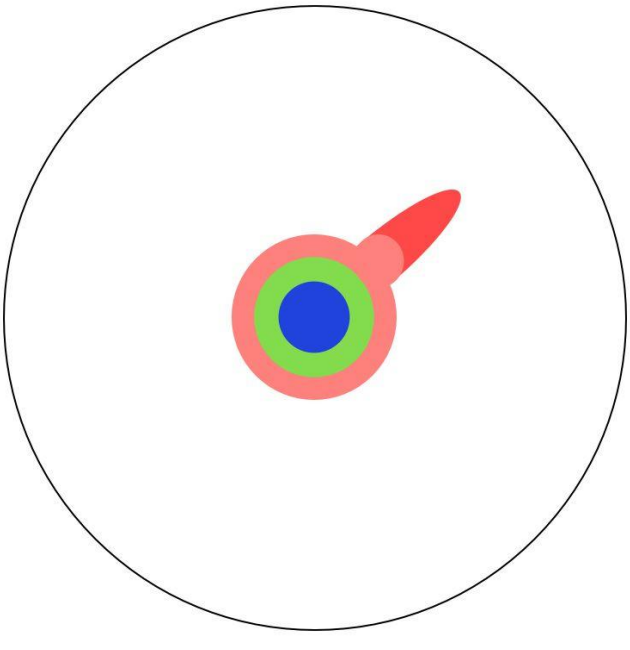
[C] By the time you finish high school, you know a bit more



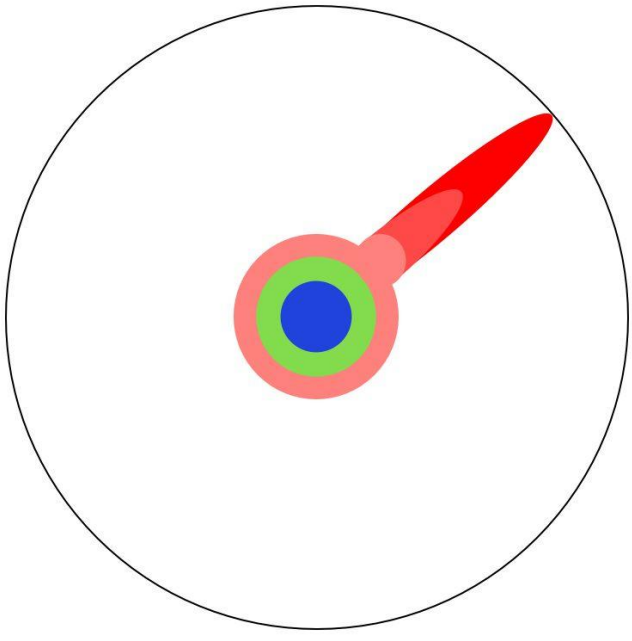
[D] With a bachelor's degree, you gain a specialty



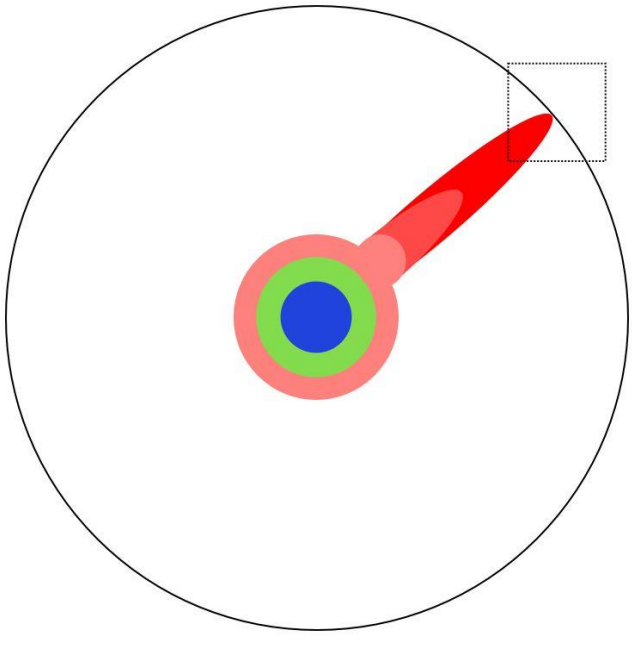
[E] A master's degree deepens that specialty



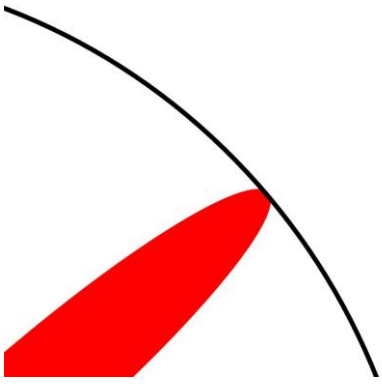
[F] Reading research papers takes you to the edge of human knowledge



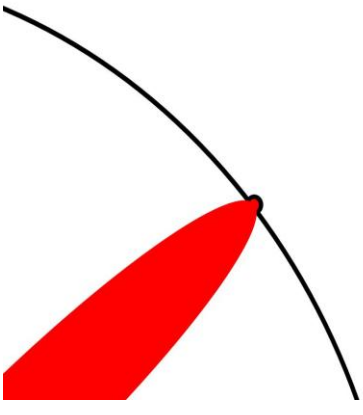
[G] Once you're at the boundary, you focus



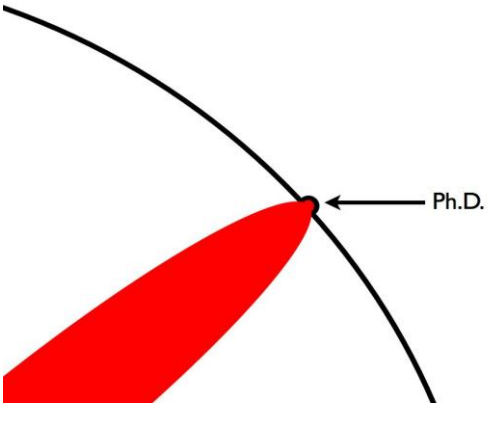
[H] You push at the boundary for a few years



[I] Until one day, the boundary gives way



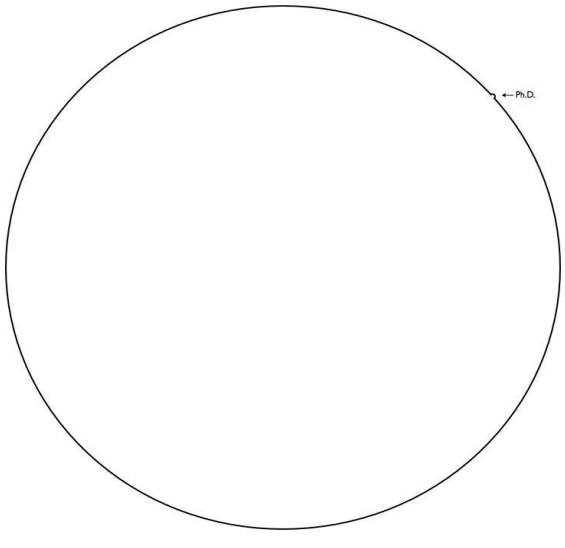
[J] And, that dent you've made is called a PhD



[K] Of course, the world looks different to you now



[L] So, don't forget the bigger picture



[M] 'Keep pushing', that is what it is known as
'*your contribution to academic fraternity*'

(☺)(☺)(☺)(☺)(☺)

The authority of those who teach is often an obstacle to those who want to learn. << Cicero

Sometimes a scream is better than a thesis. << Ralph Waldo Emerson

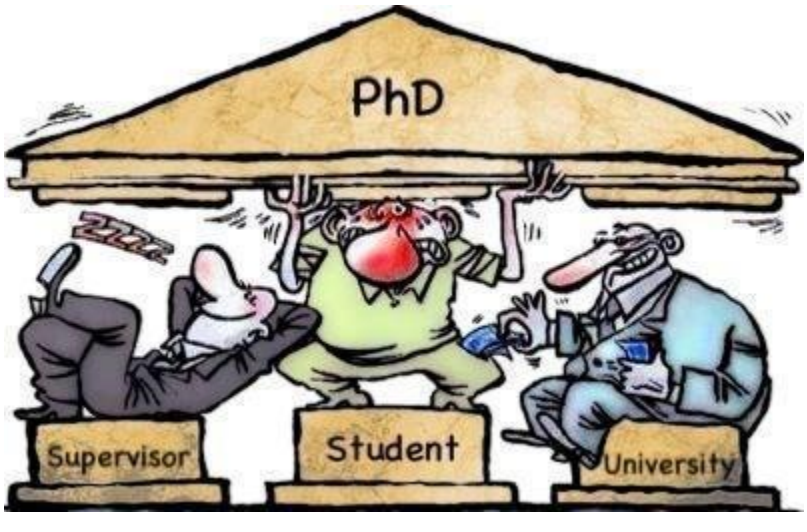
The average Ph.D. thesis is nothing but transference of bones from one graveyard to another. << James Frank Dobie

Education ... has produced a vast population able to read but unable to distinguish what is worth reading. << G. M. Trevelyan

I have never let my schooling interfere with my education.
<< Mark Twain

I cannot teach anybody anything, I can only make them think.
<< Socrates

It is a miracle that curiosity survives formal education.
<< Albert Einstein

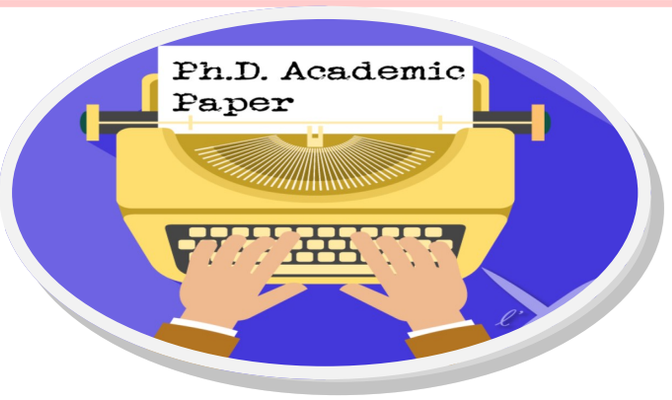


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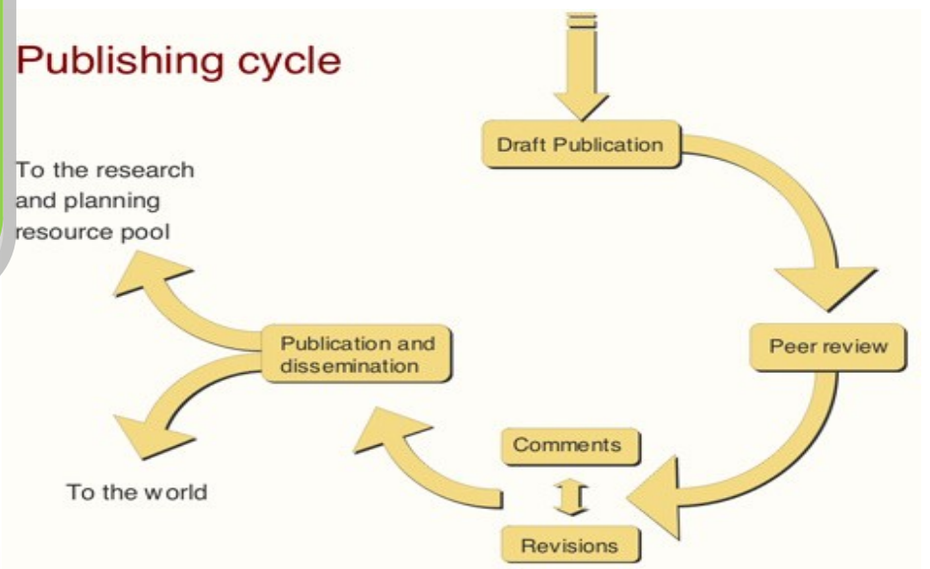
Publishing a

RESEARCH PAPER

A PANORAMIC VIEW









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Publishing a

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A Panoramic View

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Publishing a Research Paper

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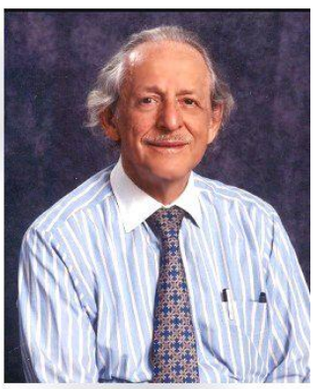
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Dedicated to:



Prof Dr Eugene Garfield

Father of 'Citation Index'
Grandfather of Google



*Bi-Decennial Year **2013** Publications*

Foreword

The process of writing a research paper though a complex task is the most rewarding experience one may encounter in the academic field. Experience and practice area absolutely essential to become a good researcher and writer of a quality research paper. Even eminent research scholars find it difficult to write a research paper unless they learn by experience how to write a research paper. Therefore a scholar can achieve academic excellence through his/her research and publication, provided he/she has the qualities like diligence, practice, experience, willingness to learn with patience.

This book is designed to help the research scholars find out answers for the complicated questions. If the reader follows the process and adheres to the correct documentation style and the supervisor's directions, a scholar should end up with a mechanically correct research paper or documented essay. However, that does not assure a quality document or a high grade. An effective research paper also smoothly integrates the research findings into unified, coherent paragraphs. Like all other well written documents, the research paper is clearly and logically organized, incorporating scholar's ideas and innovations. Grammar, punctuation, usage, and spelling are accurate.



Present day scholars are under tremendous pressure from various quarters, viz., peers, universities, academics and other educational regulatory authorities. They feel the pressure either due to lack of time or lack of knowledge or both. A scholar faces a tough task of getting himself qualified in the profession within a time frame and competes in the academic market, a field of career development. In a highly competitive ethics. scholar has to, sometimes, compromise quality and of the most of the Unfortunately, over the time, the quality and honesty diluting the quality of research supervisors are getting eroded and thus, academic research.



In the dearth of quality of knowledge and scholarship of both the scholars and supervisors, a single source, as this book, appears to be a boon for any research scholar who sincerely seeks research acumen. It is quite new and innovative style in which eighteen research scholars have contributed each chapter which are highly relevant and very useful to the scholars. The topic of each chapter and the arrangement of chapters are logical. They speak for themselves: [01] Ethical Issues in Academic Research; [02] Reading a Research Paper; [03] Evaluating a Research Paper; [04] Evaluating Information; [05] Research Paper vis-a-vis Survey of Literature; [06] Journal Impact Factor; [07] Citation Styles; [08] APA Citation Style; [09] Open Access Journals; [10] Citation Indexes; [11] Structure of a Research Paper; [12] Plagiarism @ Research; [13] Writing a Paper : Timeline; [14] 100 Tips for Publishing a Paper; [15] Writing a Research Paper; [16] Writing an Annotated Bibliography; [17] Selecting a Journal; and [18] Publishing a Research Paper.



Another significant feature is that each chapter has a list of selected 'keywords'. These keywords would enable the readers to proceed further in the ocean of knowledge and enrich the readers' quality of scholarship. The idea of appending a Glossary and an annotated Webliography at the end of these 18 chapters is highly thoughtful and both would facilitate the scholars in pursuing the quality research in cheerful academic career.



I do appreciate the editors in bringing out an excellent collection of highly informative papers and I have no doubt that this attempt would help the research fraternity in the long way in their pursuit of knowledge.

Chennai – 600 095
02 October 2012

Dr P Kaliyaperumal
Dean-Faculty of Management Studies
Dr MGR Educational and Research Institute

Preface (I Edition)

An objective of organizing a research paper is to allow people to read your work selectively. When a scholar researches a topic, he/she may be interested in just the methods, a specific result, the interpretation, or perhaps just wants to see a summary of the paper to determine if it is relevant to the research study.



A good research paper addresses a specific research question. The research question—or study objective or main research hypothesis—is the central organizing principle of the paper. Whatever relates to the research question belongs in the paper; the rest doesn't. This is perhaps obvious when the paper reports on a well-planned research project.



Generally, only one main research question should be addressed in a paper (secondary but related questions are allowed). If a project allows the scholar to explore several distinct research questions, write several papers. For instance, if the scholar measured the impact of obtaining written consent on patient satisfaction at a specialized clinic using a newly developed questionnaire, he/she may want to write one paper on the questionnaire development and validation, and another on the impact of the intervention. The idea is not to split results into 'least publishable units', a practice that is rightly decried, but rather into 'optimally publishable units'.



The key parameters of a high quality research article include:

• An introduction to the nature of the study – this should be written in an easily accessible manner, it should be reasonably brief but with sufficient detail to interest the readers, particularly the target audience.

• A literature review – by its very nature, research perpetuates itself. There is no end point to research and therefore it will be the case that a research article builds on previous knowledge and understanding drawn from prior research. The authors of the research article need to show what research they are building on in their article. This does not mean that any and all literature should be quoted or cited –



but the readers need to know the pedagogical underpinning of the research, the 'school of thought' that has influenced the direction of the research.

• The development of a hypotheses and the research plan – should be clear to the reader.

• The design of the study should be articulated well and the research should have been carried out in an ethical manner.

• Appropriate interpretation of the results – results should not be over interpreted and analyzed because all research has limitations and the authors need to recognize these limitations.

• Sufficient replication and duplication of the study – too many research articles are based on a one off study and this is problematic. Research outcomes should be capable of being replicated and duplicated. There is very often a temptation to write up a one-off study, over-interpret and make sweeping generalizations.

• The research should be authentic.

A studious research scholar, who does his job with a great zeal and assiduity, should know the difference between a popular journal and a scholarly journal, if he really intends to go and seek his article published in a quality journal of international repute. The following table gives a bird's eye view.



Criteria	Scholarly Publications	Popular Publications
Appearance	simple layout with serious appearance and dense text - main attraction is the articles	colorful, glossy, photos, illustrations, advertisements
Audience	scholars, researchers, students and well-educated public	general public
Authors	scholars, professional practitioners	journalists, professional and amateur writers who lack subject expertise
Content	in depth analysis or extensive overview of a topic	simple discussions of news, entertainment, or other popular subjects
Review Process	works published after review by credible scholars in the discipline (peer review)	works reviewed by publication editors or purchased
Research Documentation	footnotes and bibliographies cite the author's research	information sources are rarely cited
Language	technical language in the	simple, non-technical

	specialized vocabulary of the discipline covered	language
Purpose/Intent	Present cutting-edge research specific to the field	to inform or entertain the reader, sell products, and/or promote a viewpoint
Examples	Canadian Journal of Political Science, Shakespeare Quarterly, French Historical Studies	Newsweek, Sports Illustrated, Vogue, People

Therefore, job of publishing a research article itself seems to be a research itself. A scholar has to know a lot about the journals, process of publishing a research article, Impact Factors, and so on.

Thus an idea of this book - narrating about the several aspects and the stages involved in publishing a research article in a reputed journal of international standard – is inspired by the genius and contribution of Dr Eugene Garfield, a colossus in the field of 'citation index'. The tedious task of conceiving a book [about a research paper!] has been meticulously planned, designed and executed. After serious discussions and an



enriched academic thought process, finality is arrived at – in deciding the number, title of these chapters and the arrangement thereof. Then another laborious stage commenced – in identifying and allotting the most appropriate chapters to each research scholar. This stage proved to be highly interesting and challenging! A great experience indeed. A final addition – an annotated webliography – is enriching this small volume.



The editors are much obliged to the Faculty of Management Studies of the University for having agreed to publish - a highly appreciative gesture benefiting the research fraternity. Also, editors place their gratefulness and acknowledge the encouraging acceptance of Dr P Kaliyaperumal, Dean of the Faculty of Management Studies for writing a Foreword.

It is hoped that the young and enthusiastic research scholars as well as fresh and new research supervisors would find this volume most interesting and useful. Editors warmly welcome any suggestions for the useful enrichment of the publication from academic fraternity.

13 October 2012
Chennai – 600 095

Editors

Preface

Silver Jubilee Year Edition

The First edition of this book was published during the Bi-decennial year (2013) of the Faculty of Management Studies. That was an unique and specially featured edition in which 17 research scholars of our University had contributed one chapter each.

We are happy to know that all these 17 research scholars had completed their PhD studies and obtained the degrees from the respective universities.

Recently almost all the universities insist (of course due to the revised regulations of University Grants Commission, UGC), that all teaching faculty should initiate steps to enrol themselves in PhD program and get the degree at the earliest. Naturally, writing and publishing papers – as a corollary – by research scholars has become obligatory.

Therefore, these trends have necessitated the revision of the earlier book. Now, Annotated Webliography has been extensively revised and duly enlarged. More web portals of international reputed journals are added. The earlier edition was duly dedicated to Prof Dr Eugene Garfield, considered father of citation index and grandfather of Google. The legend had expired in 2017 at the age of 92. Therefore, a special Annexure – III is added in this edition featuring the highlights of his contributions to the academic fraternity.

We hope that this silver jubilee edition – duly revised and enlarged - would be an important and useful resource to the research scholars and other stakeholders in the academia.

25 Sep 2018 Editorial Board

Publishing a

Research Paper

Silver Jubilee Edition

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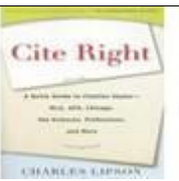
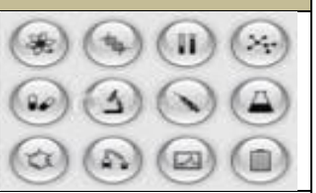
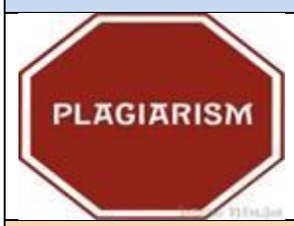
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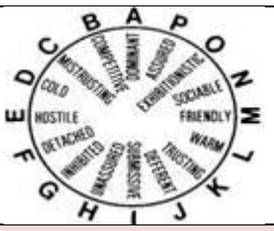
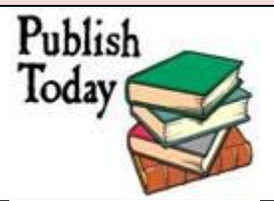
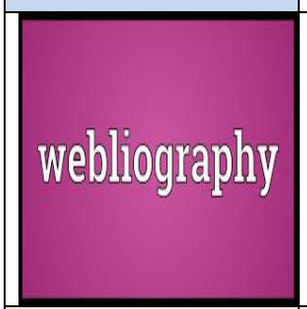
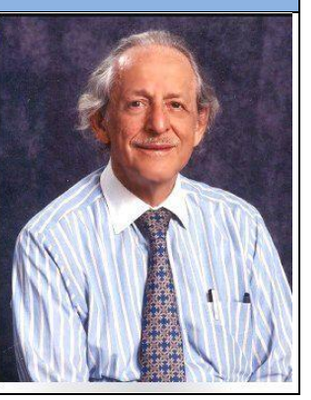
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Dedication
Foreword
Preface

001	**Ethical Issues in Academic Research** Highlights the ethical principles involved in an academic research; informed consent is narrated in detail. Scholars will find this info very useful and encouraging. Better to be ethical from the very beginning.	
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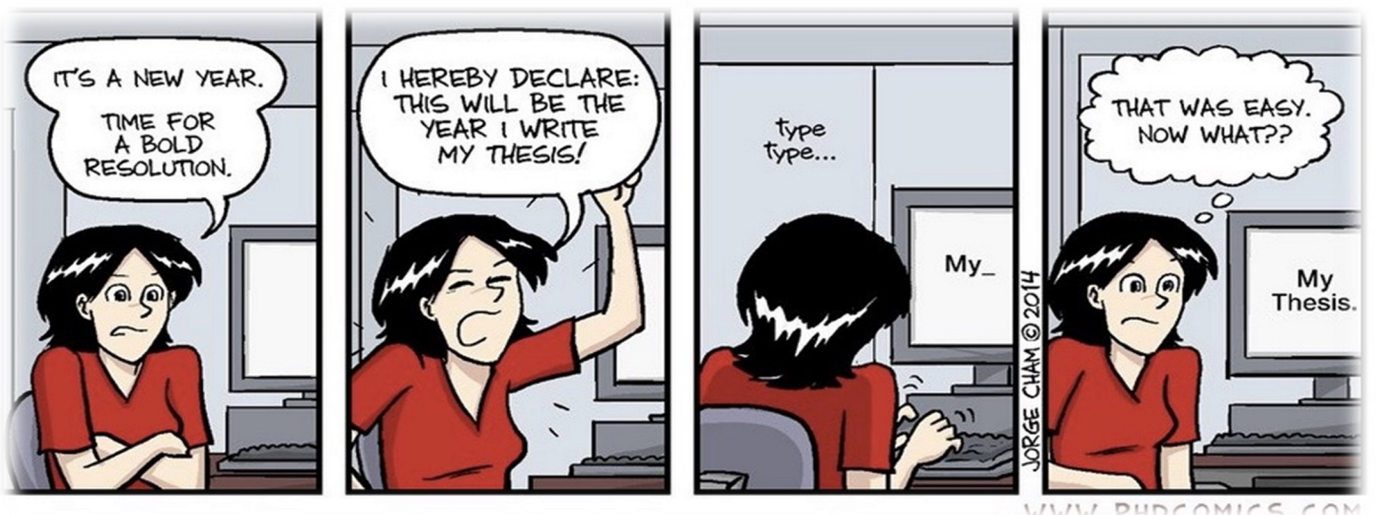
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Practical TIPS for research scholars

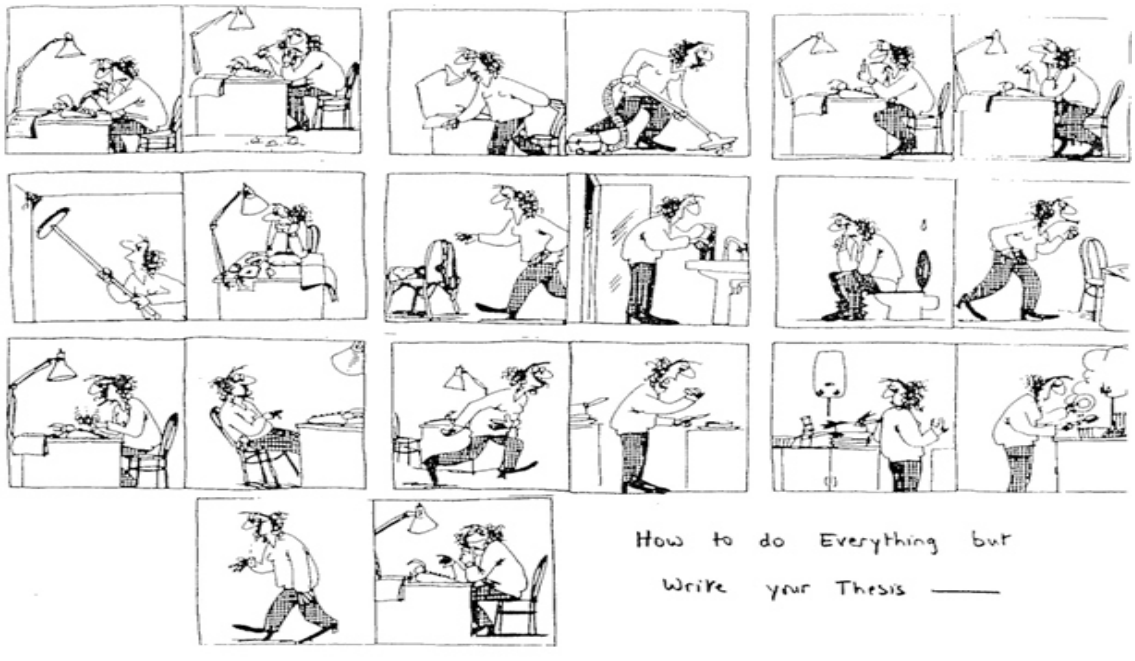


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A2Z
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Practical TIPS for research scholars



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A2Z PHD THESIS

Practical TIPS for research Scholars

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Dedicated to:

My Paternal GRANDmother



&

ALL My Teachers

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Foreword

What is a PhD?

A PhD ought to:

- be a report of work which others would want to read;
- tell a compelling story articulately whilst pre-empting inevitable critiques;
- carry the reader into complex realms, and inform and educate him/her;
- be sufficiently speculative or original to command respectful attention .

A PhD is something that is finished.

There are a number of ways of thinking about it. The first thing that comes immediately to mind to many PhD students is that it is ‘a contribution to knowledge’.Other elements to it are that it is: a license to teach in a university, a signal of expertise and authority, a qualification, the highest degree that can be awarded in a university.

A thesis is a research report. The report concerns a problem or series of problems in scholar’s area of research and it should describe what was known about it previously, what the scholar did towards solving it, and where or how further progress in the field can be made. If the thesis is for a PhD, the university requires that it make an original contribution to human knowledge: the research must discover something hitherto unknown. The thesis will also be used as a scientific report and consulted by academic fraternity, in future, who will want to know in detail. Theses are occasionally consulted by people from other institutions, and the library sends microfilm versions if requested. More commonly theses are now stored in an entirely digital form. These may be stored as .pdf files on a server at the university. The advantage is that the thesis can be consulted much more easily by researchers around the world.



Research is about discovery, the testing of hypotheses and of ideas. It is about the establishment of facts through enquiry and exploration. The outcome of research is new knowledge leading to improved understanding of mechanisms and the development of new and improved procedures. To ensure that the use of research results is maximised, it must be disseminated in an appropriate manner.

In many senses, the dissemination of the research results is just as important as the research activity itself.

There are many ways to disseminate research results, and the production of a research thesis is one of them. Although a research thesis is a usual requirement for academic degree programmes that include a research element, it is more than an instrument for the assessment of the research scholar. It must be written such that the results presented can be validated and to form the basis for further research. Procedures adopted must be justified; claims and conclusions must be supported by experiments or reasoned arguments and deductions. A research thesis contains elements which distinguish it from other types of reports, and because it is the culmination of several years of work, the publication can be quite voluminous. Writing one therefore requires some thought, planning and organisation.

For a research scholar, thesis writing is a very important aspect of one's learning life because passing the course depends on it. Therefore, one should be focused while working on the thesis. One should make a systematic beginning by examining what topic to present the thesis on. Then, one has to see that a topic for research thesis is decided which one can easily prove. One has to do some research on it. This way, a scholar will be able to find out whether the topic is worth investing one's time or not.

When a research scholar is about to begin, writing a thesis seems a long, difficult task. That is because it is a long, difficult task. Fortunately, it will seem less daunting once one has a couple of chapters done. Towards the end, one will even find enjoying it---an enjoyment based on satisfaction in the achievement, pleasure in the improvement in the technical writing, and of course the approaching end.



Despite the fact that universities have been assessing doctoral theses for many years, there has been little research done on the processes involved in drafting a PhD thesis.There are several scholarly books on 'Research Methodology' by reputed authors in the market. Though they deal comprehensively about the theoretical aspects of academic research and even offer some guidelines, elaborate and down to earth guidelines are rare. Of course, research supervisor's

guidance is always available to scholars. Obviously there is a gap between these known two sources. Probably this book, *"A2Z PhD Thesis"* is a serious attempt to fill the gap.

The set of tips intends to give some ideas and guidelines on how to go about writing a research thesis. As one reads through this '*A2Z PhD Thesis*' one will probably notice that writing a thesis is not as daunting and hard as feared.This is a general guide for all disciplines, but is most suitable for scholars in social and behavioral sciences. The text is organized according to the stages of the research-and-writing process as defined by the authors: preparation, choosing a topic, collecting information, organizing information, interpreting results, and presenting the finished product.

The author's philosophy of the "systematic approach" is that pre-planning and "structuring" different elements of the thesis can improve performance and the final product while providing specific tasks that will help the scholar manage the project. With an informal tone, this book provides help for the doctoral students who feel that she or he is wandering around the thesis process with no clear purpose, and helps research scholars to 'translate' what research supervisors say about 'good referencing' and 'clean research questions.'

More specifically, the book addresses the following issues:

- What are the steps involved in the initial stages of planning?
- What is the timeline and show it should be decided?
- How the process of chapterization is designed?
- What is citation style and how it should be selected?
- Why the various aspects of a thesis should be meticuluously planned?
- How a seamless flow among the chapters is created?
- What are the ingredients of the structure of a thesis?
- How a research paper should be read, evaluated and used?
- What is the style of presentation of the research results?
- What are the intricacies involved in editing and proofreading?
- How a scholar should prepare himself/herself to defend the thesis?

.

The special feature of the book is that it contains [a] a practical guidelines to use SPSS, [b] comprehensive guidelines to statistical tools using Excel, [c] a list of online research resources and [d] Research 360° comprising of (i) web links to more than 10 million online papers/articles, (ii) web links to more than 100 000

online journals, (iii) web links to nearly 8000 online international libraries, (iv) web links to more than 10000 international research organizations, (v) web links to several online TV channels, Newspapers, etc, (vi) web links to all countries' official websites, WHO, UN, ILO, IMF, World Bank, etc, (vii) web links to online Encyclopedia, Dictionaries, etc and (viii) web links to useful tools to researchers like, Citation Style, Writing Skills, Report Writing, Researh Methods, etc. All these are made available in an accompanied CD.



Efforts in bringing out such a comprehensive source of reference are to be appreciated and I do hope that research scholars and supervisors would find this as a good useful piece of resource for several aspects of thesis writing.

I congratulate the author for the efforts in bringing out a resource material for the benefit of the research scholars in the Process of Thesis Writing. I wish the Research Scholars to make use of this book and become successful in their Research activities.

Chennai – 600 095
20 February 2012

Dr A Thirunavukkarasu
Dean - Research
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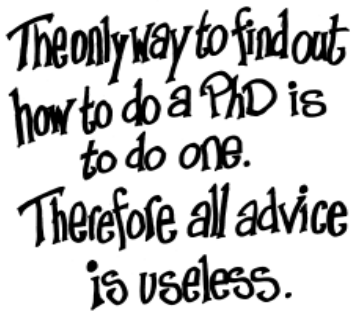
Preface

In most countries a PhD is a basic requirement for a career in academia. It is an introduction to the world of independent research—a kind of intellectual masterpiece, created by a research scholar in close collaboration with a supervisor. The requirements to complete one vary enormously between countries, universities and even subjects. There are two classic ways of doing a PhD. One involves knowing just what you are doing; you will then go through a clearly defined path, suffer occasional fits of gloom and despair, emerge with a PhD, unless you do something remarkably silly or give up, and then proceed smoothly with the next stage of your career. The other way is the one followed by most PhD students, which involves stumbling in, wandering round in circles for several years, suffering frequent fits of gloom and despair, and probably but not necessarily emerging with a PhD, followed by wondering what to do next in career terms. This book is written for those who find themselves following the second path.



A PhD, by its very nature, is a very individualistic venture. There is no right way to do a PhD (there are however a multitude of wrong ways). Firstly, a scholar chooses a topic to research. Then finds someone willing to be the supervisor. Then the scholar gets himself/herself through the procedures to sign up for a PhD at some institution. Then starts research that topic for a year or two, at which point the scholar is assessed to see whether he/she is doing well enough to continue to the end of the PhD. If that goes well, then the scholar does another year or two of research. In the third or fourth year of the PhD, the scholar writes a large document, called a thesis (typically around 300 pages) about the research. This is read by a panel of experts who then ask questions about it to check that the scholar's understanding of the topic is good enough. They will typically conclude that the scholar needs to make some changes to it. If these changes are made to their satisfaction within a specified period, then the scholar will be awarded a PhD. The award of a research degree effectively says `This person knows how to do research in his/her chosen area' and `research' is a nebulous, difficult to nail down thing

which relies on insight, lateral thinking, inspiration and a lot of hard work. Clearly the purpose of this book is to help the scholar to set out to obtain a PhD.
The ability to conduct research in an area requires deep knowledge in that area, knowledge about related areas, and the experience of working on research problems, i.e. problems whose outcomes are not known. To develop these critical abilities, most PhD programs have three components in them – some course work to provide the breath of knowledge, some methods to develop the depth of knowledge in the chosen area of study, and a thesis that provides the experience of working on research problems. Doing a PhD is mostly self driven and self taught degree and the supervisor gently aiding the process. The program and supervisor help mostly in creating an atmosphere and environment in which the scholar gets motivated to excel. Hence, while doing a PhD, the scholar should be self motivated and committed, and willing to work hard and long on problems. Research is often a lonely business and PhD is a preparation for a career in it. Research is tough career, but with the tips provided in this book it can become easier and more satisfying.



A PhD is a qualification which shows that a person is good enough at research to be appointable in a university post. If a scholar is willing to think of working as an academic in a university, a PhD is highly advisable. It is also helpful if one wants a career as a researcher in industry. A further practical point is that PhDs are recognized around the world, and tend to have pretty good quality control, so a PhD from one country will be recognized in another without too much snobbery. Still at the practical level, if a person has a PhD, he/she usually goes onto a higher pay scale. At a professional level, a PhD involves a scholar doing a decent sized piece of research, writing it up and then discussing it with professional academics. This demonstrates one's ability to do proper research without someone holding one's hand. A scholar has a supervisor to help and advise, but in theory at least the PhD is something where the scholar has to take the initiative. A scholar needs to know what the requisite skills are for the selected branch of academia (since different disciplines require different skills) and make sure that scholar demonstrates mastery of each of this somewhere in the thesis. If the scholar is a methodical sort of person, he/she might go so far as to draw up a list of the skills required and tick off each one as it is represented in the thesis. For an academic, the skills are things like mastery of formal academic language, familiarity with the relevant literature in the discipline,



knowledge of the main data collection techniques, adherence to the standards of rigour and so on.

There are other things which look simple until a scholar stops and thinks about them. For instance, how do to choose a topic, and how to find a good supervisor? The standard books give quite a lot of good advice about this, but there will still be quite a lot of things that one is not sure about. So, what do you do about this? One good step is to read the rest of this book at this point. The main thing is that it gives a fair idea about which things matter, which things are well understood and which things are comparatively peripheral. For instance, a brief about academic writing as opposed to formal English is provided (because most scholars are pretty bad at it) and about feeling lost. Similarly, not much is said about statistics and about experimental design, because these are comprehensively covered by numerous excellent texts and training courses, so one should have no problems getting access to them if they're needed for the research. But, regarding citation style, a brief guideline on APA system is available in the appendix to give relief to scholars.



In the fast track of ICT, any written material becomes obsolete quickly and to meet this eventuality, a CD accompanies the book; the CD contains exhaustive information by way of links to various web sites covering almost all materials that one scholar may require. For example, CD contains [a] a practical guidelines to use SPSS, [b] comprehensive guidelines to statistical tools using Excel, [c] a list of online research resources and [d] Research 360° comprising of links to online libraries, international research organizations, journals, articles/papers, news media, etc. These sources would be very helpful and handy to a research scholar enabling him/her to get updated always. Any suggesions to improve the contents and quality of the book are always welcome.

A word of gratitude. The members of faculty in the Department of Management Studies are always encouraging and helpful in this venture.

All the sources, like books, articles, papers, journals, electronic sources like webpages, etc are duly acknowledged and readers, if necessary, may make use of them.

Chennai – 600 095
1 March 2012

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Quality Mantra
IN 21ST CENTURY

Editor
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QUALITY MANTRA
in 21st Century

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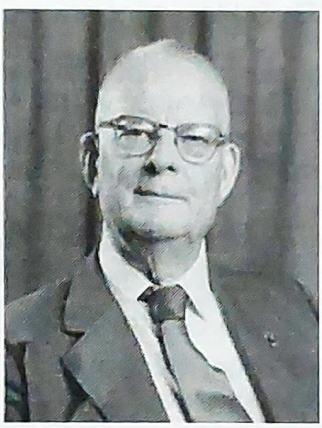
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In Commemoration of 111th Birth Anniversary of Dr W Edwards Deming [14 Oct 2011]



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Preface

The quality movement can trace its roots back to medieval Europe, where craftsmen began organizing into unions called guilds in the late 13th century. Until the early 19th century, manufacturing in the industrialized world tended to follow this craftsmanship model. The factory system, with its emphasis on product inspection, started in Great Britain in the mid-1750s and grew into the Industrial Revolution in the early 1800s. In the early 20th century, manufacturers began to include quality processes in quality practices.

After the United States entered World War II, quality became a critical component of the war effort: Bullets manufactured in one state, for example, had to work consistently in rifles made in another. The armed forces initially inspected virtually every unit of product; then to simplify and speed up this process without compromising safety, the military began to use sampling techniques for inspection, aided by the publication of military-specification standards and training courses in Walter Shewhart's statistical process control techniques.

The birth of total quality in the United States came as a direct response to the quality revolution in Japan following World War II. The Japanese welcomed the input of Americans Joseph M Juran and Dr W Edwards Deming and rather than concentrating on inspection, focused on improving all organizational processes through the people who used them.

At first, U.S. manufacturers held onto to their assumption that Japanese success was price-related, and thus responded to Japanese competition with strategies aimed at reducing domestic production costs and restricting imports. This, of course, did nothing to improve American competitiveness in quality.

As years passed, price competition declined while quality competition continued to increase. By the end of the 1970s, the American quality crisis reached major proportions, attracting attention from national legislators, administrators and the media. A 1980 NBC-TV News special report, "*If Japan can… Why Can't we?*" highlighted how Japan had captured the world auto and electronics markets. Finally, U.S. organizations began to listen.

By the 1970s, U.S. industrial sectors such as automobiles and electronics had been broadsided by Japan's high-quality competition. The chief executive officers of major U.S. corporations stepped forward to provide personal leadership in the quality movement. The U.S. response, emphasizing not only statistics but approaches that embraced the entire organization, became known as Total Quality Management (TQM). Several other quality initiatives followed. The ISO 9000 series of quality-management standards, for example, were published in 1987. The Baldrige National Quality Program and Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award were established by the U.S. Congress the same year. American companies were at first slow to adopt the standards but eventually came on board.

The history of quality management, from mere 'inspection' to Total Quality Management, and its modern 'branded interpretations such as 'Six Sigma', has led to the development of essential processes, ideas, theories and tools that are central to organizational development, change management, and the performance improvements that are generally desired for individuals, teams and organizations. These free resources, materials and tools are an excellent

guide to the quality management area, for practical application in organizations, for study and learning, and for teaching and training others. Every organization would like to improve the way it operates, whether that means increasing market share, driving down costs, managing risk more effectively or improving customer satisfaction. A quality management system gives the framework needed to monitor and improve performance in any chosen area.

In the few years since the turn of the century, the quality movement seems to have matured beyond Total Quality. New quality systems have evolved from the foundations of Deming, Juran and the early Japanese practitioners of quality, and quality has moved beyond manufacturing into service, healthcare, education and government sectors. The paradigm shift is from 'management of quality' in 20th century to 'quality of management' in 21st century.

Dr. Juran, the Quality guru, put it succinctly,"In God we trust, all others, bring data." In the age of the internet, information is becoming the life-line for survival.If one measurable parameter of quality is continuous improvement, and then it is the quality of an organisation's information system that determines its effectiveness in the information age. In the Indian context, either data is not collected properly or it is not analysed properly. Is Quality only a mantra in Indian companies?

In the last two decades, organisations have experienced a period of great change in their markets and operations. International and domestic competition has meant that many organisations have faced an increasingly turbulent and hostile environment. Customers have become more demanding, competition has become more intense and sophisticated and the pace of technological change has quickened. Regulators and consumer groups have also added to these pressures. As a result, many organisations have adopted a range of improvement approaches in response to these forces. We have seen the growing adoption of quality management systems standards such as ISO9000, the emergence of Total Quality Management (TQM), Business Process Engineering (BPR), business excellence, performance excellence, lean thinking, six sigma etc, etc. The battle weary could be excused from taking a rather jaundiced view of this ever-lengthening list of "quality" offers but, by and large, they share many of the principles and elements that are found in TQM. Many companies that are achieving the most significant business results today, made a shift in focus from the management of quality in the twentieth century to the quality of management in the twenty-first century. The big difference is that these companies focus on quality as a fundamental organization and market-wide strategy for their company's competitiveness.

Quality in 21st Century focuses on the call for a more expansive use of quality practices throughout business in the twenty-first century than in their original application in manufacturing. It also calls for a definitive emphasis on the use of quality principles throughout health care, education, technology, medicine and government. The editor compiled a collection of papers that focus on the emerging themes in quality including social values, healthcare, environment, corporate governance, higher education, information technology, etc. I hope that this small step would act as a catalyst for the young, innovative and challenging minds of the 21st century.

Chennai – 600 095
13 October 2011

Prof Dr S Ramalingam
Editor

Foreword

The progress in quality management, from the stage of mere 'inspection' to Total Quality Management, has led to the development of essential processes, ideas, theories and tools that are central to the organizational development, change management, and the performance improvements that are generally desired for all organizations.

In the early 1950's, quality management practices developed rapidly in Japanese plants, and had become a major theme in Japanese management philosophy by 1960 and the quality control and management had become a national preoccupation. By the late 1960's/early 1970's Japan's imports into the USA and Europe increased signif cantly, due to its low cost, higher quality products, compared to those of the Western counterparts.

In 1969 the f rst international conference on quality control, sponsored by Japan, America and Europe, was held in Tokyo. In a paper given by Feigenbaum, the term "total quality" was used for the f rst time, and referred to wider issues such as planning, organisation and management responsibility. Ishikawa gave a paper explaining how "total quality control" in Japan was different, meaning that of "company wide quality control", and describing how all employees, from top management to the workers, must study and participate in quality control. Company wide quality management was common in Japanese companies by the late 1970's.

The quality revolution in the West was slow to follow, and did not begin until the early 1980's. When companies introduced their own quality programmes and initiatives to looking at the Japanese success, Total quality management (TQM) became the centre of these drives in most cases.

In the 1980s to the 1990s, a new phase of quality control and management began in the name of "Total Quality Management (TQM)". Having observed Japan's success of handling quality issues, Western companies started to introduce their own quality initiatives. TQM, developed as a catch all phrase for the broad spectrum of quality-focused strategies, programmes and techniques during this period, and became the centre of focus for the Western Quality Movement.

A typical definition of TQM includes phrases such as: customer focus, the involvement of all employees, continuous improvement and the integration of quality management into the emtire organisation. Although the definitions were all similar, there was confusion. It was not clear

what sort of practices, policies, and activities needed to be implemented to fit the TQM definition at that time.

In 1988 a major step forward in quality management was made with the development of the Malcolm Baldrige Award in the United States. The model, on which the award was based, represented the first clearly defined and internationally recognised TQM model. It was developed by the United States government to encourage companies to adopt the model and improve their competitiveness.

In response to this, a similar model was developed by the European Foundation of Quality Management in 1992. This EFQM Excellence Model is the framework for the European Quality Award. Today, hundreds of quality awards and several models exist all over the world.

While leading organisations compete to win awards, the main purpose of these awards is to encourage more companies to adopt quality management principles. The models are practical tools; they help organisations to measure where they are now and where they want to be in the future. The models also help organisations to create a plan to reduce the gap between these positions.

In this scenario, this compilation of papers presented in the International Conference on "Quality Management System" organized by the Department of Management Studies of our University during 12-14 October 2011 in commemoration of 111th Birth Anniversary [14 October 2011] of Dr William Edwards Deming makes an interesting reading. The collection covers wide range of topics enveloping the fields of education, healthcare, automobile industry, etc. This will be a useful source for those who are interested in knowing the intricacies of Quality Management System.

I congratulate the staff of the Department in this endeavour.

Prof Dr P Aravindan
Vice-Chancellor
Dr MGR University
Chennai – 600 095
14 October 2011

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Quality Mantra
IN 21ST CENTURY

Quality has been part of human history from its earliest beginnings. In recent years quality has achieved a significant renaissance as organisations recognise that it is the key to achieving sustained long-term competitive advantage.

Early renditions of Quality Management System [QMS] began with the great entrepreneurs of the late 19th century who first perfected the idea of mass production. There were more employees to manage, hardware to maintain, and processes to make efficient. However, deadlines were not quite forgiving of these new problems. The businessmen also realized the volatile quality that was coming off of their lines.

Most of the current ideas for the QMS came from an American working for Japan. Dr W Edwards Deming did much of his research on statistics, applying his knowledge to the workplace. He improved design, product quality, testing and sales, and is much of the reason that Japan has a worldwide reputation for quality products.

In the age of the internet, information is becoming the life-line for survival. If one measurable parameter of quality is continuous improvement, then it is the quality of an organisation's information system that determines its effectiveness in the information age. In the era of customer-driven economy and global competition, transnational corporates give high priority to quality products and services.

This book is a compilation of papers presented during the **International Conference on "Quality Mangement System"**, organised during 12-14 October 2011, in commemoration of 111th Birth Anniversary of Dr William Edwards Deming.

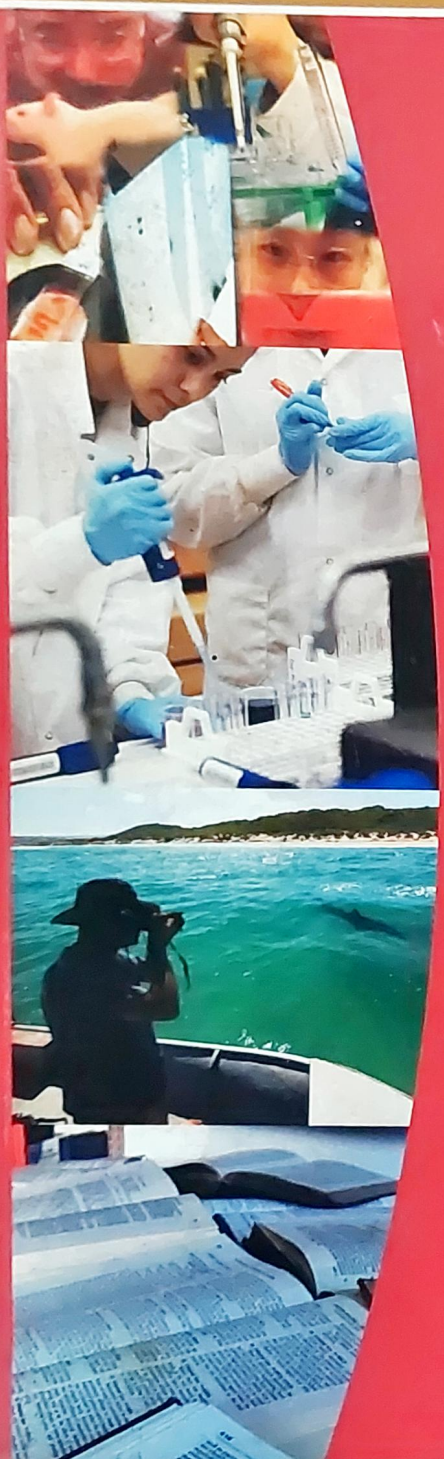
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Editor's Note

Research involves scientific and inductive thinking and promotes the development of logical habits of thinking and organization. Research can have a significant impact in changing the way we live our lives; from innovative new ways to conduct business to new medical procedures to improve our quality of life.

Human beings use the knowledge gained by science and decide what kind of application to make of it. If there is wisdom, we will not use knowledge for destructive purposes. And if there is no wisdom, we are violent and selfish, and use knowledge in a destructive way. History shows that man has used it and is still using it primarily for destruction rather than for construction, bringing our planet and our lives to a level of danger which never existed before.

Einstein is on record saying that had he known that his equation $E = mc^2$, which stated a great truth about Nature, that mass is just another form of energy will be used to make atomic bombs and kill large numbers of people in Japan, he would never have done that research or published the findings. That is something which has already happened in the last century. Notwithstanding some inevitable destructive elements, academic research has offered immense impact on the lives of mankind. Initiatives, both by governments and private agencies, have been continuously encouraging.

A healthy and vibrant research base is crucial for responding to the economic downturn and, as we emerge from these difficulties, it must remain a priority to ensure the future prosperity of the nation. Research has always had a massive impact on the economy and society. There are numerous examples of the value of discovery and innovation, whether through influencing government policy, for example, in the areas of education, welfare or health.

Excellence will continue to be the primary criterion for funding and mankind fully believes that the highest-quality research will, over time, have the greatest impact. Excellent research without obvious or immediate impact will not be disadvantaged.

We, at Dr MGR Educational and Research Institute made a simple and humble beginning in convening a International conference on 'Academic Research', where more than 200 research scholars and supervisors shared their knowledge and experiences by presenting thought provoking papers and presentations. In order to make these papers available to a larger and distant audience, this book containing all these papers is brought out by the university. I do hope that this small venture would go in a long way towards the contribution to the academic and research fraternity.

10 August 2010
Chennai 600 095

Dr P Aravindan
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International Journal of Academic Research is a bimonthly international journal publishing the finest peer-reviewed research in all fields of science and technology on the basis of its originality, importance, multidisciplinary interest, timeliness, accessibility, elegance and surprising conclusions. IJAR also provides rapid, authoritative, insightful and arresting news and interpretation of topical and coming trends affecting science, scientists and the wider public.

International Research Publication House

It is a fast growing international academic publisher that publishes INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS in the fields of Computer Science, Electronics, Electrical, Engineering, Mechanics, Science and Technology, Mathematics and Management. Our journals would be an asset to any institution's science-engineering library. Our are journals are international base. The quality of the people who freely give their time and effort to the journals, as editors, editorial board members and contributors, bears witness to the high esteem the journals are held in, in some circles. Of course, all content is fully refereed. The journals are well-established, properly organised and meet researchers' needs.

IOP Electronic Journals

The Institute of Physics is a scientific charity devoted to increasing the practice, understanding and application of physics. It has a worldwide membership of over 36,000 and is a leading communicator of physics-related science to all audiences, from specialists through to government and the general public. Its publishing company, IOP Publishing, is a world leader in scientific publishing and the electronic dissemination of physics.

ISI Web of Knowledge

23000 Journals - 110000 Conference Proceedings - 9000 Websites - 100+ years of backfiles - 700 million cited references - 256 scientific disciplines

All-database search: *ISI Web of Knowledge* is much more than just an aggregation of content and tools. It's a unified platform that integrates all data and search terms together so that you can conduct one search to find all relevant items - no matter what database it originated in.

100% objective journal selection standards: Content is carefully evaluated and selected, meeting high standards in areas such as impact, influence, timeliness, peer review, and geographic representation. These standards assure users of superior results that cannot

be matched by a free search engine or less selective database.

Over 100 years of scientific backfiles and citations: Fully indexed and searchable so you find all the supporting information you need. Coverage of over 256 disciplines in the sciences, social sciences, arts and humanities.

Cover-to-cover journal indexing: Every item within every *Web of Science* journal issues is indexed, including full papers, editorials, commentaries, reviews, clinical reports, and more

More than journals: *ISI Web of Knowledge* also delivers access to conference proceedings, patents, websites, and chemical structures, compounds and reactions.

Journal of Electronic Publishing

The *Journal of Electronic Publishing* (JEP) is a forum for research and discussion about contemporary publishing practices, and the impact of those practices upon users. Our contributors and readers are publishers, scholars, librarians, journalists, students, technologists, attorneys, retailers, and others with an interest in the methods and means of contemporary publishing. At its inception in January 1995, JEP carved out an important niche by recognizing that print communication was in the throes of significant change, and that digital communication would become an important--and in some cases predominant--means for transmitting published information. **Subscription - Submission - Editors - Sponsors - Browse - Search - Advanced Search**

Wiley InterScience

Wiley InterScience offers over 3 million articles from **1500+** journals, the combined output of all Wiley-Blackwell peer-reviewed primary research and survey journals, more than half of which are published in partnership with prestigious international scholarly and professional associations. Their portfolio covers the full spectrum of science, medicine, technology, business, social sciences, and the humanities, and includes many titles ranked at the forefront of their fields.

Journalseek

Genamics JournalSeek is the largest completely categorized database of freely available journal information available on the internet. The database presently contains **95320** titles. Journal information includes the description (aims and scope), journal abbreviation, journal homepage link, subject category and ISSN. Searching this information allows the rapid identification of potential journals to publish one's research in, as well as allow you to find new journals of interest to one's field.

Master Journal List

Contains a comprehensive list of journals on a variety of topics, such as biology, bioscience, biochemistry, biophysics, biotechnology, arts, humanities, agriculture, environmental sciences, clinical medicine, computing, technology, engineering, life sciences, earth sciences, social sciences, behavioural sciences, sports science, medicine, veterinary sciences, electronics, telecommunications, materials sciences, neurosciences, business,

Mathematics Journals

List of journals available at Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi

Medical Journals

Contains more than **2000** peer-reviewed Journals on medical and other allied fields

National Science Library - Journals & eJournals

NSL has access to **5000** journals in addition to over **2000** open access journals, and several important Databases and Standards like Web of Science (WOS), Derwent Innovations Index (DII), Delphion, QPAT, Scifinder, ASTM Standards and Indian Standards. The library is providing free access to electronic journals from 29 leading international publishers and database providers, like Elsevier, Springer, American Insitute of Physics, Blackwell, John Wiley, Cambridge University Press, OUP, OSA, ACS, Taylor & Francis, Scifinder, WOS, Dll, Delphion, Qpat, etc. Researchers irrespective of their affiliations may walk-in to access, browse, download and print any article from such a valuable knowledge resource for their scholarly work. The researchers / scholars, who walk-in to the CSIR labs /Institutions libraries for their scholarly work are also permitted to use these electronic resources of the consortium through the computer terminals placed in the library free of charge/fee.

National Science Library - OPAC

The NSL has more than 2,40,000 monographs and bound volumes of periodicals. The library's catalogue of books and other reading material can be accessed through library intranet and Internet (**O**nline**P**ublic**A**ccess**C**atelogue). The library catalogue is searched by author, title, publisher, keyword and year of publication.

Nature Publishing Group

Nature is the world's foremost weekly scientific journal and is the flagship journal for Nature Publishing Group (NPG). NPG publishes journals and online databases across the life, physical and applied sciences and, most recently, clinical medicine. Content encompasses daily news from award-winning journalists, expert opinion and practical

methodology, and more high impact research and reviews than any science publisher. Over **30** journals are published in association with prestigious academic societies.

OJOSE

OJOSE (**O**nline **JO**urnal **S**earch **E**ngine) is a free powerful scientific search engine enabling you to make search-queries in different databases by using only 1 search field. With OJOSE one can find, download or buy scientific publications (journals, articles, research reports, books, etc.) in up to 60 different databases. Most databases are using **ENGLISH**, follow this **link to translate** into the right language.

Open Science Directory

About **13000** scientific journals are now available in the 'Open Science Directory'. When all the special program journals will be included, the Open Science Directory will contain more than 20000 titles. Access to scientific literature is very important for the scientific work in developing countries . As a result of different projects a large collection of e-journals is now available for researchers in developing countries. The number of Open Access Journals is growing steadily as we can see in the Directory of Open Access Journals. Major UNO organizations like WHO, FAO and UNEP have their specific programs for the scientific institutions in low-income countries. Finally a lot of universities, institutes and other organizations are supporting access programs. The most important are INASP, eIFL and eJDS.All these programs and projects have their own website and/or search engine. With the Open Science Directory IOC/IODE, with the support of EBSCO and Hasselt University Library, is creating a unique access point to all the journals contained in the different programs.

OpticsInfoBase

Optics InfoBase is OSA's online library for OSA flagship journals and for partnered and copublished journals. It contains recent proceedings from OSA conferences. The Optics InfoBase has a variety of simple and advanced search and browse features for locating articles. It offers a growing number of tools for creating custom alerts and RSS feeds, linking to related content, exporting citations, and much more.

Oxford Journals

More than **250** scholarly and peer-reviewed journals almost in every field of global importance are published with different periodicity. Journals have non-open access model as well as open access model. Therefore there will be a mixture of non-open access and open access original research papers within each journal. Over 90 journals have an

optional open access model.

PNAS

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America [PNAS] is one of the world's most-cited multidisciplinary scientific serials. Since its establishment in 1914, it continues to publish cutting-edge research reports, commentaries, reviews, perspectives, colloquium papers, and actions of the Academy. Coverage in PNAS spans the biological, physical, and social sciences. PNAS is published weekly in print, and daily online in PNAS Early Edition. The PNAS impact factor is 9.38 and the Eigenfactor is 1.7 for 2008. PNAS is abstracted and/or indexed in: Index Medicus, PubMed Central, Current Contents, Medline, SPIN, JSTOR, ISI Web of Science, and BIOSIS.

PAIS International Journals

The most current edition of the PAIS International journals list contains more than **4,200** titles. It is a free list of all journals indexed and abstracted by PAIS since the mid-1970s. The list is alphabetized by title and updated semi-annually. It provides the ISSN, and for some, a link to the journal's Web site.

Practical Assessment, Research & Evaluation

Practical Assessment, Research & Evaluation (PARE) is an on-line journal supported entirely by volunteer efforts. Its purpose is to provide access to refereed articles that can have a positive impact on assessment, research, evaluation, and teaching practice.

ProjectMUSE

Project MUSE is a unique collaboration between libraries and publishers, providing 100% full-text, affordable and user-friendly online access to a comprehensive selection of prestigious humanities and social sciences journals. MUSE's online journal collections support a diverse array of research needs at academic, public, special and school libraries worldwide. Our journals are heavily indexed and peer-reviewed, with critically acclaimed articles by the most respected scholars in their fields. MUSE is also the sole source of complete, full-text versions of titles from many of the world's leading university presses and scholarly societies. Currently, MUSE provides full-text access to current content from over 400 titles representing nearly 100 not-for-profit publishers. Collection contains more than **450** journals in 47 different fields.

PubMed Central

PubMed Central (PMC) is the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) free digital archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature.The PMC journal list comprises journals that deposit material in PMC on a routine basis and generally make all their published articles available here.

Qualitative Report

An online bi-monthly journal dedicated to qualitative research since 1990; containing a comprehensive list of qualitative research web sites.

Qualitative Research Journals

The following list includes journals that focus on qualitative research as well as journals receptive to publishing qualitative research. The list, derived primarily from (a) Judith Preissle's *List of Journals Friendly to Qualitative Work*, posted to QUALRS-L on September 22, 1996; and (b) Linda Wark's *Qualitative Research Journals*, a list published in *The Qualitative Report*, Volume 1, Number 4, Fall 1992 (updated October 1999), continues to be modified. When available, links to journal home pages have been incorporated into the list. In some cases, the links lead to the publisher's site; follow links to specific titles from there.

Questia

More than **150** journals on a variety of topics such as Psychiatry, Applied Economics, Agriculture, Healthcare, Applied Management, Business Forecasting, Biblical Literature, Anthropology, Medicine, Law, etc

Research India Publications

Research India Publications is a privately owned publishing company dedicated to the global dissemination of information. All of journals published maintain the highest standards of quality, with Editorial Boards composed of scholars from around the world. At present, they have nearly **40** Journals covering the areas like Management, Mathematics, Applied Science & Technology, Wire Networks, Educational Technology, Chemical Engineering, etc

Research Journals

List of more than **150** free online journals on medical, para-medical, life sciences, social sciences, etc.,

RSC Publishing

RSC Publishing is one of the largest and most dynamic publishers of chemical science information in the world, wholly owned by the Royal Society of Chemistry. Their authors, readers and customers are truly international and their publishing activity dates back to 1841. Today they publish a wide range of journals, magazines, databases and books.

RTI International Research Publications

RTI publishes the results of their research in a variety of formats, and many can be downloaded for free as a PDF file. As they don't own the copyright of a publication, they provide a full citation and/or a link to an online version.

SAGE Journals Online

SAGE publishes more than **520** journals in Business, Humanities, Social Sciences, and Science, Technology and Medicine.SAGE Journals Online is the delivery platform that provides online access to the full text of individual SAGE journals. The SAGE Full-Text Collections, SAGE's award-winning, discipline-specific research databases, are also available on SAGE Journals Online.

ScienceDirect

More than **2,500** journals and more than nine million full-text articles are available in ScienceDirect. ScienceDirect's extensive and unique full text database covers authoritative titles from the core scientific literature, including high-impact factor titles such as THE LANCET, Cell and Tetrahedron.

ScienceGateway

Science Gateway is a directory of links and resources for biomedical science and research. It is compiled by a group of scientists located in Europe and North America. Provides a list and links to more than **16000** Journals. We do not belong to any organization. Anyone who finds this website helpful is welcome to use it free of charge. Resources - Jobs - Events - Reference - Journals - Literature - Protocols - Catalogs - Ejournals.

ScienceMag

Founded in 1880 on $10,000 of seed money from the American inventor Thomas Edison, *Science* has grown to become the world's leading outlet for scientific news, commentary, and cutting-edge research, with the largest paid circulation of any peer-reviewed general-science journal. Through its print and online incarnations, *Science* reaches an estimated worldwide readership of more than one million. In content, too, the journal is truly international in scope; some 35 to 40 percent of the

corresponding authors on its papers are based outside the United States. Its articles consistently rank among world's most cited research. News - Science Journals - Careers - Multimedia - Collections - Blogs & Communities

ScienceNews

Science News has been published since 1922. This award-winning biweekly news magazine covers important and emerging research in all fields of science. It publishes concise, accurate, timely articles that appeal to both general readers and scientists, reaching nearly 130,000 subscribers and more than one million readers. Audible.com distributes an audio edition of *Science News*. News from the *Science News* reporting team also appears at *www.sciencenews.org*. Updated daily, this site covers all areas of science. News - Blogs - Columns - Features - Science & Society

Scitation

Scitation is the re-launch of the Online Journal Publishing Service (OJPS), a leader in online sci-tech publishing and journal hosting since 1996. The name "Scitation" was chosen because it more accurately describes the platform's services to the scholarly community. Scitation includes links to many rich sources of information, including ISI's Web of Science, MEDLINE, Chemport/Chemical Abstracts Service, SPIN database, INSPEC, EDP Sciences, X-ArkiV, SLAC-SPIRES, and other Scitation journals, among others. Scitation publications contain forward links to other articles on the platform. Forward links are links to articles that were published after a particular article that cite it. In addition, links between articles and editorially related material (for example, articles and errata, or comments and replies) are a platform standard. Links are also available to any author-supplied supplementary material (including multimedia) hosted on the Scitation platform.

Scopus

Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature and quality web sources with smart tools to track, analyze and visualize research. It's designed to find the information scientists need. Quick, easy and comprehensive, Scopus provides superior support of the literature research process. Scopus, launched in November 2004, is the largest abstract and citation database containing both peer-reviewed research literature and quality web sources. With over **18,000** titles from more than 5,000 publishers, Scopus offers researchers a quick, easy and comprehensive resource to support their research needs in the scientific, technical, medical and social sciences fields and, more recently, also in the arts and humanities.

SolutionsJournal

Solutions is a hybrid peer-reviewed journal and popular magazine (think *Nature* meets the *New Yorker*). It is on the web, on newsstands, and in libraries. It's intended to allow serious, creative dialogue and discussion at the highest level across a range of perspectives, while still being understandable and engaging to the lay public. It moves beyond the current culture of argument that casts even the most complex problems as polarizing debates.

SpringerLink

SpringerLink is one of the world's leading interactive databases for high-quality STM journals, book series, books, reference works and the Online Archives Collection. SpringerLink is a powerful central access point for researchers and scientists. They have **2117** Journals covering several fields.

Strategian

Quality Information in Biology, Chemistry, Computer Science, Mathematics, Medicine, Physics, and Psychology. The magazines and journals listed here allow free access to the complete text of some or all of the articles in selected issues--usually issues published fairly recently. The publications below do *not* require any sort of registration in order to access the full text; journals and other services that do require registration in order to access full text content--even if the registration is free--are not listed.

Tayor & Francis

Building on two centuries' experience, Taylor & Francis has grown rapidly over the last two decades to become a leading international academic publisher. Operating from a network of 20 global offices, including New York, Philadelphia, Oxford, Melbourne, Stockholm, Beijing, New Delhi, Johannesburg, Singapore and Tokyo, the Taylor & Francis Group publishes more than **1,500** journals and around 1,800 new books each year, with a books backlist in excess of 20,000 specialist titles. We are providers of quality information and knowledge that enable our customers to perform their jobs efficiently, continue their education, and help contribute to the advancement of their chosen markets. Our customers are researchers, students, academics and increasingly professionals.

TheScientist

The mission of *The Scientist* is to provide compelling print and online coverage of the latest developments in the life sciences including research, technology and business. Our target audience is active researchers that are interested in maintaining a broad view of the life sciences by reading articles that are current, concise, accurate and

entertaining. Community - Careers - Blogs - Video & Multimedia - Browse Achieve

Wall Street Journal INDIA

World - Asia - Business - Markets - Market Data - Life & Style - Opinion - Tech - Real Estate - India Real Time - India Mobile - India Journal - India Management - Rural India - India Jobs

WebScience

Web of Science® provides researchers, administrators, faculty, and students with quick, powerful access to the world's leading citation databases. Authoritative, multidisciplinary content covers over **10,000** of the highest impact journals worldwide, including Open Access journals and over 110,000 conference proceedings. You'll find current and retrospective coverage in the sciences, social sciences, arts, and humanities, with coverage available to 1900.

WorldLibraries

World Libraries is a unique, free, peer-reviewed library and information science journal dedicated to librarians and libraries in regions without associations or agencies to encourage scholarly communication and professional development. Beginning in the summer of 2005 *WL* has evolved into an Internet-based journal. In addition to publishing new issues, the journal will continue to add content from its archive as well as special Web-only content. **Achieve - Index - Author Guidelines**

! ~~~JOURNALS~~~!

!~~ LIBRARIES ~~!

~~	In a pre-network world, where information resources were relatively scarce and attention relatively abundant, users built their workflow around the library. In a networked world, where information resources are relatively abundant, and attention is relatively scarce, we cannot expect this to happen. Indeed, the library needs to think about ways of building its resources around the user workflow. We cannot expect the user to come to the library any more; in fact, we cannot expect the user even to come to the library Web site any more.A corollary of this is that there is no single destination, the world has become 'incorrigibly plural'. Search engines, RSS feeds, metasearch engines: these are all places where one might discover library materials. A Researcher might experience a catalogue at institutional, regional or international levels and be guided back to an appropriate collection. Increasingly, we need to think of the catalogue, or catalogue services and data, making connections between users and relevant resources, and think of all the places where those connections should happen. An access to a library, either physical or online, is an important aspects in the life of a Researcher. Identifying, locating, finding and utilizing a library which would serve most of one's requirements is a laborious and complex process. A single source providing a comprehensive list of links to various online library sources is definitely a boon to a Researcher. Following is a list of web links providing online connection to various libraries, such as, Bodleian Library, British Library, Cambridge University Library , Centre for Research Libraries, Digital Library Federation, European Library, Harvard University Library , Library of Congress, London Library, List of National Libraries, National Libraries Website, etc., Each link is suitably annotated to enable the Researcher to facilitate a Researcher in his/her decision. Total number of libraries listed below is approximately is more than 8000.	~~
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L		L
I		I
B		B
R		R
A		A
R		R
I		I
E		E
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L		L
I	----------	I
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R	**ACM Digital Library** Journals – Magazines – Newsletters – Publications – Membership – Issues – Proceedings	R
A	**Alternative Press Centre**	A
R	The Alternative Press Center developed one of the largest private collections of alternative publications in the United States, with some titles going back to the late 1960s and early	R
I	1970s. The collection also includes books.This is a library with a social conscience, offering alternative perpectives and information that are often difficult to find in mainstream	I

libraries. The collection is open to the public and includes the most recent five years. **Publications - News & Announcements - Online Directory - Links - Blog.**

Alexandria Digital Library

The Alexandria Digital Library (ADL) offers easy access to its collections of geographically referenced materials. The library, headquartered at the University of California at Santa Barbara, is hosted by the Davidson Library's Map & Imagery Lab (MIL). The MIL team is working with development teams throughout the world to establish remote, independent, yet federated ADL nodes featuring local geographically referenced collections.

American Library Association

The ALA Constitution states the purpose of ALA as, "The object of the American Library Association shall be to promote library service and librarianship." The stated mission is, "To provide leadership for the development, promotion, and improvement of library and information services and the profession of librarianship in order to enhance learning and ensure access to information for all." **Round Tables - Publications - Committees - FAQ**

American Presidential Libraries

Presidential Libraries promote understanding of the presidency and the American experience. They preserve and provide access to historical materials, support research, and create interactive programs and exhibits that educate and inspire.

American University Libraries

More than 150 libraries arranged alphabetically

ASCE Research Library

The ASCE Research Library is a comprehensive online tool for locating articles of interest across all disciplines of civil engineering. The Research Library provides you with unprecedented access to more than 73,000 full-text papers from ASCE Journals and Proceedings published - that's over 630,000 pages! Approximately 4,000 new papers will be added each year.

Association of Research Libraries

Programs - eScience - Leadership Development - Special Collections - Preservation - Events - News - Publications - Reports - Presentations

Baker Library @ Harvard Business School

Articles - Books - HBS Cases - Historical Collections - eJournals - Journals - Working Papers - Research Guides

Bartleby

The preeminent Internet publisher of literature, reference and verse providing students, researchers and intellectually curious with unlimited access to books and information on the web, free of charge. **Reference - Verse - Fiction- Nonfiction**

L I B R A R I E S ~~ L I B R A R I E S	**Bibliotheca Alexandrina** The New Library of Alexandria, the New Bibliotheca Alexandrina is dedicated to recapture the spirit of openness and scholarship of the original Bibliotheca Alexandrina. Events - News - Research Centre - Manuscript Centre - Internet Achieve - Egyptology - Exhibition - Conference - Seminar - Workshop **Bodleian Library** The Bodleian Library is a working library which forms part of the University of Oxford. It is housed in a remarkable group of buildings which form the historic heart of the University, and you can explore the quadrangles of these magnificent structures at no charge. **Subjects - Reading Rooms - eResources - WebLearn - Facilities - Training - Workshops - Evnts - Exhibitions** **British Council Library India** All India Library Catalogue – Link to 9 Centres – eBooks – Online Customer Service - WebZine **British Library** Online Gallery – Catalogue Records – Journal Articles – Online Catalogues – Reading Room – Help for Researchers – Info for Publishers & Librarians – News – Business & IP Centre – British Library Blogs **British Museum** Research – Learning – Themes – World Cultures – Online Tours – Galleries – Shop Online – eNewsletter – Events – Membership – Videos **Cambridge University Library** The mission of Cambridge University Library is to deliver world-class library and information services to meet the needs of the local, national and international scholarly community and to support the University's mission to contribute to society through the pursuit of education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence. **Research Skills Program - Assistive Technology Area - Electronic Resources - Digital Library - Wireless Access - Projects & Collaboration - Publications - WorldCat** **Canadian Association of Libraries** CARL—the Canadian Association of Research Libraries—is the leadership organization for the Canadian research library community. The Association's members are the 28 major academic research libraries across Canada together with Library and Archives Canada, the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI) and the Library of Parliament. CARL strives to enhance the capacity of member libraries to partner in research and higher education, and to seek effective and sustainable scholarly communication and public policy encouraging of research and broad access to scholarly information.	L I B R A R I E S ~~ L I B R A R I E S

Carlyle Campbell Library [US]

You're in the right place to search for articles. First, choose a database (article index) to search. If you already know the title of the periodical you need, you need to link to Journal Finder.

Centre for Research Libraries

The Center for Research Libraries (CRL) is an international consortium of university, college, and independent research libraries. They acquire and preserve newspapers, journals, documents, archives, and other traditional and digital resources from a global network of sources, and make them available to researchers through participating libraries by interlibrary loan and electronic delivery. Most of the materials acquired are from outside of the United States, and many are from the emerging regions of the world: Africa, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, South Asia, and Latin America. CRL is based in Chicago and governed by a Board of Directors drawn entirely from the research and higher education community. **Membership - Collaborations - Collections - Services - Archiving & Preservation**

CiteSeerX

It is a scientific literature digital library and search engine that focuses primarily on the literature in computer and information science. CiteSeers aims to improve the dissemination of scientific literature and to provide improvements in functionality, usability, availability, cost, comprehensiveness, efficiency, and timeliness in the access of scientific and scholarly knowledge. Rather than creating just another digital library, CiteSeerx attempts to provide resources such as algorithms, data, metadata, services, techiniques, and software that can be used to promote other digital libraries. CiteSeerx has developed new methods and algorithms to index PostScript and PDF research articles on the Web. It indexes 1.5 million documents.

Classic Book Library

Romance – Science – Mystery – Fiction – Science Fiction – History – Historical Fiction

Copac

Copac is a freely available library catalogue, giving access to the merged online catalogues of many major UK and Irish academic and National libraries, as well as increasing numbers of specialist libraries. Copac has c.36 million records, representing the merged holdings of:

- members of the Research Libraries UK (RLUK). This includes the catalogues of the British Library, the National Library of Scotland, and the National Library of Wales / Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru.

- increasing numbers of specialist libraries with collections of national research interest, as well as records for specialist collections held in UK academic libraries.

A full list of the contributing libraries, with links to each library web site, is available on our libraries page. We are continuing to add new catalogues and the list of those waiting to be added is available on our forthcoming libraries page.

Cogprints

An electronic archive for self-archive papers in areas of Psychology, Neuroscience, Linguistics, Computer Science, Philosophy, Biology, Medicine, Anthropology, and Physical & Social Science

Connemara Public Library

Internet Browsing Centre - Publication - Conservation - Online Renewal

Cyberscience

"Cyberscience" provides you with a collection of internet resources for all issues concerning the use of information and communication technologies in academia. It contains 1157 principal links, each leading to more than several hundreds of links under sub-categories. **General research (33)** | **E-publications (250)** | **Databases/Libraries (112)** | **E-collaboration (120)** | **further E-tools (70)** | **E-teaching (46)** | **Thematic examples (205)** | **Institutions (66)** | **People/Experts (57)** | **Conferences etc. (65)** | **Politics/Law (69)** |**Miscellaneous (58)**

Delhi Museums

Just like the history and the monuments, the museums of Delhi will fascinate any visitor who is curious to know what the heritage of Delhi is all about. The museum also has activity rooms for children to play and learn.

Delhi University Library System

Having more than 34 libraries in its fold, the DULS is accomplishing its task of reaching to wider academic community. They have advanced our web activity with the subscription of as good as 29 high quality electronic databases being made available through campus network to teachers, students and research scholars. In addition to this 20 more databases are also accessible through UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium. DULS also promotes Open Access e-resources. Their success lies on its use by the academic community of Delhi University. DULS is regularly conducting innovative Information Literacy Programs (ILP) for the benefit of students, researchers and Faculty members and also making efforts in developing tutorials to make the community proficient in the use of WWW. Their OPAC is also being strengthened. They endeavor to further improve all efforts to facilitate right information to the right user at the right time.

Delnet

DELNET has been established with the prime objective of promoting resource sharing among the libraries through the development of a network of libraries. It aims to collect, store, and disseminate information besides offering computerised services to users, to

coordinate efforts for suitable collection development and also to reduce unnecessary duplication wherever possible. **Knowledge Centres - Online Databases - Interlibrary Loan - Publications - Newsletter - Research Activities**

Digital Book Index

Reference Books – Literature & Languages – History – Medicine & Health – Maths & Science – Philosophy & Religion – Law – Business – Education – Links to leading Universities in the World, leading Libraries, etc

Digital Library Federation

The DLF is a program of the Council on Library and Information Resources. Drawing on its members and others in the scholarly, library, and computing communities, the DLF brings together experts needed for each DLF initiative, and awards Distinguished Fellowships for special projects. Funding comes from members and grants. **Collect - Produce - Preserve - Use - Build**

Digital Library of India

Book collections – Journals – Newspapers – Manuscripts

Digital Scholarship

It is a Open Access publishing house since 1989. Contains *Digital Curation and Preservation Bibliography, Electronic Theses and Dissertations Bibliography, Scholarly Electronic Publishing Bibliography,* and *Scholarly Electronic Publishing Weblog.*

eBooks

Many books in the public domain may be freely accessed here, as well as some other books under specified conditions. However we cannot offer access to any copyrighted titles unless the publisher or copyright owner has so permitted. Information on the copyright laws of many countries is available here. Provides links to free digital libraries in Australia, New Zealand and World.

Education Resources Information Centre

ERIC - the Education Resources Information Center - is an online digital library of education research and information. ERIC is sponsored by the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) of the U.S. Department of Education. ERIC provides ready access to education literature to support the use of educational research and information to improve practice in learning, teaching, educational decision-making, and research.

Electronic Information for Libraries

eIFL.net is an international not-for-profit organisation with a base in Europe and a global network of partners. We work with libraries around the world to enable sustainable access to high quality digital information for people in developing and transition countries. Founded in 1999, eIFL.net began by advocating for affordable access to commercial e-journals for academic and research libraries in Central and Eastern Europe.

Today, eIFL.net partners with libraries and library consortia in over 45 developing and transition countries in Africa, Asia and Europe. Our work has also expanded to include a range of programmes and initiatives that increase access to knowledge.

Electronic Library

Classis English novels by world famous author, like Jane Austen, John Bunyan, Daniel Defoe, Arthur Conan Doyle, DH Lawrence, Jonathan Swift, etc,.

Electronic Records Archive

ERA is the National Archives and Records Administration's strategic initiative to preserve and provide long-term access to uniquely valuable electronic records of the U.S. Government, and to transition government-wide management of the lifecycle of all records into the realm of e-government.

eLibrary

Family – Music – Children – eBusiness – eMarketing – Food – Fitness – Arts – Cooking

E-LIS

E-LIS was formed in 2003 for the deposit of documents in the Library and Information Science (LIS) domain. It is the first international e-server in this subject area and resulted from the RCLIS (Research in Computing, Library and Information Science) project and the DoIS (Documents in Information Science), promoted by the Spanish Ministry of Culture and hosted by AEPIC team on machines of the Italian Consorzio Interuniversitario Lombardo per Elaborazione Automatica (CILEA). E-LIS relies on the voluntary work of individuals from a wide range of backgrounds and is non-commercial. There is neither funding nor interest in profiting from the initiative. E-LIS aims to further the Open Access philosophy by making available papers in LIS and related fields. It is a free-access international archive, in line with the Free Online Scholarship (FOS) movement and the Eprints movement, based on the Open Archive Initiative (OAI) standards and protocols. **Browse - Search - Classification Scheme - Submission Guidelines**

ePrints

EPrints is the most flexible platform for building high quality, high value repositories, recognised as the easiest and fastest way to set up repositories of research literature, scientific data, student theses, project reports, multimedia artefacts, teaching materials, scholarly collections, digitised records, exhibitions and performances. Within this site you will find information and resources to make open access a reality within your own institution: open source software and support, commercial hosting, training and development services and also open access advice and information.

eResearch@Harvard Libraries

eResources - eJournals - Cross Search - Library Info

European Case Clearing House

ECCH offers the largest and most up-to-date collection of management case study materials to be found anywhere in the world, as well as a reprint service for a growing number of leading international management journals. ECCH is a non-profit organisation dedicated to promoting and facilitating case study based learning in management education and development. It was established by the business school community to fulfill its needs to provide a mechanism for publishing and distributing case study materials. The EECH case collection and facilities are unrivalled throughout the world. **Case collection - Online case search - Workshops - Competitions - Awards - Scholarships - Publications - Cases - Activities**

European Library

Links to European national libraries - Journals - Children's Literature - Digital collections - Images - Maps - Manuscripts

Free eBook Download Library

Arts & Humanities – Health – Business – Education – House & Garden – World & Travel – Culture & Religion – Sports – Internet

FreeLibrary

Since 2003, The Free Library has offered free, full-text versions of classic literary works from hundreds of celebrated authors, whose biographies, images, and famous quotations can also be found on the site. Recently, The Free Library has been expanded to include a massive collection of periodicals from hundreds of leading publications covering Business and Industry, Communications, Entertainment, Health, Humanities, Law, Government, Politics, Recreation and Leisure, Science and Technology, and Social Sciences. This collection includes millions of articles dating back to 1984 as well as newly-published articles that are added to the site daily.

Free Management Library

The Library provides easy-to-access, clutter-free, comprehensive resources regarding the leadership and management of yourself, other individuals, groups and organizations. Content is relevant to the vast majority of people, whether they are in large or small for-profit or nonprofit organizations. Over the past 15 years, the Library has grown to be one of the world's largest well-organized collections of these types of resources. The Library has been averaging well over 1,000,000 visitors per month.. Many of its topics consistently rank in the top ten results from Google searches.

Gateway to Library Catalogs

Welcome to the Library of Congress Page for gateway access to LC's catalog and those at many other institutions. **Search Library of Congress Catalog - Search Other Catalogs**

Harvard Libraries

Digital Collections – eResearch – Research Tools – Scholarly Repository – Events & Exhibitions – Research Guides – FAQ for Visitors – University Library Progrms – eResources – eJournals – RefWorks

Harvard Public Library

Downloadable eBooks - Audio Books - DVDs - Online Databases - Facts on File - Grolier Online - Newspapers Online

Harvard University Library

Harvard's libraries reflect the complete world of scholarship and information. They acquire, disseminate, and preserve information in all the forms in which it is created. Today, Harvard's library holdings range from traditional print collections to rapidly expanding inventories of digital resources. It is the work of the Harvard libraries to provide the University's faculty, students, and researchers—now and in the future—with comprehensive access over time to all of these materials.The University's traditional holdings of more than 16 million volumes are rooted in the 1638 bequest of 400 books from John Harvard. **Digital Initiative - Archives - Depository - Preservation Centre - News - Publications - Digital Materials - Web-accessible Collections - Research Library**

INDEST

Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Science & Technology Consortium was set up by MHRD with the financial assistance from AICTE. The INDEST-AICTE Consortium is the most ambitious initiative taken so far in the country. The benefit of consortia-based subscription to electronic resources is not confined to 38 major technological institutions in the country but is also extended to all AICTE-accredited and UGC-affiliated institutions. (522)engineering colleges and institutions have already joined the consortium on their own. **How to join - Esources - Search - Downloads - FAQ**

Informine

INFOMINE is a virtual library of Internet resources relevant to faculty, students, and research staff at the university level. It contains useful Internet resources such as databases, electronic journals, electronic books, bulletin boards, mailing lists, online library card catalogs, articles, directories of researchers, and many other types of information. INFOMINE is librarian built. Librarians from the University of California, Wake Forest University, California State University, the University of Detroit - Mercy, and other universities and colleges have contributed to building INFOMINE. We hope our service is useful and would appreciate any comments. **Bio, Agri & Medical Sciences - Business & Economics - Ejournals - Government info - PhySci, Engr, CS & Maths - SocSci & Humanities - Visual & Performing Arts - Maps & GIS - Cultural Diversity**

Institutional Repository Bibliography

The Institutional Repository Bibliography (*IRB*) presents selected English-language articles,

books, technical reports, and other scholarly textual sources that are useful in understanding institutional repositories. (See the scope note for further details.) Most sources have been published between 2000 and the present; however, a limited number of key sources published prior to 2000 are also included. Where possible, links are provided to e-prints in disciplinary archives and institutional repositories for published articles. Note that e-prints and published articles may not be identical.

International Children's Digital Library

Book News – Library News & Notes – Read Books – Researchers and Librarians

International Federation of Library Associations

The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) is the leading international body representing the interests of library and information services and their users. It is the global voice of the library and information profession. Founded in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1927 at an international conference, we celebrated our **75th birthday** at our conference in Glasgow, Scotland in 2002. We now have 1600 Members in approximately 150 countries around the world. IFLA was registered in the Netherlands in 1971. The Royal Library, the national library of the Netherlands, in The Hague, generously provides the facilities for our headquarters. **News - Annual Conference - Membership - Corporate Partners - Publications - Activities & Group**

Internet Archive

Free access to researchers, historians, scholars, general public – 150 billion pages – Moving Images – Live Music Archive – Audio – Texts

Internet Public Library

Subject Collections – Arts & Humanities – Literature - online Texts – Science – Business - Social Science – Education – Health – Newspapers – Almanacs – Dictionaries – Encyclopedias – Books – Magazines – Ready Reference – Contemporary Fiction – Drama/Plays – Links to Internet Resources

Libcat

The online catalog is the most important and most powerful tool that libraries have to organize and present information to their users. Its strength lies in its relationship to a series of standards developed over time to meet the needs of both users and library staff. Each cataloging system is based on a world-of-information-view that places catalog items in appropriate categories. Today users are offered what appears to be an enriched catalog replete with ancillary databases, cd-rom access, and various gateways to other information sources. To the user it's "just the catalog" even though it may in reality be a seamless web of programs using various types of hardware. Some libraries add simple text files containing tips on how to use the catalog, library guides, calendars of events; others offer commercial and in-house bibliographies and databases.

Libdex

List of 18000 libraries arranged country-wise. Libdex is owned and operated by Bisca International Investments Ltd, a Gibraltar based business specialising in interactive, content driven consumer web sites. We pride ourselves on producing sticky web sites which allow visitors to share information and ideas with one another. Whilst we continue to invest heavily in sourcing unique content for our web sites our goal is to create a sustainable community of contributing users to ensure the information we provide is accurate, interesting and up to date.

Library and Archive Canada

In 2004, the National Archives of Canada and the National Library of Canada were drawn together by the *Library and Archives of Canada Act* to create a new knowledge institution for Canadians—Library and Archives Canada, a source of enduring knowledge and the continuing memory of the government of Canada and its institutions.

LibrararyJournal

In its 133rd year of publication, *Library Journal* is the oldest and most respected publication covering the library field. Considered to be the "bible" of the library world, *LJ* is read by over 100,000 library directors, administrators, and staff in public, academic, and special libraries. *LJ* is the single-most comprehensive publication for librarians, with groundbreaking features and analytical news reports covering technology, management, policy, and other professional concerns. Its hefty review sections evaluate nearly 7000 books annually, along with hundreds of audiobooks, videos, databases, web sites, and systems that libraries buy. **Newsletter - Library & Librarians - Technology - Reviews - Collection Development - Careers - Tools - Blogs**

Library of Congress

Resources for Families, Kids, Librarians, Publishers, Researchers, Teachers, Visitors – News – Popular Topics & Collections – Library Highlights – Upcoming Events

LibrarySpot

Simplifying the Search for the Best Library and Reference Resources on the Web. Welcome to LibrarySpot.com, a free virtual library resource center for educators and students, librarians and their patrons, families, businesses and just about anyone exploring the Web for valuable research information. We created LibrarySpot.com to break through the information overload of the Web and bring the best library and reference sites together with insightful editorial in one user-friendly spot. Sites featured on LibrarySpot.com are hand-selected and reviewed by our editorial team for their exceptional quality, content and utility. **Academic libraries - Medical libraries - Film libraries - Govt libraries - Law libraries - National libraries - Public libraries - State libraries - Books - Journals - Newspapers - Magazines - Newswires - Almanacs - Biographies -**

Countries - Directories - Dictionaries - Encyclopedias - Maps - Quotations - Yellow pages - World time

LibWeb

Library Servers via WWW. All kinds of libraries [academic, public, national and state] arranged continent-wise, country-wise, region-wise, state-wise and city-wise.

List of National Libraries

A national library is a one specifically established by the government of a nation to serve as the preeminent repository of information for that country. Unlike public libraries, these rarely allow citizens to borrow books. Often, they include numerous rare, valuable, or significant works. National libraries are usually notable for their size, compared to that of other libraries in the same country. Some national libraries may be thematic or specialized in some specific domains, beside or in replacement of the 'main' national library.

LISgateway

It provides searchable and browsable catalogue of Internet based resources related to Library & Information Science. It encourages the exploitation of publishers material by providing free access to quality web resources. The data pages establishes links mainly to site, which have produced e-journals, e-books, reference resources etc. It improves the effectiveness of Internet searching and will serve as a source of information for LIS people. Users would be directed to high quality of Internet resources rather than to have evaluate, filter and organize the resources themselves.

London Library

Over many generations the London Library has been amassing books and periodicals covering every aspect of the humanities to give readers, writers and researchers the riches of a national reference library for use in their own homes or workplaces. The Library's founding principles remain a blueprint for providing the most direct and liberal access to knowledge. It is a central tenet of the Library that, as books are never entirely superseded, and therefore never redundant, the collections should not be weeded of material merely because it is old, idiosyncratic or unfashionable: except in the case of exact duplication, almost nothing has ever been discarded from the Library's shelves. Over 95% of the collections, which now number some one million volumes, is stored on some 15 miles of open-access shelves which may be freely browsed, and over 97% is available for loan. With books dating from the 16th century to the latest publications in print and electronic form, the Library has sought to be contemporary in every age. **Electronic Library - Reading Rooms - Internet Access - Electronic Resources - Events - Annual Lectures - Online Catalogue**

LongIslandUniversityLibrary

Catalogue - Online Databases - Periodicals - Library Instruction - Library Resources - Publications - Exhibits & Events - News & Blogs - Electronic Reserves - Citation Styles -

Internet Resources - Periodical Collection - Links to other Libraries - Web Databases - Ebsco Host Databases - ProQuest Databases - Lexis-Nexis Databases - Thomson Scientific Databases - Guides to Library Research - Pathfinder Bibliographies - Library Services

Nalanda Digital Library

Online journals - eBooks - eJournals - eDatabases - Open Access Resources - eLearning Courses - Search Engines

National Agricultural Library [US]

The National Agricultural Library is one of four national libraries of the United States, with locations in Beltsville, Maryland andWashington, D.C. It houses one of the world's largest and most accessible agricultural information collections and serves as the nexus for a national network of state land-grant and U.S.Department of Agriculture field libraries. In fiscal year 2005 (Oct 2004 through Sept 2005) NAL delivered more than 80 million direct customer service transactions.

National Library, INDIA

The National Library, India is the largest library in the country. It is an institution of National importance under the 'Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism & Culture, Government of India'. The library is designated to collect, disseminate and preserve the printed material produced in the country. The library is situated on a scenic 30 acres Belvedere Estate, in Kolkata, formerly Calcutta City. **Collection - Conservation - Events - News - Publications - Reading Rooms - Inter Library Loan - Seminar**

National Library of Australia

The National Library of Australia is the country's largest reference library. Their role is to ensure that documentary resources of national significance relating to Australia and the Australian people, as well as significant non-Australian library materials, are collected, preserved and made accessible either through the Library itself or through collaborative arrangements with other libraries and information providers. **Exhibitions - eResources - Manuscripts - Activities - Publications - Digital Collections**

National Library of China

Alongside Purple Bamboo Park in Beijing's Haidian District stands the main National Library of China (NLC), its architecture perfectly blending a splendid facade with a graceful solemnity. As the third largest national library in the world, covering 250,000 square meters, it embraces three components: the first phase of construction (1987), the second phase (2008), and the NLC Library of Ancient Books, west of Beihai Park.

National Library of Education [US]

The National Library of Education (NLE) serves as the federal government's primary resource center for education information, providing collections and information services to the public, education community and other government agencies on current and

historical programs, activities and publications of the U.S. Department of Education; federal education policy; and education research and statistics. In addition to on-site access, the Library's services are available by phone, Internet, fax and mail.

National Library of Finland

The National Library of Finland is the oldest and largest scholarly library in Finland as well as the largest independent institute at the University of Helsinki. It is responsible for the collection, description, preservation and accessibility of Finland's printed national heritage and the unique collections under its care. The National Library also serves as a national service and development centre for the library sector and promotes national and international cooperation in the field.

National Library of Ireland

The mission of the Library is to collect, preserve, promote and make accessible the documentary and intellectual record of the life of Ireland and to contribute to the provisions of access to the larger universe of recorded knowledge. The National Library is open, free of charge, to all those who wish to consult the collections for material not otherwise available through the public library service or an academic library. A Reader's Ticket is necessary in order to consult most categories of material.

National Library of Medicine

The National Library of Medicine (NLM), on the campus of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, is the world's largest medical library. The Library collects materials and provides information and research services in all areas of biomedicine and health care.

National Library of New Zealand

The purpose of the National Library, as defined in the National Library of New Zealand Act 2003, is to enrich the cultural and economic life of New Zealand and its interchange with other nations, as appropriate, by:

- collecting, preserving, and protecting documents, particularly those relating to New Zealand, and make them accessible for all the people of New Zealand, in a manner consistent with their status as documentary heritage and taonga;
- supplementing and furthering the work of other libraries in New Zealand; and
- working collaboratively with other institutions having similar purposes, including those forming part of the international library community.

National Library of Pakistan

National Library of Pakistan is a legal depository for all published literary heritage of Pakistan . It serves as top most knowledge resource centre of the nation as well as fountain head of Library developments in the country. The library strives to develop significant collection of human knowledge, comprehensive collection of national literary heritage and

deliver excellent Library services for promotion of knowledge based society in Pakistan . The Library is responsible for National bibliographic control and preserves the literary heritage of the country for the use of present as well as future generations. A vast collection of publications about Pakistan, its culture, people and books authored by Pakistanis living abroad forms a major portion of National Library of Pakistan's main collection. A significant part of collection consists on manuscripts and rare books. National Library of Pakistan is an active member of many library communities in the world such as PLA, IFLA, CDNL and CDNLAO.

National Library of Russia

The history of the National Library of Russia begins with its foundation on 27 May 1795 and covers a period of just under two hundred years. The history of the country during these two centuries covers many different periods: eras of Catherine the Great, Alexander I, Nicholas I, the major reforms which took place in the 1850s, the February Revolution of 1917 and the October Revolution, the World War II. All events and the changed conditions of Russian life inevitably affected life in the Library. **Digital Library - Online Collections - Electronic Catalogues - Electronic Delivery - Micro Films - Asian Collections - European Books/Periodicals - Interlibrary Loan Service - Projects**

National Library of Scotland

The National Library of Scotland is a reference library with world-class collections. NLS is also Scotland's largest library and one of the major research libraries in Europe. Our collections range from rare historical documents to online journals, covering every subject. We specialise in Scotland's knowledge, history and culture. See below for a short summary of each section in this category.

National Library of Singapore

The National Library had its beginnings in 1823 and was inextricably tied to the establishment of Singapore’s first major educational institution, The Singapore Institution, now known as the Raffles Institution, as well as the founder of modern Singapore Sir Stamford Raffles. Stamford Raffles worked for the British East India Company, a purely commercial enterprise but he was a self-made man who fervently believed in the opportunities afforded by education and its ability to benefit the poor. Soon after the founding of Singapore, Raffles proposed setting up an educational establishment and envisioned that a library was needed to support the educational aims of the college. As such, the seeds of the National Library were sown.

National Library of Sweden

The National Library of Sweden has been collecting virtually everything printed in Sweden or in Swedish since 1661. The National Library is also a humanities research library that purchases scholarly literature in several languages. **Research and Knowledge development - News & Events - Audiovisual Material - Research Library**

National Libraries Websites

The objectives of this website are to:

- Consolidate all existing websites of the National Libraries of 195 countries world-wide onto a single platform
- Increase participation close to 100% of all National Libraries world-wide in both the website and directory
- Maintain an accurate and up-to-date directory of all National Libraries world-wide including all points of contact
- Provide interactive access for those National Libraries that do not yet have a proprietary website but wish to participate in this project
- Highlight recently added National Libraries

National Library Websites

The national libraries currently maintain websites. Some of these libraries also make their catalogue freely available via the web. For more information, see guide to national library catalogues.

National Medical Library

The National Medical Library aims to provide wide and efficient library and information services to the health science (HS) professionals in India. It functions under the administrative control of the Directorate General of Health Services. **Journals - News & Notices - Consultation Service.**

National Science Library

National Science Library (NSL) is the national centre in India of ISSN international centre [ISSN International Centre is a network with its Headquarters at Paris] for assigning ISSN to serials published in India. NSL has access to 4000+ journals in addition to over 2000 open access journals, and several important Databases and Standards like Web of Science (WOS), Derwent Innovations Index (DII), Delphion, QPAT, Scifinder, ASTM Standards and Indian Standards. The library is providing free access to electronic journals from 29 leading international publishers and database providers, like Elsevier, Springer, American Institute of Physics, Blackwell, John Wiley, Cambridge University Press, OUP, OSA, ACS, Taylor & Francis, Scifinder, WOS, DII, Delphion, Qpat etc.

Newspaper & Current Periodical Reading Room

It is a serial and government publications division of Library of Congress. The Serial &Government Publications Division maintains one of the most extensive newspaper collections in the world. It is exceptionally strong in US newspapers, with 9,000 titles

covering the past three centuries. With over 25,000 non-US titles, it is the largest collection of overseas newspapers in the world. Beyond its newspaper holdings, the Division also has extensive collections of current periodicals (70,000 titles) comic books (6,000 titles) and government publications (1 million items). **Chronicling America - Digital Collections - Newspapers - Periodicals - Government Publications - Special Collections - FAQ - Internet Resources - Search tools**

New York Public Library

Find Boos - DVDs & Video - Classes, Programs & Exhibitions - Blogs - Publications - Library Shop - Media Center - E-Newsletters - eNYPL Collections.

OnlineBooksPage

There's a vast range of online literature beyond what we index individually on The Online Books Page. Below we list some of the major sources and indexes of free online texts, in all languages, both general and specialized. These are large, general-purpose collections with substantial English-language listings. For archives that mainly carry other languages, see the foreign languages archive listings.

Online Computer Library Centre

Founded in 1967, OCLC Online Computer Library Center is a nonprofit, membership, computer library service and research organization dedicated to the public purposes of furthering access to the world's information and reducing the rate of rise of library costs. More than 71,000 libraries in 112 countries and territories around the world use OCLC services to locate, acquire, catalog, lend and preserve library materials. Researchers, students, faculty, scholars, professional librarians and other information seekers use OCLC services to obtain bibliographic, abstract and full-text information when and where they need it.

Open University Library

The Open University library website is a gateway to a wide range of online information resources. It also provides information about the services and resources at the Open University Library building in Milton Keynes. The Library has over 2000 printed journal subscriptions, shelved alphabetically by title on the Library ground floor (current issues) and on the second floor (back issues). Please search the library catalogue (by going to Basic search and selecting the printed journal limit). To see a selection of ejournals for your subject, go to online collections by subject. To search across a range of journals at once use

the Electronic journal collections.

Oxford Digital Library

Oxford Digital Library is currently establishing a range of core services to support the creation of digital resources from Oxford University Library Services holdings. This web site offers central access to digital collections of Oxford libraries and informs you about ODL services, funding activities, digital library technology and developments. The Oxford Digital Library has a major role in co-ordinating and stimulating digitization activities in the University. **Services - Digital Collections - News - Projects - Papers - Publications - Presentation**

Oxford University Press – ORC

Online Resource Centres are developed by Oxford University Press and its authors to provide students and lecturers with ready-to-use teaching and learning resources. The resources in each centre are developed to complement the related textbook and vary from site to site. This Centre complements more than 1500 text book in a variety of fields.

Project Gutenburg

More than 30000 downloadable free ebooks, - More than 100 000 ebooks through their partners and affiliates - **Book Catalogue – Book Search – Top Downloads – Online Catalogues – Offline eCatalogues**

Public Library of Science

The Public Library of Science (PLoS) is a nonprofit organization of scientists and physicians committed to making the world's scientific and medical literature a public resource. In 2003, PLoS launched a nonprofit scientific and medical publishing venture that provides scientists and physicians with high-quality, high-profile journals in which to publish their most important work. Under the open access model, PLoS journals are immediately available online, with no charges for access and no restrictions on subsequent redistribution or use, as long as the author(s) and source are cited. **Open Access - Search - News & Events - PloS Journals - Posters & Media**

Questia Online Library

Questia is the first online library that provides 24/7 access to the world's largest online collection of books and journal articles in the humanities and social sciences, plus magazine and newspaper articles. One can search each and every word of all of the books and journal articles in the collection. One can read every title cover to cover. This rich, scholarly content -- selected by professional collection development librarians -- is not available elsewhere on the Internet. Anyone doing research or just interested in topics that touch on the humanities and social sciences will find titles of interest in Questia.

QualityBookLibrary

It is an online bookstore with a twist. Rather than selling every title under the sun (and trying to compete with the Amazons of the world), QualityBook.com sells a variety of special interest titles, mainly focused on do-it-yourself kits for everything ranging from getting a divorce to starting your own business.

Sanskrit Library

The Sanskrit Library is dedicated to facilitating philological research and education in Vedic and Classical Sanskrit language and literature by documenting, collecting, preserving, and publishing oral, written, and printed texts in digital form, and by developing innovative research and educational tools. Current research involves linguistic issues in encoding, computational phonology and morphology, OCR for Indic scripts, and markup of digitized Sanskrit lexica.

SciCentral

Since 1997, the SciCentral editors have been aggregating breaking research news from the most reputable and reliable sources. The service has received over 30 Web awards and enthusiastic reviews from leading science publishers (e.g.;*Science Magazine*, *The Lancet*, *The New Scientist*) for the quality of its service. Over 700 other websites point to SciCentral as a trusted source of information. **Literature Search - Journals - Databases - Jobs - Conferences - Tools & Protocols - Research News: Bio Sciences, Health Sciences, Physics/Chemistry, Earth & Space, Engineering**

SLAC Research Library

The Library specializes in complex multidisciplinary research questions. No matter what one is are looking for, or what field one is in, they can help. Whatever one's specialty, they have a tool to help locate information one needs. Many databases allow to retrieve articles in electronic versions.

Smithsonian Institution Research Information System [SIRIS]

The holdings of the Smithsonian's archival, library and specialized research collections can be found online in the Smithsonian Institution Research Information System. With over 1,700,000 records, SIRIS covers a wide variety of topical subjects from Art & Design, to History & Culture, to Science & Technology. The materials combine to shed light on innumerable historical events, scientific discoveries, cultural happenings, artistic styles, and social conditions. Ranging from the mundane to the momentous, the Smithsonian collections provide documentary evidence that both reveals our past and fosters new discoveries. Search over 2.3 million records, with 280,000 images, video and sound files from dozens of Smithsonian museums, archives, and libraries. 1.5 million printed books, manuscripts, periodicals, exhibition catalogs, and electronic versions of rare books and exhibitions. 252,000 descriptions of personal papers, manuscripts, photographs, oral

histories, films, and organizational records. 600,000 records of the Inventory of American Painting & Sculpture, Photograph Archives and Pre-1877 Art Exhibition Catalogue Index.

SPARC

SPARC®, the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition, is an international alliance of academic and research libraries working to correct imbalances in the scholarly publishing system. Developed by the Association of Research Libraries, SPARC has become a catalyst for change. Its pragmatic focus is to stimulate the emergence of new scholarly communication models that expand the dissemination of scholarly research and reduce financial pressures on libraries. Action by SPARC in collaboration with stakeholders – including authors, publishers, and libraries – builds on the unprecedented opportunities created by the networked digital environment to advance the conduct of scholarship. Leading academic organizations have endorsed SPARC. **News & Media - Advocacy - Partners - Publications - Resources - Meetings & Events - Membership**

SPARCEurope

SPARC Europe is an alliance of European research libraries, library organisations and research institutions. It provides a voice for the community, and the support and tools it needs in order to bring about positive change to the system of scholarly communications.

SSRN eLibrary

The SSRN eLibrary consists of two parts: an Abstract Database containing abstracts on over 276,500 scholarly working papers and forthcoming papers and an Electronic Paper Collection currently containing over 227,300 downloadable full text documents in Adobe Acrobat pdf format. The eLibrary also includes the research papers of a number of Fee Based Partner Publications. It contains Database Search which enables the user to search more than 250 000 abstracts by title, author, key words.

TrulyFreeBooks

All kinds of books - Fiction -Nonfiction - Free downloads

UlrichsWeb

Ulrichsweb™ is the authoritative source of bibliographic and publisher information on more than 300,000 periodicals of all types–academic and scholarly journals, Open Access publications, peer-reviewed titles, popular magazines, newspapers, newsletters, and more from around the world. And, it's easy to use! It will give you access to a quarter of a million bibliographic titles with thousands of full text reviews along with the speed, convenience, and connectivity only the Web can offer. In addition, it will save you time and effort and increase the ease with which you serve your customers or patrons. Whether you are a library, bookstore, or publisher Ulrichsweb will give access to full publisher information as well as the answers to all your questions concerning serial publications.

UNESCO Libraries Portal

Empowering people through the free flow of ideas and by access to information and knowledge. News - Events - In Focus - Publications - Websites - Portals

Universal Digital Library

More than 1 million books available to read in all possible topics – Out of 1 million books, 10000 books are available in more than one language – More number of books are being added daily – A powerful search engine seamlessly functions - This digital library would be open all the 168 hours the week on a 24x7x365 basis. More than one individual will be able to use the same book at the same time. Thus, popular works will not be checked out and thus unavailable to others.

Vatican Library

Bookshop - Online Catalogues - Conservation Workshop - Exhibition - Manuscript collections - Archival collections - Prints and Engravings - Events

Virtual Library

The WWW Virtual Library. The original Internet subject guide that covers many disciplines including the Social Sciences.

Wall Street Executive Library

The internet is an amazing place. Since 1991 (i.e. the mesozoic era in relative pre-www terms), we've used the net to research finance, stocks, economic trends, demographics, and industry information. We quickly found that the problem wasn't a lack of information on these topics but rather mountains of data from many different sources. Unfortunately, only a few of these resources provided relevant and useful information.

When the world wide web arrived we realized that for 90% of the research we did we referenced the same sites. The difficult part was that as we upgraded computer operating systems or web browsers, the bookmarks that we had indexed did not always make the move with us. In addition, the links to the sites would often change, and we'd spend more time searching for the new http:// path.

We thought it would be a great idea if someone created a web directory for the best business information sources. A public directory that listed only the most relevant and useful business sites**. We knew if we created it, our** Wall Street ExecutiveLibrary users would be amongst the web's intelligentsia, ... the cognoscenti. They would be a tough, demanding, elite. This group wouldn't need explanations, or how to guides, ... only quick access to the best of the web's resources!

The result of all of this thought is The Wall Street ExecutiveLibrary.com, *The Web's Best Business Sites!* Over 1000 content rich resources for an informed, intelligent, perspective.

WolrdBookLibrary

The World eBook Library Consortia is the world's largest eBook association. Founded in 1996, the World eBook Library Consortia is a global coordinated effort to preserve and disseminate classic works of literature, serials, bibliographies, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other reference works in a number of languages and countries around the world. Their mission is to serve the public, aid students and educators by providing both free public access and an enhanced membership section to the world's most complete collection of electronic texts, books, and documents on-line as well as offer a variety of services and resources that support and strengthen the instructional programs of education, elementary through post baccalaureate studies.

WorldCat

WorldCat connects you to the collections and services of more than 10,000 libraries worldwide. WorldCat is the world's largest network of library content and services. WorldCat libraries are dedicated to providing access to their resources on the Web, where most people start their search for information. WorldCat.org lets you search the collections of libraries in your community and thousands more around the world. WorldCat grows every day thanks to the efforts of librarians and other information professionals.

World Digital Library

The World Digital Library (WDL) makes available on the Internet, free of charge and in multilingual format, significant primary materials from countries and cultures around the world.

World Public Library

The World Public Library Association Collection shelves more than 750,000+ PDF eBooks in 100+ languages. The World Public Library Association contains 125 of the finest eBook and eDocument collections published on the Internet today. The mission of the World Public Library's Acquisition Department is to add new eBooks 24/7 to our shelves.

World Wide School

More than 2200 eBooks on Literature , Youth, History, Geography, Social Sciences, Reference, Applied Science & Technology – Pure Science – Philosophy, Religion

Yale University Library

Research Tools - Online tutorials - Online Journals & Newspapers - Workshops & Research Education - International Programs

Zetoc

Zetoc provides access to the British Library's Electronic Table of Contents of around 20,000

	current journals and around 16,000 conference proceedings published per year. The database covers 1993 to date, and is updated on a daily basis. It includes an email alerting service, to enable you to keep up-to-date with relevant new articles and papers. Zetoc is free to use for members of JISC-sponsored UK higher and further education institutions and research councils. It is also available to all of NHS England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. A number of other institutions are eligible to subscribe to Zetoc.	

!~~ LIBRARIES ~~!



NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES & TV CHANNELS

Getting updated is vital for any Researcher. For the last twenty years, i.e., from 1990s onwards information flows across the world on a breadth-taking speed. So many electronic gadgets have appeared in the market in facilitating the flow of information. It is an age of ICT. Information, that too updated information, plays major role in deciding the quality or otherwise of a research project/work. There are several occasions where lack of correct and timely data and information hampered the progress of major research projects and thus, leading to waste of time, energy and money. Several information sources like newspaper, TV channels have become online. One has to have an access to these media to get globally updated data and information. Internet plays an unimaginable role in the creation and dissemination of knowledge. Following list covers a wide variety of online news channels, online newspapers and online TV channels, covering a wide range of fields, such as politics, economics, trade, culture, heritage, language, literature, social sciences, games & sports, agriculture, healthcare, wealth care, finance, food & nutrition, etc., A Researcher has to identify, locate and make use of few of these links which serve him/her the most. Almost all major online news channels, online news magazines, online TV channels, etc have been covered in the following list.

American Newspapers

All American newspapers - State wise - City wise

ApologeticsIndex

The Apologetics Index 'family of web sites' provides 40,870+ pages of research resources on religious cults, sects, new religious movements, alternative religions, apologetics-, anticult-, and countercult organizations, doctrines, religious practices and world views. These resources reflect a variety of theological and/or sociological perspectives.

Artnet

Artnet is the place to buy, sell and research fine art online. Our online Gallery Network is the largest of its kind, with over 2,200 galleries in over 250 cities worldwide, more than 166,000 artworks by over

39,000 artists from around the globe. The Network serves dealers and art buyers alike by providing a survey of the market and its pricing trends, as well as the means to communicate instantly, inexpensively and globally. Other key services include *artnetMagazine,* the insider's guide to the art market with daily news, reviews, and features by renowned writers in the art community and the Price Database.

AustralianNewspaperOnline

All newspapers - State wise - Town wise - Alphabetically arranged

BeelineTV

Watch free online TV channels from around the world. Beeline TV provides a selection of the best broadband internet television channels.Enjoy news, TV shows, movies, music, entertainment and sports. A fast connection to the internet is recommended.

British Media Online

UK newspapers - National - Regional - Dailies - Weekly - Monthly - Magazines - Portals

Conference Alerts

Conference Alerts brings together two groups of people - conference organizers, and academics who need to stay informed about conferences. We work with both small first-time conference organizers and established professional societies to ensure that notification of their conferences reach specifically interested parties. Both individual academics and a wide range of 'knowledge brokers' - such as journal editors, web site administrators and discussion list moderators - rely on our searchable online database and on Conference Alerts Monthly to remain informed about upcoming academic and professional events. We are based in South Africa, but operate as a global organization maintaining an extensive, constantly updated database of conferences and subscribers all over the world. Our internet-based automated process enable us to provide this service at no cost to subscribers and at no cost (for a basic listing) or at a nominal fee (for the Featured Event service) to conference organizers.

Connecting India Group

Indian Music - Festivals - Dances - News - Tourism - Travel - Resorts - Arts - Culture - heritage - Stock Exchange News - Asia News - Euro News - India News - World News - Sports - Indian Films

Diabetes Health

Diabetes Health is the essential resource for people living with diabetes—both newly diagnosed and experienced—as well as the professionals who care for them. We provide balanced expert news and information on living healthfully with diabetes. Each issue includes cutting-edge editorial coverage of new products, research, treatment options, and meaningful lifestyle issues.

Discovery Channel

Animal Planet - Science Channel - Military Channel - Discovery Health - TV Shows - TV Schedules - News - Videos - Games - Blogs - Newsletters - Discovery Store - Discovery Adventures

Economist The

Economist.com is the premier online source for the analysis of world business and current affairs, providing authoritative insight and opinion on international news, world politics, business, finance, science and technology, as well as overviews of cultural trends and regular industry, business and country special reports.

e Magazines Catalogue

Indian Magazines covers news and editorials globally on Current Affairs, Controversies, Politics, Business & Finance, Trade and Industry, Sports News, Music and art, Entertainment, Film reviews, Bollywood News, Parenting, health and fitness and many more in English, Hindi and other regional languages. Some of the major magazines are India Today, Outlook, Wheels Unplugged, Shipping today, Pratiyogita Darpan, etc.

EuroTV.Com

More than 180 TV channels

Facebook

Adventure World Magazine - Info - Photos - Press - Resources - Video - Events - Lexicon

Free Live TVs

Free TV Channels - Language wise - Country wise - Category wise

FreeeTV.Com

More than 1650 Free TV channels worldwide

Free Tube TV

News - Business - Education - Entertainment - Music - Sports - Life Style - Religious - Movies - Adult

Gallup

Gallup has studied human nature and behavior for more than 75 years. Gallup's reputation for delivering relevant, timely, and visionary research on what people around the world think and feel is the cornerstone of the organization. Gallup employs many of the world's leading scientists in management, economics, psychology, and sociology, and our consultants assist leaders in identifying and monitoring behavioral economic indicators worldwide.

Indian Business Directory

India's business environment has evolved and transformed itself at a much faster pace in the recent years. India has become one of the most attractive destinations for doing business owing to boosting economy, good GDP and other economic indicators. Indian business directory brings to you all that relates to doing business in Indian scenario- Indian business events, Industry analysis reports, business news, financial term glossary, mutual fund and investment tools, you name it and we have it here.

Indian Online Newspapers

List of all Indian Newspapers - Language wise - State wise - City wise

Live Online TV

TV Channels: News, Music, sports, Cartoon, Games, Fashion, Celebrities, Life Style, Travel, Education, Adult, Entertainment, Movies, etc PLUS Major TV channels of important countries.

Magazine Mall

Magazinemall.in is a property of Global Interactive Malls P. Ltd.. We are focused on retailing publications in an 'e-bricks' model across India and the rest of the world. Magazinemall.in offers a comprehensive order catalogue of publications in the magazine category across India, with reading material packaged as

family packs across verticals and interests, professional packs along relevant verticals, corporate packs across industry verticals, while also providing You with the option to design Your own packs aligned with individual interests and preferences.

Media Brave

More than 1000 Free TV Online - USA TV - Europe TV - Asian TV - Arabian TV - Canada TV - Fantastic TV - South America TV

Medical News

Latest Medical News and Research from Around the World - Healthcare News - Child Health News - Technology News -Infection News - Medical Research News - Medical Science News - Archive - Medical A2Z - Women's Health News - Newsletter.

Mega Indian TV

A free TV portal - Watch all Indian TV channels free - 24*7 Entertainment Free

Newspapers from Latin America

This page allows you to read Spanish and Portuguese Language newspapers from Latin America the minute they are published. It offers a wide selection of newspapers from Argentina, Mexico, Venezuela, Peru and throughout Central and South America. Special software is not required

Newspapers & Magazines

Gives comprehensive list of Newspapers and Magazines, arranged continent wise and country wise

News Websites

Links to the Most Useful Websites on the Internet - News & Current Affairs - Money/Finance - Music - Travel - Home & Garden - Family - Health & Medical - Sports

One India

Get complete directory of all mediums of media like News Print, Television, Radio, Internet and more. Also find list of Indian Media Industry having section for Newspapers, News Aggregators, Magazines, Library, News Agencies, Journals, Articles, Encyclopedia, CD Roms, Indian Fonts, Podcast and Reporters etc.

Online Newspapers.Com

More than 1000 newspapers from North America, South America, Europe, Australia, Asia, Africa, Central America, Middle East, South East Asia, Asia Pacific

Online News Channels

IBNLive	DDNews	Aajtak	TimesNow	CBSNews
ChannelOneNews	NDTV	MeriNews	YouTube	LiveMint
In.Com	NewsLive	FoxNews	CNNnews	TVChannelsFree
ABCNews	NewsOn6	IndiaTV	BBCNews	BBCWolrdNews
France24	EuroNews	CNBC	ChannelsNewsAsia	WorldNews

AsiaNews	**ChannelAfrica**	**Al Jazeera**	**SkyNews**	**EuropeanNews**
PanAsiaBiz	**VoANews**	**AsiaNewsNetwork**	**AsiaFront**	**Prativad.Com**
MSNIndia	**MSNBCNews**	**ABS-CBN News**	**PakTVLive**	**TheAustralian**

Samachaar.Com

All eNewspapers - Online News Channels - In all Indian languages

ScienceDaily

Source for the latest research news - Books - Images - Articles - Videos - Health & Medicine - Mind & Brain - Plants & Animals - Earth & Climate - Space & Time - Matter & Energy - Computers & Maths - Fossils & Ruins

Science World

Latest scientific articles - World Science Archive

Scientist Com

The mission of *The Scientist* is to provide compelling print and online coverage of the latest developments in the life sciences including research, technology and business. Our target audience is active researchers that are interested in maintaining a broad view of the life sciences by reading articles that are current, concise, accurate and entertaining.

SurfIndia.Com

The magazines directory of India is an effort to present extensive information on the popular magazines available in India on a common platform. The online magazine web guide provides valuable information on magazines being published in India covering a wide variety of topics including Arts and Culture, Entertainment, Sports, Movies, Technology, Music and Dance, Travel, Women, Business, Science etc. View a website listing of leading magazine publishers of India and get more information on the magazine of your interest. Here you can get subscription details of your favorite magazine and even place orders online.

Television from Latin America

Links to TV channels from Latin American countries

TIME special

Special Reports - BestWebsites - Worst Cars - Time 100 - Time 100 Roundtable - Design 100 - Best Inventions - Best TV Shows - top 100 - ALL Time 100.

TVChannelsFree.Com

Watch online Indian TV channels. Try out channels like Smash Hits, NDTV, CNBC, ASIAnet News, Star Majha and more other. Some channels may not work in your country / network.

WorldMag.Com

World News - Current Issues - Culture beat - Movie Review - Media Kit

World Magazines

Popular Magazines category wise: Agriculture - Health & Medical - Food & Drink - Family Issues - Leisure

- Environment - Fashion - Lifestyle - Science - Youth Issues - Religion - Travel - Transport - Sports & Hobbies

WorldNewsPapers.Com
World newspapers, magazines, and news sites in English, sorted by country and region

WWITV.Com
More than 3000 TV Channels worldwide

Yupp TV
All TV channels world over - Entertainment channels - News channels - Sports channels - Movie channels - Live TV channels



NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES & TV CHANNELS

!~~~ORGANIZATIONS~~~!

O R G A N I Z A T I O N S	Research organization - governmental, non-governmental, charitable, etc - play a major role in the welfare and development of human race. In the era of high-tech, academic research faces tremendous challenges to meet the expectations of the people. To be familiar with the leading international research organizations is one of the important function of a Researcher. One should know and understand their scope, aim, growth & development, funding mechanism, links & rapport with several other organizations and governments in order to contribute a major chunk towards the welfare of mankind. Most of the research organizations are growing, developing and diversifying on a fast-track and also receiving substantial funds from governments as well as other funding organizations. Several organizations provide substantial support to the industries as well as to educational institutes and universities. some big multinational corporations have their R & D activities in the leading universities. Many of them encourage post-graduate students, who show exemplary acumen towards research, by offering scholarships and fellowships to help their studies and subsequently, absorb most of such students into their R & D functions. Many research organizations support the research and publication needs of business, education faculty and research scholars. Some of the global research institutes facilitate the exchange of scholarly information among members of academia, industry, and government worldwide. Some employs many of the world's leading scientists in management, economics, psychology, and sociology, and help facilitating exchange of knowledge among researchers and professionals. Following is an attempt to identify and list all leading international and national research organization with appropriate annotation. Nearly 10000 research organizations, both national and international have been listed below. ---------- ---------- **Academic and Business Research Institute** It [AARBI] supports the research and publication needs of business and education faculty. AARBI journals accept submissions in education, ethics, technology, instructional pedagogies and all business fields. **AccessAsia** This page lists over 300 links to institutes and centers worldwide that conduct policy-relevant research on Asia. To perform powerful keyword searches across the pages	O R G A N I Z A T I O N S

= = ORGANIZATIONS	of these linked sites, please use NBR's Asia Research Organization Search Engine (AROSE). **Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture [AGORA]** The AGORA program, set up by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) together with major publishers, enables developing countries to gain access to an outstanding digital library collection in the fields of food, agriculture, environmental science and related social sciences. AGORA provides a collection of 1278 journals to institutions in 107 countries. AGORA is designed to enhance the scholarship of the many thousands of students, faculty and researchers in agriculture and life sciences in the developing world. **Agricultural Research Organizations in India** Web links - Addresses - Emails **AllAcademic** All Academic Inc, provides comprehensive powerful software and data management services for small to large academic organizations. Our software tools are powerful enough to manage large academic conferences, archives of large searchable databases, and convert and index multiple document formats. All Academic supplies content and services for researchers, libraries and other academic organizations that need flexible tools to meet their needs. **Convention - Research - Achieve - Free Journals - Research Sites - Research Tools** **All India Association for Educational Research** The All India Association for Educational Research (AIAER) addresses itself to the problems of research in education in general but more attention is given to such problems from Indian scenario. Therefore, the membership is open to all those persons who are willing to associate with this goal. **Memorial Lectures - eJournal - Articles - Awards - Links - Research Topics** **All India Council for Technical Education** The statutory body, established for proper planning & co-ordinated development of technical education system throughout the country. **Research Schemes - Faculty Schemes - Approved Institutes - Expert Committee - Publication** **Alterra** Alterra is the research institute for our green living environment. It offer a combination of practical and scientific research in a multitude of disciplines related to the green world around and the sustainable use of living environment. Flora and fauna, soil, water, the environment, geo-information and remote sensing, landscape and spatial planning, man and society: just a few of the numerous aspects of our green environment that Alterra focuses on.	= = ORGANIZATIONS

= = O R G A N I Z A T I O N S	**American Association of Cancer Research** The mission of the AACR is to prevent and cure cancer through research, education, communication, and collaboration. Through its programs and services, the AACR fosters research in cancer and related biomedical science; accelerates the dissemination of new research findings among scientists and others dedicated to the conquest of cancer; promotes science education and training; and advances the understanding of cancer etiology, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment throughout the world. **American Economic Association** The American Economic Association, organized in 1885, encourages economic research, issues publications on economic subjects, and encourages freedom of economic discussion. The AEA headquarters pages provide information about the association, honors and awards, membership, journal subscriptions, the Annual Meeting, and committee activities. Welcome to AEAweb -- information for economists -- provided by the American Economic Association. AEAweb includes the web pages for association and publication information; contents, abstracts, datafiles, and full-text links to AEA journals; Resources for Economists on the Internet (RFE); *EconLit* and *JEL* Classification System information; andJob Openings for Economists (JOE). AEAweb provides news, member features, Annual Meeting conference papers, grants information, and more! **American Educational Research Association** The American Educational Research Association (AERA), founded in 1916, is concerned with improving the educational process by encouraging scholarly inquiry related to education and evaluation and by promoting the dissemination and practical application of research results. AERA is the most prominent international professional organization, with the primary goal of advancing educational research and its practical application. Its more than 25,000 members are educators; administrators; directors of research; persons working with testing or evaluation in federal, state and local agencies; counselors; evaluators; graduate students; and behavioral scientists. The broad range of disciplines represented by the membership includes education, psychology, statistics, sociology, history, economics, philosophy, anthropology, and political science. **American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research** The American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research is a private, nonpartisan, not-for-profit institution dedicated to research and education on issues of government, politics, economics, and social welfare. Founded in 1943, AEI is home to some of America's most accomplished public policy experts--from economics, law, political science, defense and foreign policy studies, ethics,	= = O R G A N I Z A T I O N S

theology, health care, and other fields. The Institute sponsors research and conferences and publishes books, monographs, and periodicals. Its website, www.aei.org, posts its publications, videos and transcripts of its conferences, biographies of its scholars and fellows, and schedules of upcoming events. **Publications - Scholars - Events - Research Areas - Projects - Public Affairs**

American Psychological Association

Based in Washington, DC, the American Psychological Association (APA) is a scientific and professional organization that represents psychology in the United States. With 150,000 members, APA is the largest association of psychologists worldwide. **Psychology Tips - Publications - News & Events - Research - Education - Career - Member**

American Universities

List of Universities arranged state-wise

AMSRO

Market and social research provides key strategic data and advice to a vast range of private and public organisations. In the past few years the industry has grown rapidly into a dynamic, international force as the trend to a global economy has demanded greater access to regional, cross-regional and cross-cultural information. This trend has seen Australian market and social research - its infrastructure and its expertise - in strong demand from internationally-oriented companies. In particular, Australian expertise has been sought as a springboard into the massive Asian market. AMSRO member companies enjoy a reputation as leaders in many areas of research. Australian researchers have developed techniques and products that are marketed world-wide. In Australia, demand for research has increased substantially as organisations, public and private, recognise the need for rigorous research on which to base key decisions affecting policies, programs and strategies. As the peak organisation for Australia's market and social research companies, the primary objective of AMSRO is to protect and promote the industry so that its important contribution to our economic, social and political well-being can continue. We therefore aim to be heard by key decision-markers in governments, industry and the professions. To this end, AMSRO works closely with the industry's professional body, the Australian Market & Social Research Society (AMSRS) representing more than 2000 practising researchers.

AMSRS

The Australian Market & Social Research Society Limited (AMSRS) is a not-for-profit professional membership body of over 2,000 market and social research professionals who are dedicated to increasing the standard and understanding of market and social research in Australia. The Society assists members to develop their

careers by heightening professional standards and ethics in the fields of market and social and market research. **Professional Standards - Course & Events - Publications - Research News - Directories - Career Advice & Employment**

ARNOVA

Founded in 1971 as the Association of Voluntary Action Scholars, the Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action (ARNOVA) is a neutral, open forum committed to strengthening the research community in the emerging field of nonprofit and philanthropic studies. ARNOVA brings together both theoretical and applied interests, helping scholars gain insight into the day-to-day concerns of third-sector organizations, while providing nonprofit professionals with research they can use to improve the quality of life for citizens and communities. Principal activities include an annual conference, publications, electronic discussions and special interest groups.

Association for Consumer Research

The mission of the Association for Consumer Research is to advance consumer research and facilitate the exchange of scholarly information among members of academia, industry, and government worldwide. One of the key functions of ACR is to facilitate the growth and advancement of the field of consumer research. To this end, ACR hosts and supports a number of conferences as well as reviews and publishes scholarly research publications.

Association for Institutional Research

AIR sponsors an annual four-day Forum each spring. The Forum brings together approximately 1,500 institutional research professionals to learn the newest methods of institutional research, exchange information and ideas about postsecondary educational institutions, and network with colleagues. The variety and depth of programming for the Forum are wide-ranging covering six tracks. Session formats include individual presentations, panels, and demonstrations. In addition, there are Pre-Forum Workshops offering the opportunity for professionals to acquire skills or develop an area of interest. **Association - Knowledge - Education - Networking**

Association for University Research and Industry Links [AURIL]

AURIL is the professional association representing all practitioners involved in knowledge creation, development and exchange in the UK and Ireland who work to ensure that new ideas, technologies and innovations flow from their institution into the market place. It is the largest knowledge transfer association in Europe, with more than 1600 members from universities. The Association enjoys widespread international recognition through its success in influencing UK government policy. It has strong working relations with the Confederation of British Industry, Universities UK, the UKIPO, the Department of Innovation, Universities and Skills, HM Treasury

and Higher Education Funding Councils, in partnership with whom it has produced many publications. AURIL was instrumental in the creation of an Institute of Knowledge Transfer, which will serve to further enhance the professional recognition of the sector and of those working within it. The Institute has now been incorporated.

Association of Academic Physiatrists

The Association of Academic Physiatrists (AAP) was founded in 1967 to serve as the national organization of physiatrists who are affiliated with medical schools. The AAP is a member organization of the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC). The objectives of the Association are to promote the advancement of teaching and research in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation within an academic environment. The organization acts as a sounding board and forum for the exchange of ideas and information relative to all phases of the art and science of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. It promotes the distribution of information to future young physicians who will be practicing this art and science for the benefit of the public health and welfare. The organization also becomes involved in the exchange of information from other areas of medicine, both in basic science and in clinical areas of teaching and research.

Association of Clinical Research Organizations

The Association of Clinical Research Organizations (ACRO) represents the world's leading clinical research organizations (CROs). Our members provide specialized services that are integral to the development of drugs, biologics and medical devices. ACRO advances clinical outsourcing to improve the quality, efficiency and safety of biomedical research. Each year, ACRO's members conduct thousands of clinical trials and provide related drug development services in more than 115 countries while ensuring the safety of nearly 2 million research participants.

Association of Internet Researchers

The Association of Internet Researchers is an academic association dedicated to the advancement of the cross-disciplinary field of Internet studies. It is a member-based support network promoting critical and scholarly Internet research independent from traditional disciplines and existing across academic borders. The association is international in scope. **News - Membership - Conferences - FAQ - Ethics Working Group - Publishing Working Group**

Association of Research Organizations

AVO is the only organization within the Czech Republic, which represents and promotes in full extent the interests of applied research in entrepreneur sector. Members of AVO are the most Czech organizations and units oriented to research and development, who are promoted and operated from largely private resources in

various branches of industry, building and architecture. The members of AVO represent at present more than 8 thousand professionals working in this area.

Automotive Research Association of India

R&D Services - Certification - Testing&Calibration - Standard Formulation - Education&Training - Laboratories

Barna Group

Barna Group is a visionary research and resource company located in Ventura, California. The firm is widely considered to be the leading research organization focused on the intersection of faith and culture. The Barna Group offers a range of customized research, resources and training to serve churches, non-profits, businesses and leaders.

Best of History Websites

Best of History Web Sites is an award-winning portal that contains annotated links to over 1200 history web sites as well as links to hundreds of quality K-12 history lesson plans, history teacher guides, history activities, history games, history quizzes, and more. BOHWS has been recommended by The Chronicle of Higher Education, The National Council for the Social Studies, The British Library Net, The New York Public Library, the BBC, Princeton University, -- and many others.

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

A premier multi-disciplinary Nuclear Research Centre of India having excellent infrastructure for advanced Research and Development with expertise covering the entire spectrum of Nuclear Science and Engineering and related areas. **Technologies - Symposia - Publications**

Biomedical Research Directory

Provides a list of full service, oncology-focused contract research organizations with a passion for providing value-driven, quality solutions to the pharmaceutical and biotech industry.

BizCommunity

Bizcommunity.com launched in 2001 and since then has grown in every way - in scope, offerings, range of products, portals, size and acceptance in the marketplace. Today, we are the B2B site of choice in South Africa and Africa for anyone wanting to know the who, what, where and why of what's happening in the advertising, marketing, media, retail and related sectors. More than 3,199,000 website pages are read each month. Bizcommunity.com has 30 main sections, each perfect for targeted advertising: Advertising, Branding, Cinema, CRM, CSI, Design, Digital, Direct Marketing, Education & Training, Eventing, Exhibitions, Magazines, Marketing, Mobile, Media, Newspapers, Online Media, Out Of Home, Printing, Production, Promotions, Public

Relations, Radio, Recruitment, Research, Retail, Sales, Sponsorship, TV and Youth Marketing.

BNET

BNET provides working professionals with the tools, advice, and insight they need to succeed in today's workplace. This isn't a site for those who merely punch the clock: It's for people who are committed to nurturing their own excellence, who believe in the meaning of work, and who know that a fulfilling career is an excellent way to make personal ambitions come true. **Today - Management - Work Life - Strategy - Insight - Industries - Business Library - Video**

Canadian Social Research Links

Serving up links for the social research community since 1997, containing an elaborate list of social research and allied organizations in Canada, arranged sector wise.

Central Drug Research Institute

The Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) was established under the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, an autonomous registered Society of the Government of India, as a centre of excellence dedicated to drug research. **Research Area - Publications - Business Opportunities - Directory - Awards**

Central Electrochemical Research Institute

The institute works on a gamut of problems covering all facets of electrochemical science and technology: Corrosion Science and Engineering, Electrochemical Materials Science, Functional Materials and Nanoscale Electrochemistry, Electrochemical Power Sources, Electrochemical Pollution Control, Electrochemicals, Electrodics and Electrocatalysis, Electrometallurgy, Industrial Metal Finishing, and Computer Networking and Instrumentation. The institute provides a single and unique canopy under which all aspects of electrochemistry and related areas are researched in their dimensions. CECRI's activities are directed towards development of new and improved products and processes as well as novel innovations in electrochemical science and technology. CECRI runs several projects in collaboration with laboratories from within and outside India.

Centre for Business Research

The Centre for Business Research (CBR) is an independent research institution within the University of Cambridge. It began originally as the Small Business Research Centre, and to this day, the study of smaller enterprises remains a key area of research.The CBR is a multi-disciplinary centre. Our research is uniquely well informed as it draws on expertise in Cambridge University departments ranging from the Faculties of Economics and Politics, Law, and Social and Political Sciences, the

Departments of Geography and Land Economy, the Manufacturing Engineering Group within the Centre of Engineering, to the Judge Business School. Increasingly, we work in international collaboration. **People - News - Search - Publications - Research - Events**

Centre for Internet Research

The Center for Internet Research (TCFIR) is a transdisciplinary research organization created with the purpose of systematically investigating the vast intersection of Internet technology and the human experience. It is the ultimate objective of TCFIR to not only advance pure scientific understanding of the Internet but to also produce practicable technologies and knowledge that will help to shape the future of the Internet. TCFIR welcomes the participation and contributions of the worldwide community of Internet scholars.

Centre for Policy Research

CPR is an independent and non-partisan research institute and think tank. Its main objectives are to provide thought leadership and creative solutions to address pressing intellectual and policy issues. It is one of the 27 national social science research institutes recognized by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Government of India. It is set apart by its multi-disciplinary approach and unique blend of scholarship and practical expertise. CPR's faculty have considerable impact on policy and public debates. **Focus Areas - Publications - Seminars - Conferences**

Centre for Research on Globalization

The Centre for Research on Globalisation (CRG) is an independent research organization and media group of writers, scholars, journalists and activists. The CRG is based in Montreal. It is a registered non profit organization in the province of Quebec, Canada. In addition to the Global Research website, the Centre is involved in book publishing, support to humanitarian projects as well as educational outreach activities including the organization of public conferences and lectures. The Centre also acts as a think tank on crucial economic and geopolitical issues. The Global Research webpage at **www.globalresearch.ca** publishes news articles, commentary, background research and analysis on a broad range of issues, focusing on social, economic, strategic and environmental processes.

Chemical Research Society of India

The Chemical Research Society of India (CRSI) was established in the early part of 1999 as part of the 50th Anniversary of the Country's Independence. The society was established with the following objectives [a] To recognise, promote and foster talent in Chemistry and Chemical Sciences. [b] To popularise Chemistry in general [c] To improve the quality of Chemical Education at all levels. [d] To recognise and honour lifetime achievement in chemical research through awards,

grants, etc. [e] To organise conferences, seminars, workshops, symposia and similar other programmes to facilitate and promote research in all branches of Chemistry, etc.,

Clute Institute for Academic Research

The Clute Institute for Academic Research was originally founded in 1985 as Western Academic Press for the purpose of disseminating the latest scientific research on various business-related topics. Starting with *Journal of Applied Business Research* in 1985, the Clute Institute has become known for publishing quality academic research, as well as hosting great conferences.

Council of American Survey Research Organization [CASRO]

Founded in 1975, the Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO) represents over 300 companies and market research operations in the United States and abroad. CASRO's "Research Career Development" initiative reaches out to colleges and universities with information and resources to attract the best and brightest students and to make the survey research profession a career of choice.

Council of European Social Science Data Archieves

CESSDA is an umbrella organisation for social science data archives across Europe. Since the 1970s the members have worked together to improve access to data for researchers and students. CESSDA research and development projects and Expert Seminars enhance exchange of data and technologies among data organisations. Collectively the constituent CESSDA member organisations serve some 30,000+ social science and humanities researchers and students within the European Research Area each year, providing access to 25,000 data collections, delivering over 70,000 data collections per annum and acquiring a further 1,000 data collections each year.

Council of Scientific & Industrial Research

Business – Collaborations – R&D Outputs – Events – Library – Tenders – Project Initiatives – Research Publications

Cryptology Research Society of India

Set up in 2001, The Cryptology Research Society of India is a scientific assembly made up of academics, researchers, specialists, students and institutions who are interested in promoting the science and technology of Cryptology and Data Security and related theory and applications in India.

CUPPA

The College of Urban Planning and Public Affairs is a nationally recognized innovator in education, research, and engagement in support of the nation's cities and metropolitan areas. Our adherence to our unique blend of basic research, university-community engagement, policy analysis, and profession-based graduate programs

attracts the best and brightest students and reinforces the connections between our research centers and our academic programs. **Survey Research Laboratory - Jobs - News - Publications**

Data & Research [World Bank]

Data website – Research website – Projects – Operations – News - Publications

Decision Analyst

Decision Analyst obtained its corporate charter from the State of Texas in late summer of 1978. The firm was founded by Jerry W. Thomas and officially opened for business in September 1978 with one full-time employee. Data Preparation and Data Tabulation Departments were added in April 1981. Software development began in September 1982. The Data Collection Department began in November 1982.

The American Consumer Opinion® mail panel was launched in early 1986 and converted to an online panel in early 1997. In 1999 three additional online panels were added: Technology Advisory Board, Physicians Advisory Council®, and Contractor Advisory Board®. The Executive Advisory Board® was added in 2000, Imaginators® in 2002 and the Medical Advisory Board™ in 2003.

Today, the firm has more than 175 employees and serves an array of Fortune 500 and other companies in the U.S., Canada, Western Europe, Latin America and Asia. The company is vertically integrated, from data collection through computer tabulation and analytic functions. **Research Services - Analytical Consulting - Economic Analysis - Market Intelligence - Innovation Services - Library - Marketing Research Glossary - Market Research White Papers**

Defense Research and Development Organization

Defense Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) works under Department of Defense Research and Development of Ministry of Defense. DRDO dedicatedly working towards enhancing self-reliance in Defense Systems and undertakes design & development leading to production of world class weapon systems and equipment in accordance with the expressed needs and the qualitative requirements laid down by the three services. DRDO is working in various areas of military technology which include aeronautics, armaments, combat vehicles, electronics, instrumentation engineering systems, missiles, materials, naval systems, advanced computing, simulation and life sciences. **Technology Areas - Procurements - Publications - Conferences - Defense Science Forum**

Department of Scientific & Industrial Research

Industrial R&D Promotion Programs - Technology Management Program - Consultancy Promotion Program - Publications

Department of Science & Technology

India is one of the top-ranking countries in the field of basic research. Indian Science has come to be regarded as one of the most powerful instruments of growth and development, especially in the emerging scenario and competitive economy. In the wake of the recent developments and the new demands that are being placed on the S&T system, it is necessary for us to embark on some major science projects which have relevance to national needs and which will also be relevant for tomorrow's technology. The Department of Science & Technology plays a pivotal role in promotion of science & technology in the country. The department has wide ranging activities ranging from promoting high end basic research and development of cutting edge technologies on one hand to service the technological requirements of the common man through development of appropriate skills and technologies on the other.

Dept of Hr Education [MHRD]

Open Universities - Distance Mode - Higher education - Scholarships - Technical Education

Digital World Research Centre

Digital World Research Centre (DWRC) aims to develop and apply a process of user-centred innovation in digital technology for the consumer market, based on the interplay of user, design, business and technology research. We also strive to apply technology for social benefit through various forms of inclusive research and design. **Research Projects - PhD Projects - Publications**

Diksha Research India

Diksha Research is a full fledged *Research organization* emerging in the field of online research. Diksha delivers a wide range of research solutions to clients belonging to *finance, automation, automobile, government, FMCG, Media, Publishing, public relations, transportation, healthcare* and various other industries. We offer client specific, custom designed as well as general research solutions to suit all kinds of requirements of the customers. We use unique methodology to provide accurate, reliable, speedy, cost effective *Research reports services* to our clients. We strive to provide high quality services to our customers using the updated technologies

EC Joint Research Centre

Activities - Collaborations - Press - News & Events

Economic & Social Research Council

The ESRC began in 1965 as the Social Science Research Council, comprising social science committees covering 14 disciplines ranging from anthropology to statistics. In 1983 the council was restructured under the new name of Economic and Social Research Council, focusing on six research areas: economic affairs, education and

human development, environment and planning, government and law, industry and employment, and social affairs.

Educational Institutes & Universities in India

Higher education - Engineering education - Medical education - Courses & Programs - Details state-wise - Entrance examinations - Admissions

ESOMAR

ESOMAR is the world organisation for enabling better research into markets, consumers and societies. With 5,000 members in 100 countries, ESOMAR's aim is to promote the value of market and opinion research in illuminating real issues and bringing about effective decision-making. To facilitate this ongoing dialogue, ESOMAR creates and manages a comprehensive programme of industry-specific and thematic conferences, publications and communications as well as actively advocating self-regulation and the worldwide code of practice.

European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes

Networking - Programs - Training - Publications - Events - News

European Conference of Transport Research Institute

Activities - Publications - Working Groups - Task Forces - Seminars/Conferences - ECTRI database

European Research Institute for Social work

Research - Publications - Web Journal - News - Events - Conferences - Academic Information Centre

European Research Institute on Cooperative and Social Enterprises

Research - Training - Networking - Projects - Achieve - Conferences - Seminars

European Institute for Comparative Cultural Research

Research - Projects - Concept Building - Case studies - Policy Analysis - News

European Union

History - Member countries - Institutions & Bodies - Policies & Activities - Documentation Centre - Media Centre

EuroMed Research Business Institute

The European-Mediterranean region has experienced rapid market environmental changes over recent years. The challenges and threats to academics, practitioners, researchers and governments of the region often have distinct differences to those experienced in other geographic areas in the world. The EuroMed Research Business Institute (EMRBI) aims *to* contribute to and share the understanding of different business environments and trends in the region through research, teaching and consulting. It also seeks to provide an updated overview of the emerging business

practices and stimulate and nourish dialogue in the countries of the region and neighboring countries.

EUROPA

EUROPA is the portal site of the European Union (http://europa.eu). It provides up-to-date coverage of European Union affairs and essential information on European integration. Users can also consult all legislation currently in force or under discussion, access the websites of each of the EU institutions and find out about the policies administered by the European Union under the powers devolved to it by the Treaties.

Ezilon.Com

Regional Directories & Search Engines - Guides to easily access relevant information with emphasis on world regions.

Faculty of 1000 Medicine

Faculty of 1000 Medicine is a unique online service that helps you stay informed of high impact articles and access the opinions of global leaders in medicine. Its distinguished faculty of over 2400 of the world's top clinicians and researchers select, rate and evaluate the most important and influential articles, presenting a continuously updated, authoritative guide to the medical literature that matters.

Forest Ecosystem Research Network of Sites

The Forest Ecosystem Research Network of Sites (FERNS) is a national network of major forest research installations located in each ecosystem across Canada. The installations are focused on the study of sustainable forest management practices and ecosystem processes at the stand level. Normally, they have a substantial research history developed with many disciplines and interest groups. FERNS network promotes world class forest research based on ecosystems and sustainable forest management and provides a forum for information exchange and data sharing. FERNS was initiated by Natural Resources Canada – the Canadian Forest Service in the mid 1990s.

FundsnetServicesOnline

Fundsnet Online Services, one the most comprehensive Fundraising & Grantwriting information sites of its kind on the Internet today, is a privately owned Web site created in 1996 for the purpose of providing Nonprofit Organizations, Colleges and Universities with information on financial resources available on the Internet. Our popularity has been attained through "fresh" content, and a pro-active marketing strategy. Presently, 40% of our visitors represent a college or university, 30% a nonprofit organization, and the remaining are either consultants, grant writers, or college/high school students. We estimate that 70% of our visitors return to our site to obtain the information we provide, and 80% of all visitors are women.

Gallup Organization

Gallup has studied human nature and behavior for more than 75 years. Gallup's reputation for delivering relevant, timely, and visionary research on what people around the world think and feel is the cornerstone of the organization. Gallup employs many of the world's leading scientists in management, economics, psychology, and sociology, and our consultants assist leaders in identifying and monitoring behavioral economic indicators worldwide. Gallup consultants help organizations boost organic growth by increasing customer engagement and maximizing employee productivity through measurement tools, coursework, and strategic advisory services. Gallup's 2,000 professionals deliver services at client organizations, through the Web, at Gallup University's campuses, and in more than 40 offices around the world.

Global Mapping International

Global Mapping International is a non-profit organization dedicated to furthering the cause of world evangelization through applied mission research, mapping and publishing.

GoI Directory

Executive - Legislature - Judiciary - States & UTs - Institutions/Organizations - International Presence

Governmental Research Association [US]

The Governmental Research Association, founded in 1914, is the national organization of individuals professionally engaged in governmental research. The purpose of the Association is to encourage individuals and organizations to engage in governmental research in the general interest. Governmental research involves the collection, analysis, and distribution of factual information on governmental activities to citizens and officials for the improvement of government and the reduction of its cost.

GreenBook

Comprised of over 400 research categories, these indexes permit the listing companies to highlight the marketing research services they offer, the audiences they cover and the markets they serve. The companies listed in these indexes provide coverage ranging from internet/online, advertising, brand and media research, to specialization in major industries such as financial, healthcare, retail, technology and telecommunications.

Heritage Foundation

Founded in 1973, The Heritage Foundation is a research and educational institution—a think tank—whose mission is to formulate and promote conservative public policies based on the principles of free enterprise, limited government, individual freedom, traditional American values, and a strong national

defense. **Healthcare - Rule of Law - Protect America - Enterprise & Free Markets - Education - American Leadership**

Higher Education in India

Engineering Colleges, state-wise - NITs - IITs - IIMs

HusserlPage

Contains the most comprehensive list of organizations devoted to phenomomenological research,
consult the Organization of Phenomenological Organizations.

ICMR

ICMR, is now involved in a number of activities related to business research, case study development, and courseware preparation. Since its inception, ICMR has developed textbooks and workbooks in over 40 management subjects. ICMR has also developed one of the largest collections of case studies in India, with over 1000 case studies in various functional areas of management. In addition to the IBS® these cases are now being used by many of the leading universities and business schools around the world. Several ICMR case studies have also been included in leading international management textbooks. Many of these case studies are also available for purchase from the European Case Clearing House, the world's largest online repository of case studies. ICMR also publishes several monthly magazines/journals in association with other units of IUP. These magazines and journals, like the Effective Executive, E-Business and Case Folio, carry in-depth articles on contemporary business issues.

India Business Directory

Companies - Industry - Stocks - Finance - Travel - Software - Cement - Banking - Insurance - Automobile - Investment - Jute - Metal - Pharmaceutical - Sugar- Dairy - FertiNlizer - Petrochemical - Hotel - Paper & Pulp - Retail

India Image

GoI directory - Tenders India - Business Portal - Districts of India - Other Websites

India Research Press

India Research Press/TARA Press is a collectively run book publisher with support of Authors and Editors. Since their founding, they have tried to meet the needs of readers who are exploring, or are committed to the politics of change. Their goal is to publish books that encourage critical thinking and constructive action on the key political, cultural, social, economic and ecological issues shaping life in the Indian Sub-continent and in the world. In this way, they hope to give expression to a wide diversity of democratic and social movements.

India Urban Portal

India Urban Portal is a knowledge collaborative platform that enhances the availability of quality urban information. The goal is to provide an entryway (portal) to urban information, and creates a network, community and resource that provide qualified, trusted, and verifiable information and contacts. The purpose of the portal is to improve access to information thus facilitating the knowledge -sharing and collaborating process. The portal will serve as an urban information and interactive center serving the informational needs of various communities of users. This section provides links to the Central Government Organizations, Urban Local Bodies, Development Authorities, NGOs, Research Organizations and International Organisations etc. for networking among themselves for cross learning and knowledge sharing. **Projects - Best Practices - Data Resources - Gallery - News - Events - Network - eNewsletter**

Indian Bank's Association

Members - Retail Banking - Social Banking - Wholesale Banking - Publication - Seminars - Customer Care

Indian Council of Cultural Relations

Indian Cultural Centres abroad - Happenings - Festivals - Conferences - Publications - Exhibitions - Cultural Delegations

Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education

Institutes/Cenres - FRI university - Museums - Publications - Workshop/Conference - Newsletter - Photo Gallery

Indian Council of Historical Research

Regional Centres – Library & Document Centre – Journals – Publications - News

Indian Council of Jurists

eLibrary - eJournal - eLearning - Cyber Law - Conference - Law Schools - International bodies

Indian Council of Medical Research

ICMR scientists - Extramural Research Projects - Publications - Grants - Institutes - Conferences/Symposia - News

Indian Council of Philosophical Research

Academic Programs - Publications - Journal - Achieves - Seminars/Workshops - Cultural Exchange Programs

Indian Council of Social Science Research

Research Projects - Fellowships - International Collaboration - Research Survey/Publications - Journal - Newsletter

Indian Council of World Affairs

Events - Library - Publications - Research - Conference

Indian Institute of Advanced Study

Research Areas - Areas of Study - Fellowship - Visiting Professors/Scholars - Seminars - Library - Publications

Indian Institute of Science

Established in 1909 – General Info – External Interaction – Facilities – Library – eJournals – Research – Online Resources

Indian Legal Information Institute

Cyber Law - eLibrary - eLearning - eJournal - Glossary - Judgments - Supreme Court and High Courts - Law Universities

Indian Scientific & Industrial Research

CSIR - List of all research organizations under CSIR with their website

Indian Space Research Organization

The objective of ISRO is to develop space technology and its application to various national tasks. ISRO has established two major space systems, INSAT for communication, television broadcasting and meteorological services, and Indian Remote Sensing Satellites (IRS) system for resources monitoring and management. ISRO has developed two satellite launch vehicles, PSLV and GSLV, to place INSAT and IRS satellites in the required orbits

Insurance Companies in India

Top Insurance companies - Life Insurance companies - Home Insurance companies - Medical Insurance companies - General Insurance companies

Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology

The Research and Development activities of the Institute are aimed at improving Banking Technology in the country. While addressing the immediate concerns of the Banking Sector, the Research at the Institute is focused towards anticipating the future needs and requirements of the sector and developing technologies to address them. IDRBT is also collaborating with Academic Institutions and Research Organisations in India such as the Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, University of Hyderabad, and also teaming up with Institutions abroad such as Queensland University of Technology, Australia, for promoting higher education, research and development in Banking Technology in India. The Institute is actively involved in the development of various standards and systems for Banking Technology, in coordination with the Reserve Bank of India, Indian Bank's Association, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Government of India, and the various high-level committees constituted at the

industry and national levels. **Research Areas - Research Projects - Research Centres - Research Fellowships - Consultancy - IDRBR Products**

Institute for Plasma Research

Institute for Plasma Research is an autonomous Physics research institute, involved in research in various aspects of plasma science including basic plasma physics, research on magnetically confined hot plasmas and plasma technologies for industrial applications.

Institute for Public Relations

The Institute for Public Relations is an independent nonprofit organization that builds and documents research-based knowledge in public relations, and makes this knowledge available and useful to practitioners, educators, researchers and their clients. We were chartered in 1956 as the Foundation for Public Relations Research and Education. This report reviews the highlights of our 50-year dedication to *the science beneath the art of public relations™*.

Institute of Mathematical Sciences

The Institute of Mathematical Sciences (IMSc) is a national institute for fundamental research in frontier disciplines of the mathematical and physical sciences: Theoretical Computer Science, Mathematics, and Theoretical Physics.

Institutes & Centres under ICAR

Agriculture universities - Research Institutes - News & Events - Publications - Network Projects

Interactive Marketing Research Organization[IMRO]

A worldwide association of researchers dedicated to providing an open forum for the discussion of best practices and ethical approaches to research being conducted via the Internet. **News - Memberships - Professional Ethics/Standards - Professional Development**

International Affairs

Lists international organizations relating to international affairs such as Centre for Nonproliferation Studies, Carnegie Council of Ethics and International Affairs, etc. **Educational Institutions - Publications - US Government - Other National Governments - International Organizations - International Business - Career in International Affairs**

International Agency for Research on Cancer

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) is part of the World Health Organization. IARC's mission is to coordinate and conduct research on the causes of human cancer, the mechanisms of carcinogenesis, and to develop scientific strategies for cancer prevention and control. The Agency is involved in both

epidemiological and laboratory research and disseminates scientific information through publications, meetings, courses, and fellowships.

International Biopharmaceutical Association

International Biopharmaceutical Association is a world-wide incorporated organization. It brings together biopharmaceutical and clinical research institutions and organizations from different countries for reflection and action on common concerns and collaborates with various international, regional and national bodies active in biopharmaceutical industry and clinical research. Its services are available to organizations, institutions and authorities concerned with biopharmaceutical industry and clinical research, as well as to individual policy and decision-makers, specialists, administrators, researchers, educators and students.

International Brain Research Organization

The International Brain Research Organization (IBRO) was founded in 1961 in response to the growing demand from neuroscientists in many countries for the creation of a central organization that would cut across world boundaries and improve communication and collaboration among brain researchers. IBRO is an international organization dedicated to the promotion of neuroscience and communication between brain researchers around the world with special emphasis on assisting young investigators in the developing world. Over the years, IBRO has set up a number of programmes to stimulate international contacts in brain research.

International Cell Research Organization

The International Cell Research Organization was founded on 22 June 1962 in UNESCO House as a non-governmental organization specifically designed to assist UNESCO in the implementation of its cell biology program. Since UNESCO's mission is to promote international understanding and peace by means of education, science and culture, it welcomed the consensus on biological sciences as an opportunity to start an intensive program of cooperation with the help of the relevant segment of the international scientific community.

International Centre for Scientific Research

Created in 1998 (J.O of the 17th of October 1998), the International Center for Scientific Research (CIRS) is an international scientific organization, created to foster and promote all aspects of science and scientific research. It aims at the largest audience : specialists, researchers, students as well as everyone interested in science. In 1999, the CIRS created an internet portal of scientific websites, that has since become a valuable worldwide reference. The totality of the information offered in the CIRS websites is freely accessible, according to its ethics and its mission. The CIRS is recognized as a professional organization (SIREN : 424 516 433 – APE : 911C). **News - Organizations - Researchers - Journals - Books.**

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
Research themes - Flagship products - Publications - Learning Opportunities - Happenings - Newsroom

International Development Research Centre
IDRC is a Canadian Crown corporation that works in close collaboration with researchers from the developing world in their search for the means to build healthier, more equitable, and more prosperous societies.

International Health Economics Association
The International Health Economics Association was formed to increase communication among health economists, foster a higher standard of debate in the application of economics to health and health care systems, and assist young researchers at the start of their careers. **Member Directory - IHEA Congress - Jobs - Conferences - Associated Journals**

International Labour Organization
Labour standards - Official Meetings - Events & Campaigns - Projects - Publications & Research - Databases

International Mental Health Research Organizations [IMHRO]
The International Mental Health Research Organization is committed to funding research and raising awareness to help people with brain disease, and, ultimately, find cures for schizophrenia, depression and bipolar disorder. **News - Events - Online Community - Volunteer - Donate Now.**

International Monetary Fund
Research – Country Info – Data & Statistics – Publications – News – Key Issues – IMF Blog – Featured Events – Glossary

International Network on Personal Meaning
The INPM is dedicated to advancing health, spirituality, peace and human fulfillment through research, education and applied psychology with a focus on the universal human quest for meaning and purpose. We do this through articles on meaningful living, providing a source for research on meaning and existentialism, and information on meaning centred counselling and therapy for students and practioners.

International Organization for Standardization [ISO]
Standards development - News & Media - Products - ISO Magazines - Education & Training

International Research Foundation for Development
Regional Networks – Conferences – Events – Publications - Membership

International Research Institute for Climate and Society

Regions – Resources – Topics – Data Library – News – Events - Projects

International Rice Research Institute

Established in 1960, we are among the largest non-profit agricultural research centers in Asia, with headquarters in the Philippines and offices in 14 nations. Supported by donors and partners around the globe, we are known as the home of the Green Revolution in Asia. We help feed almost half the world's population. Our mission is to reduce poverty and hunger, improve the health of rice farmers and consumers, and ensure that rice production is environmentally sustainable. **Seeds - Know-how - Education - Publications - News & Events - Rice Policy - Rice Photos**

International School of Information Science

The Internet Archive is a complete snapshot of all web pages on every website since 1996 till today. Since the average lifetime of a page on the Internet is 100 days, this snapshot is retaken every two months. The Internet Archive at BA includes the web collection of 1996 to 2006. It represents 1.5 petabytes of data stored on 880 computers. The entire collection is available for free access to researchers, historians, scholars, and the general public. **Digital Library - News Bulletin - Press Releases - Newspaper Archives - Conferences - Workshops - Lectures - Publications - Research Papers - Image Gallery - Presentations**

International Union of Forest Research Organizations[IUFRO]

IUFRO is a non-profit, non-governmental international network of forest scientists, which promotes global cooperation in forest-related research and enhances the understanding of the ecological, economic and social aspects of forests and trees.

IriS International Research Institutes

Promotional Research - Business & Industrial Research - Social Research - Omnibus Surveys - Centralized data-analysis

Links to Major Institutes in India

All Types – educational, sports, languages, information, technology, foreign trade, etc

Links to British Organizations

All Types - Political, charitable, societal, religious, research, financial, commercial, legal, judicial, governmental, etc.

MACRO

Multicentre Academic Clinical Research Organization, [MACRO] is a one-of-a-kind partnership that represents an innovative academic collaboration in clinical research to expedite the clinical trial process.

Materials Research Society

Founded in 1973, MRS now consists of over 15,100 members from the United States -- as well as nearly 70 other countries. The Society is different from that of single discipline professional societies because it encourages communication and technical information exchange across the various fields of science affecting materials. MRS sponsors two major annual Meetings offering approximately 75 topical symposia. The Society recognizes professional and technical excellence, conducts symposium tutorials, and encourages technical interaction among college students through University Chapters, and among materials professionals through regional Sections. MRS also promotes communication exchange through publication of symposium proceedings, MRS Bulletin, Journal of Materials Research, and other publications, databases and videotapes related to current research activities. MRS works closely with other materials organizations around the world, and is an Adhering Body of the International Union of Materials Research Societies (IUMRS). MRS is dedicated to excellence and welcomes diversity. Its activities and programs are open to all individuals regardless of race, color, creed, religion, gender, disability, veteran status, sexual preference or national origin.

Market Research World

Market Research World (MRW) previously Market Research Portal (MRP) offers a host of online resources and research related articles relevant to market research buyers, researchers, newcomers to the industry, students and individuals with an interest in the market research industry. The site has been developed and managed by a UK market research agency: DJS Research Ltd. However, the website is owned and operated by Research Portals Ltd. The site is run on a not for profit basis, investing earned revenue to improve this resource for all users. We now have over 3,000 different users visiting the site daily, making this one of the largest Market Research Resource Portal sites on the web. Visitors mainly come from the UK or the United States of America. Other visitor traffic comes from various countries including: Ireland, India, South Africa, Germany, Singapore, Hong Kong, China, Spain, Greece, Italy, Canada, Australia, The Netherlands and New Zealand.

MERLOT

Multimedia **E**ducational **R**esource for **L**earning and **O**nline **T**eaching [MERLOT] is a free and open online community of resources designed primarily for faculty, staff and students of higher education from around the world to share their learning materials and pedagogy. MERLOT is a leading edge, user-centered, collection of peer reviewed higher education, online learning materials, catalogued by registered members and a set of faculty development support services. MERLOT's strategic goal is to improve the effectiveness of teaching and learning by increasing the quantity and quality of peer reviewed online learning materials that can be easily incorporated into faculty designed courses. **Communities - Learning Materials - Arts - Business - Education -**

Humanities - Mathematics & Statistics - Engineering & Technology - Social Sciences

MRS

With members in more than 70 countries, MRS is the world's largest association serving all those with professional equity in provision or use of market, social and opinion research, and in business intelligence, market analysis, customer insight and consultancy. MRS has a diverse membership of **individuals** at all levels of experience and seniority within agencies, consultancies, support services, client-side organisations, the public sector and the academic community. It also serves MRS Company Partners agencies, suppliers of support services, buyers and end-users – of all types and scale who are committed throughout their **organisations** to supporting the core MRS values of professionalism, research excellence and business effectiveness.

MS Swaminathan Research Foundation

MS Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) was registered in 1988 as a non-profit Trust. The basic mandate of MSSRF is to impart a pro-nature, pro-poor and pro-women orientation to a job-led economic growth strategy in rural areas through harnessing science and technology for environmentally sustainable and socially equitable development. MSSRF is doing research in the following five areas: Coastal Systems Research, Biodiversity and Biotechnology, Ecotechnology and Sustainable Agriculture, Reaching the Unreached, and Education, Communication, Training and Capacity Building. The Foundation is known for its emphasis on bottom-up participatory approach, which places people before technology.

NASA

The Mission of National Aeronautics and Space Administration is to pioneer the future in space exploration, scientific discovery and aeronautics research. To do that, thousands of people have been working around the world -- and off of it -- for 50 years, trying to answer some basic questions. What's out there in space? How do we get there? What will we find? What can we learn there, or learn just by trying to get there, that will make life better here on Earth? **News - Multimedia - Missions - For Students - For Public - For Educators - For Policymakers**

National Academies

Adviser to the nation [US] on Science, Engineering and Medicine. The National Academies perform an unparalleled public service by bringing together committees of experts in all areas of scientific and technological endeavor. These experts serve *pro bono* to address critical national issues and give advice to the federal government [US] and the public. **National Academy of Sciences - National Academy of Engineering - Institute of Medicine - National Research Council.**

National Academies Press

The National Academies Press (NAP) was created by the National Academies to publish the reports issued by the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, the Institute of Medicine, and the National Research Council, all operating under a charter granted by the Congress of the United States. The NAP publishes more than 200 books a year on a wide range of topics in science, engineering, and health, capturing the most authoritative views on important issues in science and health policy. The institutions represented by the NAP are unique in that they attract the nation's leading experts in every field to serve on their award-winning panels and animal nutrition.

National Business Research Institute

NBRI is dedicated exclusively to the business of survey research. We know which variables drive productivity, profitability, and customer satisfaction, and use this knowledge to add value to your study. Because we do one thing, and do it well, Clients make the greatest strides forward when they call on us. NBRI has over 20 years of experience in conducting scientific, psychological research for businesses. We have identified the issues (survey topics) that are universal to all organizations. And, we have thousands of standardized survey questions that have been used by thousands of organizations and millions of people. These questions are pure, concise, and actionable. NBRI has benchmarking data for all of these survey questions, so Clients immediately know if their scores are high, low, or average. **Reports - Surveys - Clients - Resources - FAQ**

National Centre for Antarctic & Ocean Research

The National Centre for Antarctic & Ocean Research (NCAOR) was established as an autonomous R & D Institution of the Department of Ocean Development (DOD) on the 25th May 1998. With a mission mandate that is quite challenging, the Centre is designated as the nodal organisation for the co-ordination and implementation of the Indian Antarctic Programme, including the maintenance of India's permanent station in Antarctica. **Research & Development - Scientific Programs - Researchers' Profile - Publications**

National Centre for Vocational Education Research

The National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER) is a not-for-profit company owned by the Commonwealth, state and territory ministers responsible for training. It is unique in Australia's education system. It is responsible for collecting, managing, analysing, evaluating and communicating research and statistics about vocational education and training (VET). **Catalogue - News & Events - Resources - Links - Work in Progress**

National Council for Teacher Education

The National Council for Teacher Education, in its previous status since 1973, was an

advisory body for the Central and State Governments on all matters pertaining to teacher education, with its Secretariat in the Department of Teacher Education of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). The main objective of the NCTE is to achieve planned and coordinated development of the teacher education system throughout the country, the regulation and proper maintenance of Norms and Standards in the teacher education system and for matters connected therewith. **Notices - Publications - Tenders - Online activities - Governance - Downloads - Feedback - Related Links**

National Council of Applied Economic Research

NCAER has done pioneering research work in areas of applied economics with an emphasis on policy analysis and application of modern quantitative techniques to development issues, regional development and planning, household income, consumption, savings /investment and energy. **Research Areas - Publications - Library - Resources - Media & Public Affairs**

National Council of Educational Research and Training

In 1961, the Government of India established the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) as an autonomous organization to assist and advise the governments at the Centre and in States in the implementation of their policies for education, especially to bring about qualitative changes in school education and teacher preparation. Over the years, he Council has evolved into a unique organization, with its increasing range of activities that has influenced school education in India. **Faculty Profile - Programmes - Publications - Announcements - Scholarships**

National Gandhi Museum

Literature Centre – Film shows – News – Events – Library – Photo section – Other links - Galleries

National Informatics Centre

Services – Projects – Products – Awards – Tenders – eGovernance Bulletin – Other Links - Newsletter

National Institute of Drug Abuse

NIDA's mission is to lead the Nation in bringing the power of science to bear on drug abuse and addiction. This charge has two critical components. The first is the strategic support and conduct of research across a broad range of disciplines. The second is ensuring the rapid and effective dissemination and use of the results of that research to significantly improve prevention, treatment and policy as it relates to drug abuse and addiction.

National Institute of Malaria Research

The primary task of the Institute is to find short term as well as long term solutions

to the problems of malaria through basic, applied and operational field research. The Institute also plays a key role in man power resource development through trainings/workshops and transfer of technology. The major areas of research carried out over the years are on mosquito fauna surveys, development of genetic and molecular markers for important malaria vectors and parasites, cytotaxonomic studies identifying major vectors as species complexes and laboratory and field studies to examine the biological variations among sibling species, development of molecular identification techniques for sibling species, monitoring of insecticide resistance through space and time, preparation of action plans, etc. have yielded valuable information. Field evaluation of new insecticides, biolarvicides, insecticide-impregnated bed nets, drugs and parasite diagnostic kits have provided new armament to malaria control. Many of these have found place in national malaria control programme.

National Portal of India

Government of India – Info for Citizens – Info for NRIs – Who's who – Policies – Press Releases, etc

National Research Council

The National Research Council (NRC) functions under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), the National Academy of Engineering (NAE), and the Institute of Medicine (IOM). The NAS, NAE, IOM, and NRC are part of a private, nonprofit institution that provides science, technology and health policy advice under a congressional charter signed by President Abraham Lincoln that was originally granted to the NAS in 1863. Under this charter, the NRC was established in 1916, the NAE in 1964, and the IOM in 1970. The four organizations are collectively referred to as the National Academies.

The mission of the NRC is to improve government decision making and public policy, increase public education and understanding, and promote the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge in matters involving science, engineering, technology, and health. The institution takes this charge seriously and works to inform policies and actions that have the power to improve the lives of people in the U.S. and around the world.

National Science Foundation [US]

The National Science Foundation (NSF) is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1950 "to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense…" With an annual budget of about $6.9 billion (FY 2010), we are the funding source for approximately 20 percent of all federally supported basic research conducted by America's colleges and universities. In many fields such as mathematics, computer science and the

social sciences, NSF is the major source of federal backing. **Funding - Awards - Discoveries - News - Publications - Statistics**

National Stock Exchange of India Ltd

The National Stock Exchange of India Limited has genesis in the report of the High Powered Study Group on Establishment of New Stock Exchanges. It recommended promotion of a National Stock Exchange by financial institutions (FIs) to provide access to investors from all across the country on an equal footing. Based on the recommendations, NSE was promoted by leading Financial Institutions at the behest of the Government of India and was incorporated in November 1992 as a tax-paying company unlike other stock exchanges in the country.

NetVet

Contains a list of Veterinary and Animal Science Research Organizations.

Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations [NDLTD]

The Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD) is an international organization dedicated to promoting the adoption, creation, use, dissemination and preservation of electronic analogues to the traditional paper-based theses and dissertations. This website contains information about the initiative, how to set up Electronic Thesis and Dissertation (ETD) programmes, how to create and locate ETDs, and current research in digital libraries related to the NDLTD and ETDs.

Nokia Research Centre

Nokia Research Center (NRC) is chartered with exploring new frontiers for mobility, solving scientific challenges to transform the converging Internet and communications industries. Current research focuses on the areas of rich context modeling, user interface, high performance mobile platforms, and cognitive radio.

Operational Research Society of India

It was founded in 1957 to provide a forum for the Operational Research Scientists as well as an avenue to widen their horizon by exchange of knowledge and application of techniques from outside the country. To further that end, the Society is affiliated to the International Federation of Operational Research Societies (IFORS). The Society publishes a quarterly journal OPSEARCH, which brings out high quality and state of the art papers in Operational Research. The journal enjoys a wide spectrum of readership both in the India and aboard covering academics, professionals as well as industrial / service sector organisations.

PERFUSE

PERFUSE is an Academic Research Organization (ARO) with over 20 years of leadership in the design and conduct of Phase 1-4 NIH, industry and investigator initiated clinical trials that eventuate in publications in prestigous peer review

journals and regulatory approval. We offer trial management, core laboratory, statistical and educational services. PERFUSE created www.wikidoc.org, the world's largest textbook of medicine.

PRA International

PRA International is a global Clinical Research Organization providing services through all phases of clinical development. We specialize in oncology, CNS, respiratory/allergy, cardiovascular and infectious diseases. PRA has supported over 2,100 clinical trials in more than 75 countries on 6 continents through our global offices. PRA's therapeutic expertise, global reach, and project experience with local knowledge enable our project teams to deliver consistent and on time performance for our clients.

Ranking Web of World Business Schools

Top 400 - Top USA - Top Europe - Rank by Country - Directory - Best Practices - Links - Glossary

Ranking Web of World Hospitals

Top 1000 - Top USA – Top Asia – Top Europe – Top Africa – Best Practices - Links

Ranking Web of World Research Centres

List – 300 US & Canada Institutes – Research Councils – Best Practices – Glossary

Ranking Web of World Universities

Top 6000 – Top USA – Top Asia – Top Europe – Country Scoreboard – Best Practices – Glossary

RELIEF International

Founded in 1990, Relief International provides emergency, rehabilitation and development services that empower beneficiaries in the process. RI's programs include health, shelter construction, education, community development, agriculture, food, income-generation, and conflict resolution. RI employs an innovative approach to program design and a high quality of implementation performance in demonstrating deep and lasting impact in reducing human suffering worldwide

Research Councils UK

Welcome to the website for Research Councils UK, the strategic partnership of the UK's seven Research Councils. Each year the Research Councils invest around £2.8 billion in research covering the full spectrum of academic disciplines from the medical and biological sciences to astronomy, physics, chemistry and engineering, social sciences, economics, environmental sciences and the arts and humanities. Many activities are undertaken collectively and this site aims to give comprehensive and up to date information on the progress of cross-Council activities and to provide a portal into individual Councils support for research, training, knowledge transfer

and public engagement. Follow the left hand links to find out more. The About the Research Councils menu provides links to information on how the Research Councils operate and the role they play in helping to deliver Government's objectives for science and innovation. Follow the About RCUK menu to find out more about how the Councils work together, for example in providing submissions to consultations and Parliamentary inquiries.

Research Information Network

They work in partnership with their our founders and other key stakeholders in the library, information and research communities to:

- **develop the evidence base on the behaviours, perceptions and information needs of researchers**
- **provide authoritative advice and guidance to the research community and others**
- **promote change in research information policies and services**
- **broker relationships with key groups in research communications**

Research Triangle Park

The Research Triangle Park was founded in January 1959 by a committee of government, university, and business leaders as a model for research, innovation, and economic development. By establishing a place where educators, researchers, and businesses come together as collaborative partners, the founders of the Park hoped to change the economic composition of the region and state, thereby increasing the opportunities for the citizens of North Carolina. The vision was to provide a ready physical infrastructure that would attract research oriented companies. The advantage of locating in RTP would be that companies could employ the highly-educated local work force and be proximate to the research being conducted by the state's research universities. Currently, there are more than 170 research and development related organizations in RTP. The original parcel of land that made up RTP in 1959 consisted of 4,400 acres. Through the years, the Foundation acquired more land, surpassing 5,500 acres by 1979 and totaling nearly 7,000 acres presently. In the same period, the Park's developed space has increased from only 200,000 square feet in 1960 to more than 22.5 million square feet in 2009.

RTI International

RTI International is one of the world's leading research institutes, dedicated to improving the human condition by turning knowledge into practice. Our staff of more than 2,800 provides research and technical expertise to governments and businesses in more than 40 countries in the areas of health and pharmaceuticals, education and

training, surveys and statistics, advanced technology, international development, economic and social policy, energy and the environment, and laboratory and chemistry services.

Regional Medical Research Centre

Situated at Port Blair in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the Regional Medical Research Centre, a permanent institute of the Indian Council of Medical Research, conducts research on diseases and health related topics relevant to Andaman & Nicobar Islands with special emphasis on the health problems of indigenous primitive tribes. **Thrust Areas - Projects - Publications - Training**

Research Organizations in India

List of more than 45 research organization with their websites, address, contact numbers, emails, and brief profiles

Reserve Bank of India

It regulates the issue of Bank Notes and keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage. **Organization & Function - Notifications - Database - Publications - Press Releases**

ScienceLinksJapan

Contains information about Science & Technology, Universities, Institutes, Ministries & other Organizations, EJournals, etc

ScholarshipsIndia

Indian scholarships - International scholarships - International fellowships - Advice on Scholarships - Links to other major educational institutions, competitive examinations, etc

ScholarsipsInternational

Scholarships for Women - International Scholarships - PhD Scholarships - Post-doctoral Scholarships - Asian scholarships - African scholarships - European Scholarships - American Scholarships - Search in Universities.

Securities and Exchange Board of India

The Securities and Exchange Board of India was established on April 12, 1992 in accordance with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, "…..to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and to regulate the securities market and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto".

Smithsonian Institution

Welcome to the Smithsonian Institution, the world's largest museum complex and

research organization composed of 19 museums, 9 research centers, and the National Zoo.

Social Science Research Network

Social Science Research Network (SSRN) is devoted to the rapid worldwide dissemination of social science research and is composed of a number of specialized research networks in each of the social sciences. Each of SSRN's networks encourages the early distribution of research results by publishing submitted abstracts and by soliciting abstracts of top quality research papers around the world. We now have hundreds of journals, publishers, and institutions in **Partners in Publishing** that provide working papers for distribution through **SSRN's eLibrary** and abstracts for publication in SSRN's electronic journals.

South India Textile Research Association

It is an autonomous scientific research organization registered in May 1951 under the Societies Registration Act (XXI) of 1860. It is governed by a Council of Administration consisting of twenty-six members who include representatives of the Industry, the Central and State Governments and the scientists from reputed Institutions. **Research & Development - Testing Services - Consulting Services - Training Programs - Publications**

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research

The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research is an autonomous Institute under the umbrella of the Department of Atomic Energy of the Government of India. They do basic research in pN Physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics and computer science. They have campuses in Mumbai, Pune and Bangalore and research facilities in various other places in India. They offer master's and doctoral programs in their fields of work.

Telethon Institute for Child Health Research

The Telethon Institute for Child Health Research is one of the largest, and most successful medical research institutes in Australia. Founding Director Professor Fiona Stanley leads a dedicated team of more than 450 staff and students. Established in 1990, the Institute was among the first to adopt a multidisciplinary approach to major health issues: clinical research, laboratory sciences and epidemiologists all under the one roof, to tackle complex diseases and issues in a number of ways

Thermodynamic Research Laboratory

Data, Property Calculation Websites

The Energy and Resources Institute

TERI was formally established in 1974 with the purpose of tackling and dealing with the immense and acute problems that mankind is likely to face within in the years

ahead [a] on account of the gradual depletion of the earth's finite energy resources which are largely non-renewable and [b] on account of the existing methods of their use which are polluting. The strength of the Institute lies in not only identifying and articulating intellectual challenges straddling a number of disciplines of knowledge but also in mounting research, training and demonstration projects leading to development of specific problem-based advanced technologies that help carry benefits to society at large.

Top Companies in India

More than 600 companies across industry verticals: Automobiles, Aviation, Construction and Real Estate, Consumer Durables, Banking and Finance, FMCG, IT, ITES, Media & Advertising, Petrochemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Power, Retail, Telecom

Tuberculosis Research Centre

Research Activities - Collaborative Studies - Facilities - Links - PhD Programs - Publications - Symposia/Workshops

Union of International Associations

International Organizations - Multi-organization - International Congresses/Meetings/Conferences - WWW Resources

Unites Nations

Global Issues – Conferences, Events, Meetings – Resources & Services – News – Library – Bookshop – Databases – Publications – Member States

Universities Worldwide

More than 8000 universities in 200 countries - Searchable database of Universities around the world ! Universities Countrywise – Comparison of Universities – Other educational links

University for Peace

Headquartered in Costa Rica, the United Nations-mandated University for Peace was established in December 1980 as a Treaty Organization by the UN General Assembly. To ensure academic freedom, the University was established under its own Charter, approved by the General Assembly. UPEACE is not subject to UN regulations and is directed by its own Council of renowned personalities with expertise in peace and security matters. This has allowed the University to move rapidly and to innovate, focusing its new, rigorous academic programme on the fundamental causes of conflict through a multidisciplinary, multicultural-oriented approach.

University Grants Commission

National Facilities - Inter-University Centres - Academic Staff Colleges - Regulations - Faculty Developments - Major Research Projects - Professional Councils - Deemed University - State Universities

UN instraw

Gender, Peace & Security - Issues - Research - Capacity building - Opportunities

UN System in India

Activities, Programs and Initiatives of UN with Indian government and other agencies in India

US 360 degree

List of US Universities, Cities, Counties, States, Newspapers, Governors, TV stations, etc

WACRA

Founded in 1984, the World Association for Case Method Research & Case Method Application (WACRA®) evolved from contacts of professors, researchers, policy-makers, professionals and business executives into a worldwide interdisciplinary organization. These individuals shared the common interest of studying and applying the Case Method in research, teaching, planning, training and development.

WAITRO

The World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations (WAITRO) is an independent, non-governmental and not-for-profit association established in 1970 to promote and encourage co-operation among industrial and technological research and development organizations (RDOs). It was founded under the auspices of the United Nations system and has consultative status with many of its specialized agencies. The Association currently has 160 members in 80 countries and co-operates with over 500 other institutes and international agencies worldwide. **Databases - News - Achieves - Resources - Links - Downloads - Polls & Surveys**

Welding Research Institute

Welding Research Institute (WRI) was established in November 1975 by Government of India with UNIDO and UNDP assistance under the management of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli, India. WRI has been constantly interacting with world renowned institutions for updating the knowledge base on latest technologies and assimilating experience.This Institute has been established to cater to the welding needs of the Indian welding industries and for contributing to the growth of welding and allied technologies. **Research & Development - Consultancy & Services - Technology Transfer - Events - Facilities**

WIPO

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. It is dedicated to developing a balanced and accessible international intellectual property (IP) system, which rewards creativity, stimulates innovation and contributes to economic development while safeguarding the public

interest. WIPO was established by the WIPO Convention in 1967 with a mandate from its Member States to promote the protection of IP throughout the world through cooperation among states and in collaboration with other international organizations. Its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland. **Program Activities - Resources - News&Events - Case Studies - Multimedia - Publications**

World Agroforestry Centre

Agroforestry is uniquely suited to address the need to grow more food and biomass for fuel while sustainably managing agricultural landscapes for the critical ecosystem services they provide. It can serve as a means of curbing greenhouse gas emissions by slowing forest conversion to farmland and sequestering more carbon in trees on farms. With over three decades of work with smallholder farmers in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and strategic alliances with advanced laboratories, national research institutions, universities and non-government organizations, the World Agforestry Centre is uniquely positioned to address global challenges. **Research - Publications - Databases - Library - Online Journals**

World Bank

The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. Our mission is to fight poverty with passion and professionalism for lasting results and to help people help themselves and their environment by providing resources, sharing knowledge, building capacity and forging partnerships in the public and private sectors.

We are not a bank in the common sense; we are made up of two unique development institutions owned by 186 member countries: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA).

Each institution plays a different but collaborative role in advancing the vision of inclusive and sustainable globalization. The IBRD aims to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries, while IDA focuses on the world's poorest countries.

Their work is complemented by that of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes(ICSID). **Data & Research – Projects & Operations – News – Newsletters – Publications – Topics**

World Business Research

WBR is the world's biggest large-scale conference company and part of the PLS group, one of the world's leading providers of strategic business intelligence with 16 offices worldwide. Our conference divisions consistently out-perform their industry

sector competitors on the quality of the events we produce and the relationships we nurture with both delegates and sponsors. Every year over 10,000 senior executives from Fortune 1000 companies attend over 100 annual conferences – a true "Who's Who" of today's corporate world. From Automotive events in Bucharest to Logistics conferences in Arizona and Finance summits in Hong Kong, WBR is dedicated to exceeding the needs of its customers around the world.

World Economic Forum

The World Economic Forum is an independent, international organization incorporated as a Swiss not-for-profit foundation. We are striving towards a world-class corporate governance system where values are as important a basis as rules. Our motto is 'entrepreneurship in the global public interest'. We believe that economic progress without social development is not sustainable, while social development without economic progress is not feasible. **Initiatives - Communities - Events - Media**

World Health Organization

WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends. In the 21st century, health is a shared responsibility, involving equitable access to essential care and collective defence against transnational threats. **Health Topics - Publications - Data & Statistics - Projects & Programs - Events - Features**

World Heritage Centre

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) seeks to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. What makes the concept of World Heritage exceptional is its universal application. World Heritage sites belong to all the peoples of the world, irrespective of the territory on which they are located. **The List - News - Events - Publications - Resources - Activities**

World Intellectual Property Organization

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. It is dedicated to developing a balanced and accessible international intellectual property (IP) system, which rewards creativity, stimulates innovation and contributes to economic development while safeguarding the public interest. WIPO was established by the WIPO Convention in 1967 with a mandate from its Member States to promote the protection of IP throughout the world through cooperation among states and in collaboration with other international

	organizations. Its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland. **IP Services - Resources - Events & News - Program Activities** **World Nuclear Association** Nuclear Research Centres - Publications - Reactor Database - World Nuclear News - Nuclear Transport **World Nuclear University** The World Nuclear University is a global partnership committed to enhancing international education and leadership in the peaceful applications of nuclear science and technology. Operationally, the WNU is a public-private partnership. **WNU Network - WNU Programs - Publications - WNA Nuclear Energy Index.** **WorldPoultry** Gateway to the World Poultry Industry - **News - Events - Magazine - Processing** **World Research Centres** Currently 11456 institutions in 229 countries and territories are listed. The index is organized by countries and fields, to avoid too long a download. Included are economics departments research centers and institutes in universities, as well as finance ministries, statistical offices, central banks, think tanks, and other non-profit institutions where mainly economists are working. **World Resources Institute** Climate - Energy - Transport - People & Ecosystem - Publications - News - Governance & Access	
	!~~~ORGANIZATIONS~~~!	

REFERENCES

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EncyclopediaTitanica	Merriam-WebsterONLINE
FactsEncyclopedia	msnEncarta
HolocaustEncyclopedia	ODLIS [library]
InternetEncyclopediaScience	OneLookDictionary
LiteracyEncyclopedia	OnlineGlossary
Literary Encyclopedia	OxfordDictionaries
Medical Encyclopedia	PhilosophyPage
ScienceEncyclopedia	PhysicsWorld
StandfordEncyclopediaPhilosophy	PsychologyMatters
TimelineIndex	QuickReference
Timeline.Info	RefDesk.Com
VisualGeography	Reference.Com
WebBibleEncyclopedia	ReligiousTolerance
Wikipedia	Research and Documentation
WikipediaEncyclopedia	ResearchDictionary
WorldBook	ResearchMindedness
	Resource for Business

	ScienceDictionaries ScienceGlossary ScienceQuote ScienceWorld SexLexicon SpecialistOnlineDictionary SpecialityDictionaries SpecialityGlossaries Style Guide for Research Papers VisualDictionary VocabularyCom WebsterOnlineDictionary Wordcentral.Com WorldAtlas WorldBookONLINE YourDictionary

!~~~~WORLD ~~~~!

W O R L D	In the era of globalization, getting to know about the countries of the world, their political environment, geographical position, countries' policies in respect of transnational business, trade, economy, etc is becoming more and more relevant to people who are in the helm of affairs, especially to academicians, that too Researchers. Academic research had contributed tremendously to the development of the thought-process of the human race and offered immense impact on the lives of mankind. Also what the world bodies and governments think, plan, facilitate and fund the research activities on a continuous basis is a very serious matter that all academic researchers should endeavour to know and understand. A study about for the peaceful, nonviolent coexistence of nations, for cultural diversity and cultural identity, and the free flow of information and knowledge across national, cultural and religious boundaries would act as a catalyst for the global research activities. Following is the cluster of in-depth information culled from several authoritative sources like UNO, IMF, EU, & CIA covering the fields of politics, economics, trade, military, fiscal, geography, religion, culture, population, language, etc,. Some of the links provide an interesting comparison of nations on several areas/fields. Researchers are expected to derive ample benefits and use from these web links. Coverage envelops all the countries of the world. ---------- ---------- **Countries & Regions** Source from the World Bank – Activity by Country – Other country Info such as, Climate change, energy, Financial Crisis, Food Crisis, Governance & Anticorruption, etc., **Countries of the World** 21 years of world facts - From the USA CIA World Factbooks, the United Nations Statistical Office, The Library of Congress Country Studies and other sources.s **Country Information** Source from the International Monetary Fund – IMF Reports and Publications country wise – [On this site, the term "country" does not in all cases refer to a territorial entity that is a state as understood by international law and practice. As used here, the term also covers some territorial entities that are not states.	W O R L D

Dependent territories of member countries are listed alphabetically followed by a description of the constitutional relationships with their member countries.]

Encyclopedia of Nations

It is a complete source for detailed information about one hundred ninety three countries in the world, information about the United Nations and the associated agencies, and World Leaders.

Interactive World Map

To view the map you will need Macromedia Flash Player. This may already be installed on your computer but if the map does not open you will need to visit the Macromedia website to download a free version of Macromedia Flash Player.

Nation Master

A massive central data source and a handy way to graphically compare nations. NationMaster is a vast compilation of data from such sources as the CIA World Factbook, UN, and OECD. Using the form above, one can generate maps and graphs on all kinds of statistics with ease.

Nations Online

A portal to the countries of the world. Made to improve cross-cultural understanding and global awareness through information. A statement for the peaceful, nonviolent coexistence of nations, for cultural diversity and cultural identity, and the free flow of information and knowledge across national, cultural and religious boundaries.

Portals to the World

Links to electronic resources from around the world. *Portals to the World* contains selective links providing authoritative, in-depth information about the nations and other areas of the world. They are arranged by country or area with the links for each sorted into a wide range of broad categories. The links were selected by Area Specialists and other Library staff using Library of Congress selection criteria.

StateMaster

Information from various primary sources such as the US Census Bureau, the FBI, and the National Center for Educational Statistics. More than just a mere collection of various data, it goes beyond the numbers to provide you with visualization technology like pie charts, maps, graphs and scatter plots. Has thousands of map and flag images, state profiles, and correlations.

US Government

State Department's Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP) engages international audiences on issues of foreign policy, society and values to help

create an environment receptive to U.S. national interests. IIP communicates with foreign opinion makers and other publics through a wide range of print and electronic outreach materials published in English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Persian, Russian, and Spanish. IIP also provides information outreach support to U.S. embassies and consulates in more than 140 countries worldwide.

WorldAtlas

List of countries – Interactive atlas, continents, countries, etc. – Comprehensive details of each country

World Countries

Maps - Flags - Time Zone Map - World Capitals - Country Statistics - Languages - Religions - Population - History - Geography - Economy - Ethnicity/race

World Factbook

Info available from the records of Central Intelligence Agency [CIA] USA, an independent US Government agency responsible for providing national security intelligence to senior US policymakers - Provides US's views of the countries in the world.

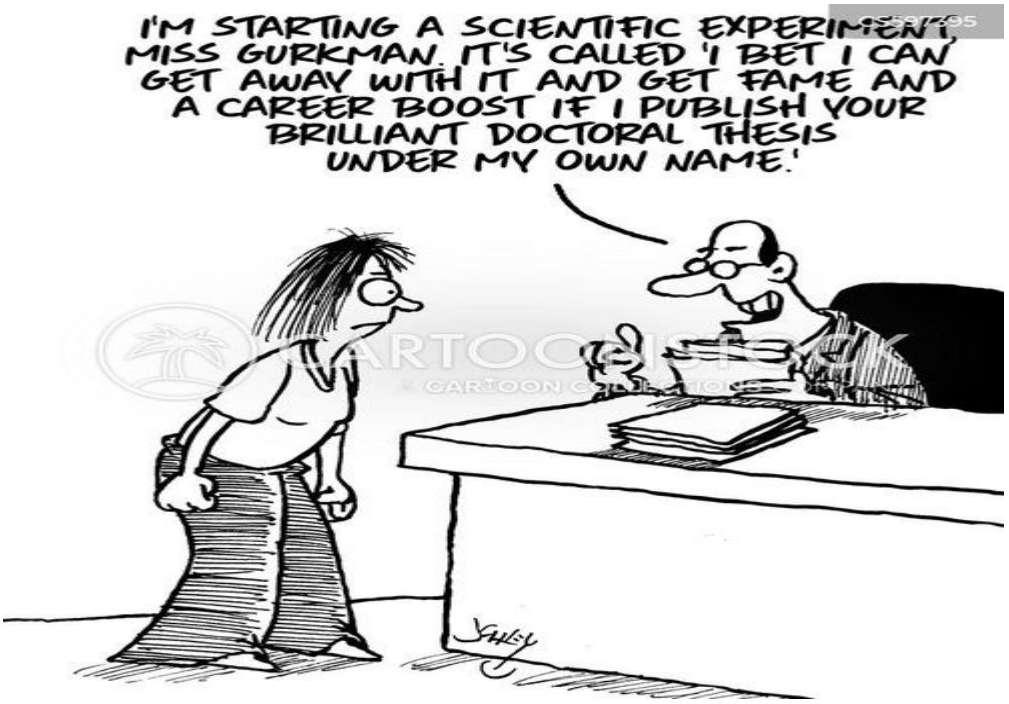
World Population

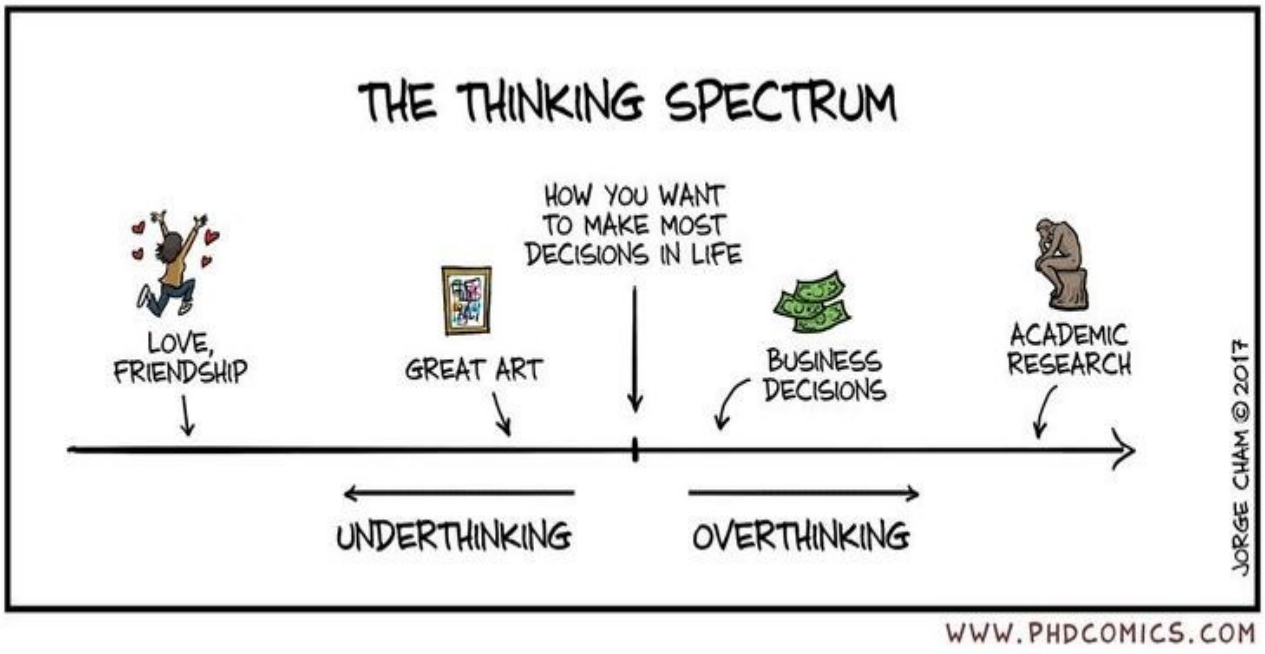
World population – World regions – Important links to websites relating to country details – National anthems and Flags – World City Guides

World Statesmen

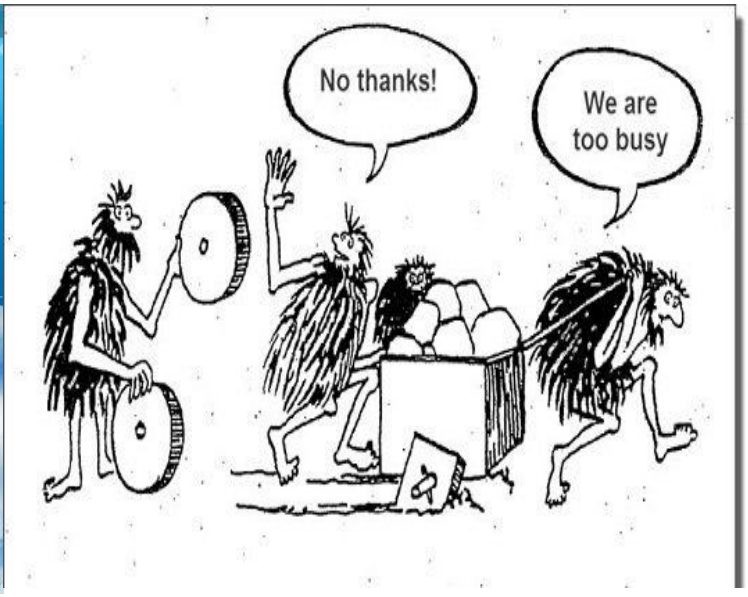
World Statesmen.org is an online encyclopedia of the leaders of nations and territories. The goal of this site is to provide researchers with detailed lists of leaders, chronologies, flags, national anthems and maps to give an in-depth portrait of polities past and present.

!~~~~WORLD ~~~~!


I'M STARTING A SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT, MISS GURKMAN. IT'S CALLED 'I BET I CAN GET AWAY WITH IT AND GET FAME AND A CAREER BOOST IF I PUBLISH YOUR BRILLIANT DOCTORAL THESIS UNDER MY OWN NAME.'


THE THINKING SPECTRUM
HOW YOU WANT TO MAKE MOST DECISIONS IN LIFE
LOVE, FRIENDSHIP
GREAT ART
BUSINESS DECISIONS
ACADEMIC RESEARCH
UNDERTHINKING
OVERTHINKING
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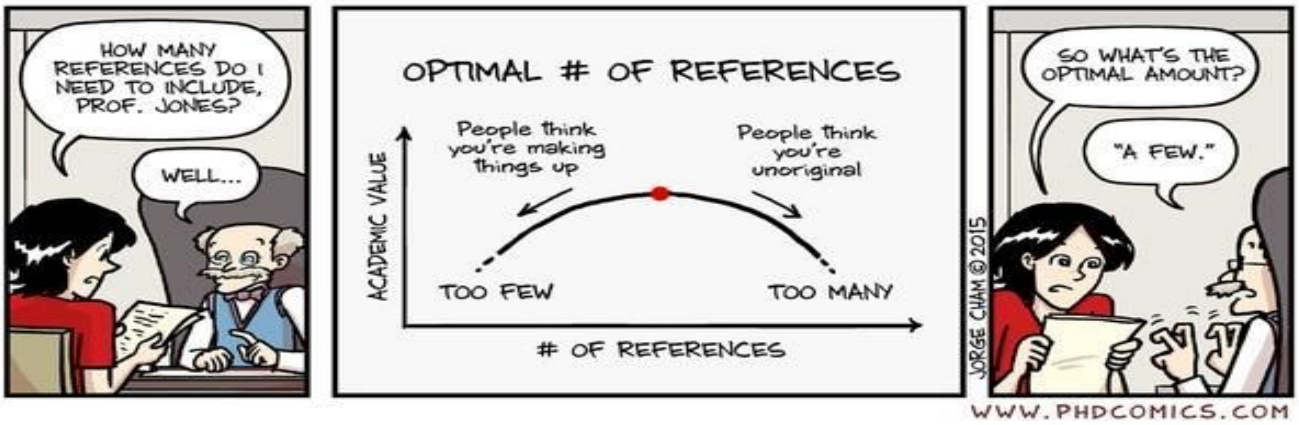

WE HAVE A SOFTWARE GLITCH ON EARTH, THE SMART PEOPLE ARE FULL OF DOUBTS, AND THE STUPID ONES ARE FULL OF CONFIDENCE
LYNCH


No thanks!
We are too busy

CX906926

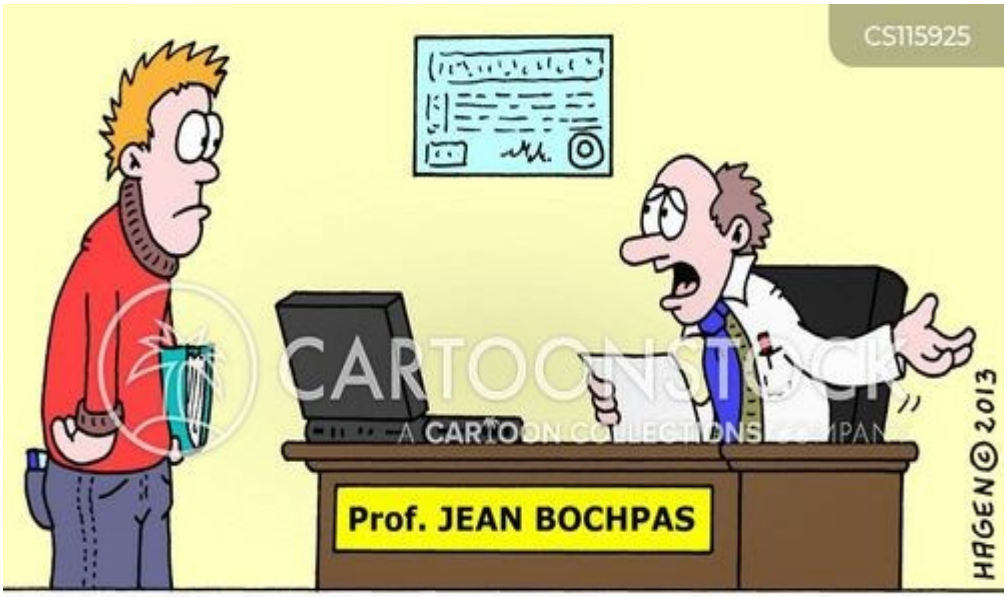


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